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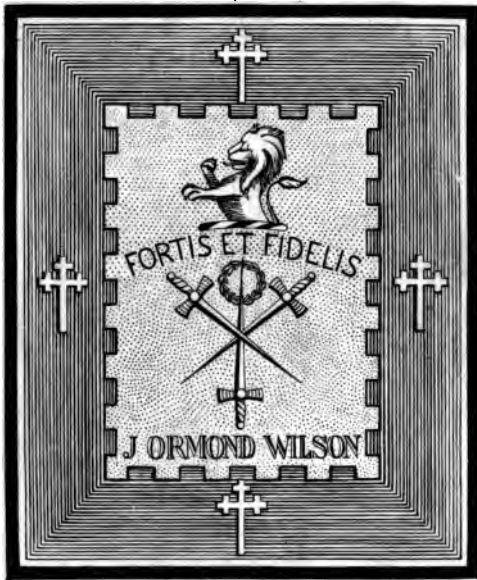
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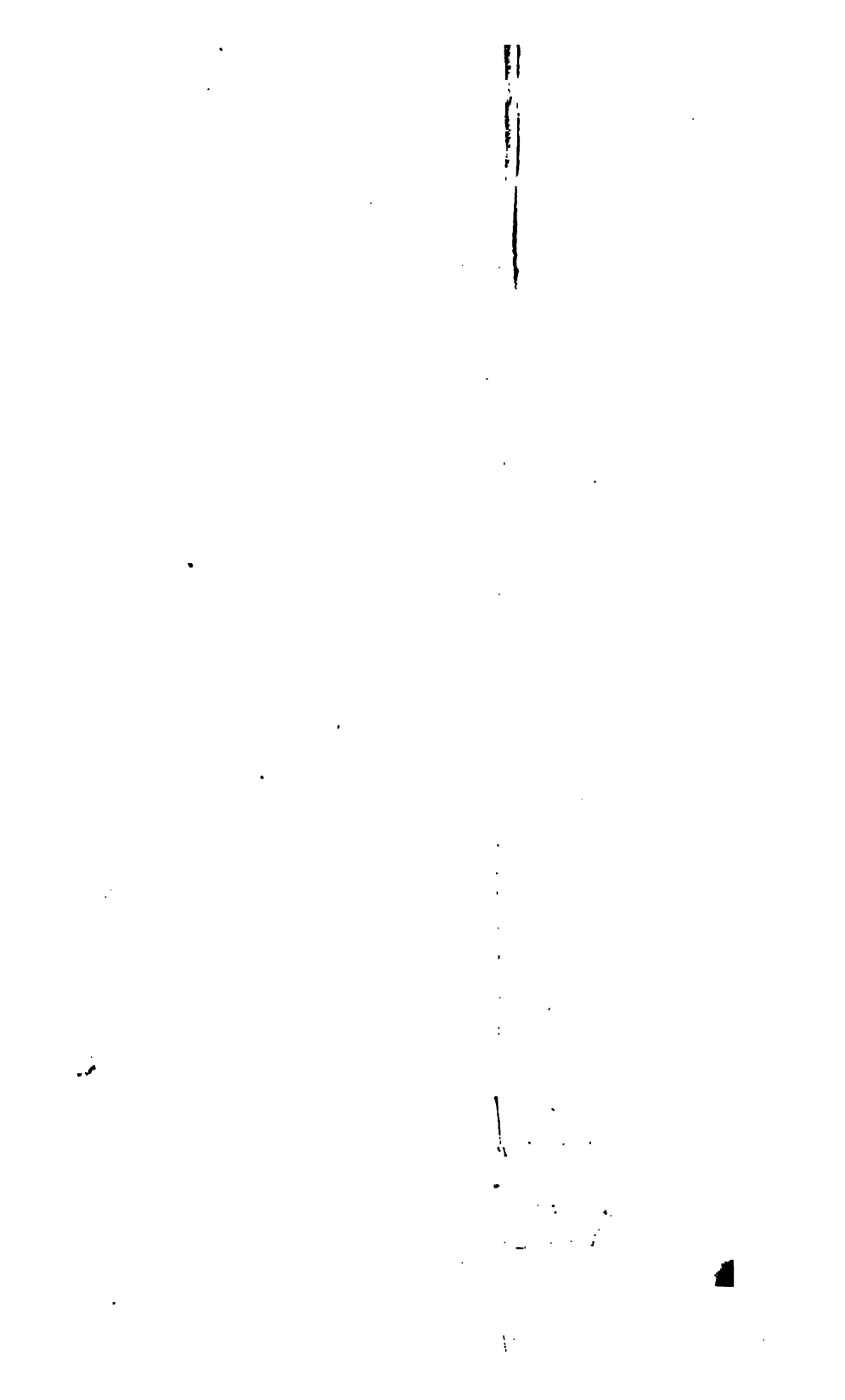


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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1854.

[No. 1

## Decease of Great and Good Friends of this Society.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE COL. SOCIETY.

DURING the year, just passed, many distinguished names have been erased by the hand of death, from the roll of the officers and benefactors of this Society. In the decease of Mr. Phelps, not this Society alone, but very many other benevolent associations are deprived of a firm and constant friend, of one sagacious and wise in council, determined in purpose, never cast down by adverse events, never weary in his endeavors, and prompt and munificent in his donations. Probably no man of our time has exhibited greater capacity and enterprize in business, or dedicated himself with more singleness of purpose, and with a higher and more comprehensive philanthropy to the cause of christianity and mankind. It would require a volume to do any thing like justice to his extraordinary sagacity, activity, inflexibility and energy, to portray his quiet and reserved manner, the busy, thoughtful, cautious expression of his opinions, the evidences of a profound self-reliance and love of duty and the calm cheerfulness with which, amid the variety, complexity, and multiplied responsibilities of his private transactions, he gave large portions of his time to the religious and benevolent institutions of our country. From its

earliest days, Mr. Phelps became interested in the great design of the American Colonization Society, and from the hour when his mind began to discern the grandeur of its enterprize, it received his earnest, watchful, faithful co-operation and support. He continued *unmoved* by the desertion of its friends, the visitations of calamity, and the vehement denunciations of its enemies, well assured that the cause is of God and therefore not to be overthrown. He was one of the Life Directors of this Society; and was one of the most regular attendants at the stated annual meetings of the Board of which for the last several years he occupied the position of Chairman.

The decease of this eminently pious, intelligent and benevolent man, as it has produced a profound sensation in New York, will be deeply deplored throughout the land. The good people of Liberia, to whom in life and death, he has shown himself so warm and beneficent a friend, will cherish with deep and tender emotions his memory, and cause his name to be perpetuated on the list of her worthiest and greatest benefactors. The following statement announces the noble bequests left by Mr. Phelps to various Religious and Charitable Societies:

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

**MAGNIFICENT BEQUESTS.**—We are informed that the late Anson G. Phelps, after providing amply for his widow, one hundred thousand dollars for each of his children, ten thousand dollars to each of his grand children, and an additional five thousand to each of them, to be paid by the executors, with the injunction from him to use the increase of this fund sacredly for benevolent purposes and transmit to their heirs with the same injunction, and after making several bequests to relations, has left the following sums to various benevolent objects, providing for their payment in instalments during a term of years :

To the American Bible Society,	\$100,000
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, - - - - -	100,000
American Home Missionary Society, - - - - -	100,000
To literary and theological education in Liberia, Africa, subject to the control of the Executors,	50,000
Union Theological Seminary, N. York, - - - - -	5,000
Institution for the Blind, - - - - -	5,000
New York State Colonization Society, - - - - -	5,000
Auburn Theological Seminary, -	3,000
Half Orphan Society, Sixth av.	1,000
Colored Orphan Society, - - - - -	1,000
Congregational Church, Simsbury, Conn., for the use of the poor, - - - - -	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$371,000

In addition to the above, Mr. Phelps, just previous to his death, placed in the hands of his son \$100,000, the interest to be used at his discretion for the spread of the Gospel, and the principal eventually to be invested equally for the benefit of the American Bible Societies, the A. B. of C. for Foreign Missions.

This disposition of Mr. Phelps's property, including the amount given to each of his twenty-two grandchildren, makes the munificent bequest of \$581,000, for religious and benevolent purposes.

The Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, at a special meeting convened on the 1st of December, adopted unanimously the following Preamble and Resolutions,—the decease of Mr. Phelps having been announced by the Corresponding Secretary:

In the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., the community and the Church of Christ have sustained a great loss. Actively engaged in commercial business for a great length of time, he sustained a uniform and high character for integrity and general influence. Early becoming a member of the christian Church, he exhibited the character of a follower of Christ clearly and consistently, like the "path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day," and freely gave his influence and exertions in behalf of the various objects of Christian benevolence and philanthropy, and his name will be found prominent in the records of most of them. Greatly prospered by Providence as to worldly means, he ever liberally and cheerfully contributed to them; but he ever connected therewith the counsels of wisdom, and well directed, active labors for their promotion. There is none among these institutions to which he was more attached and devoted, than that of the Colonization Society, having from the first been its active friend. There are very few in the United States who have devoted so much of pecuniary contributions, time and labor in its behalf, as Mr. Phelps. This Board of managers, in reviewing the many years he was its President, can gratefully testify to the punctuality and efficiency with which he attended to its interests, as well as that of the Parent Society at Washington, whose anniversaries he regularly attended. He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored race; and no right appeal in their behalf ever remained without a cordial response from him. A life of well-displayed, uniform, Christian character, and enlarged Christian benevolence, is now ended by a peaceful death in a ripe old age. In view of these considerations, the Board of managers unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Board receive with regret the intelligence of the death of the President, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., on the 30th of November, being a great loss to the Colonization cause, to which, from an early period, and in long continuance, he has been sedulously and efficiently devoted. In their connection with him in the Board, they have always had abundant evidence of his deep interest, wise counsel, liberal contributions, and diligent efforts in behalf of their cause. They remember him also as the consistent and exemplary Christian character, whose influence was felt in every station, while his generous contributions, and personal ef-

forts extended to the different departments of Christian beneficence.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Board attend the funeral service at the Mercer street Church to-morrow at three o'clock, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as an expression of their condolence with them in their bereavement, as well as of sincere and deep respect to his memory.

The funeral of this excellent and lamented friend took place in New York, on the 2d of last month. "According to notification," (says the Journal of Commerce,) "the family relatives and immediate connexions of the deceased gentleman assembled at his residence, situated between 30th and 31st streets, on the first avenue, at one o'clock, and there was not a cheek unmoistened with the tears of sorrow or sympathy among those present." The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., delivered an appropriate and beautiful address. About 75 carriages then proceeded at a slow pace to the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Prentice is Pastor, and on the way the remains were removed from the hearse and conducted by the following gentlemen as pall-bearers to the family vault in the Marble Cemetery of the 2d avenue—Messrs. Horace Holden, John Adams, William Couch, James R. Gibson, Silas Holmes, Francis Hall, Captain Brumley, and Judge Mason. Great numbers were assembled, waiting the arrival of the procession at the church. A voluntary having been most effectively played and a chant given by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Prentice read several passages of Scripture and made the following pertinent address—

How quickly, my friends, are many of us reassembled at the call of death! But two days ago I had the melancholy satisfaction of addressing not a few of you around the bier of an honored man (the late Russel H. Nevins, Esq.,) who for half a century had been distinguished in

this community for the purity of his character, his mild social virtues and his spotless integrity, usefulness and eminent worth, as a merchant and a citizen.—Hardly had we laid his mortal remains in the dust, when Providence summons us together to perform the same mournful office for another aged and highly honored man, also a leading merchant of this city, and whose name as a Christian philanthropist is like a household word throughout the land. It is not often that a single congregation, or a single community, loses two such members in one week. How rapidly is the elder generation of the merchants of New York—of the enterprising and public spirited men, who have done so much during the last fifty years, to lay the foundations and to build the superstructure of her commercial greatness—passing away! How soon will the last of them be gone!

I regard the death of Mr. Phelps as a very great, and in some respects, irreparable loss. He was a man of singular energy, strength and efficiency of character, both in the sphere of business and in that of Christian beneficence. It will be hard to fill his place. He will be greatly missed in this church and congregation. How will these noble charities, which make an annual visit to this sanctuary, miss his cordial and generous greeting! Only a week ago last Sabbath he sent a donation of \$5,000 to a patriotic, Christian object, whose claims were presented from this pulpit. How these blind children will miss him! They never saw the benignant face, but they well knew the kind voice of their benefactor. How many great and good causes, like Colonization, Temperance, Home and Foreign Missions, will lament him! The news of his death will occasion deep grief in the President's House, and in many humble dwellings in Liberia. Tears will trickle down the sable cheeks of scores of liberated Africans in that distant land, when they learn that the old friend, who helped to purchase their freedom and at whose table they often sat on their way to their new home, is no longer among the living! Many a Foreign Missionary too, will be touched with grateful sorrow in remembrance of his Christian kindness and hospitality. How long will his family and his friends miss him!

But it is impossible for me to say now all I wish to say. I shall take another occasion to express my sense of his worth and of our loss. I will only add, at present, that Mr. Phelps was sustained and

comforted, in his last days, by the Divine Friend, whose Gospel he had so long loved and whose name he had so long borne; that he rested, with a solid hope, upon the Rock of Ages, and that, after a painful illness, he fell asleep, gently as an infant, on the morning of Wednesday last. I doubt not he fell asleep in Jesus—and therefore I cannot utter lamentation to-day. I rather congratulate him, now clothed with immortality, and you, my Christian friends, who mourn his loss—and I congratulate this whole community, that they have such men to dismiss to a better world. This is an hour for praise and thanksgiving—what other power but Christ's Gospel could inspire us with such joy as we feel to-day in the very presence of death? How do all the blessed affections of humanity, how do all the sacred hopes of religion delight to hover around a good man's grave, and there celebrate their grandest triumph? Death is, indeed, the spiritual and everlasting coronation of a good man's life; and all this is because the Son of God hath come into the flesh! All this is because the voice of Him, by whom the world was made and is upheld in being, hath spoken in human language such words as these: *I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die!*

The Rev. gentleman was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and prayer was also offered by the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Four verses commencing "Why should we mourn departing friends," were sung to the tune "Old China," in which the members of the Blind Asylum joined. This Asylum had been a special object of the deceased gentleman's philanthropy, and the inmates were invited most especially to take part in the funeral ceremony.—Their singing was excellent. At the conclusion of the proceedings in the church, the family, relatives and friends of the deceased entered the carriages, and the procession proceeded to the Marble Cemetery in 2d avenue. The remains were inclosed in a metallic coffin covered with cloth, and on it bore the inscription "Anson Green Phelps, died 30th of November, 1853, in the 73d year of his age." The following gentlemen, Ministers, wore white scarfs and black rosettes, as also the pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Mr. Prentice, and Rev. Dr. Joel Parker. On the company alighting, they entered the cemetery, and after the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Joel

Parker, the coffin was lowered into the family vault, and placed beside that of a daughter many years since deceased.—Tears were in the eyes of many, and there a solemn silence pervaded the scene, which seemed to indicate that all which remained of one beloved, had passed away from human vision. The company then retired and took their respective routes.

We learn from a biographical notice in the Journal of Commerce that Mr. Phelps was born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1780, and that having learned the saddler's trade of his elder brother he subsequently spent two or three years at his business in the South. He then became established in business at Hartford, Conn., and married an amiable young lady, Miss Olivia Eggleston. He early connected himself with the first Congregational Church of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Strong, of Hartford, and took a deep interest in the things of Religion. In 1815 he came to New York and established himself as a dealer in tin plate and heavy metals. He was for some years in partnership with Mr. Peck, and on the retirement of that gentleman, associated with himself his two sons-in-law, Messrs. Dodge and James, and more recently his own and only son, Anson G. Phelps, jr. Of late years he greatly enlarged his business operations, went into various manufactures, added extensively to his real estate in New York, and built up almost exclusively by his enterprize several flourishing manufacturing villages in Connecticut. "His speculations were so numerous," says the Journal of Commerce, "that it would almost be a herculean task to enumerate them;" but we may add, he was wonderfully prospered, and amid all his complicated affairs, his thoughts were much upon better things: he was ready for every Christian work, and the influence of his great example, his benevolent gifts, and munificent bequests, will be full of benefit to the church and the world while the earth shall endure.

**The late Honorable Jacob Burnet, LL. D. of Ohio.**

This venerable man, full of years and full of honors, whose life was illustrated by many noble services to his country, and by unvarying and efficient regard to the welfare of mankind. On the occasion of his death, in May last, a very able and instructive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, pastor of the second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, which, in the language of this discourse, "he had aided to rear and adorn, and in which he had so long been one of the most interested worshippers"—comprising notices of many of the events of his life, and portraying the pure, attractive, patriotic, and christian traits of his character. To the writer, Judge Burnet, was personally well known for many years, both in the great Western City, (Cincinnati,) where he resided, and during his senatorial career in Washington, and has repeatedly gathered from his lips the expressions of his deep and ardent interest in the American Colonization Society; nor can he forget the firmness and liberality with which he defended and sustained its interests in a period of high excitement, and when numerous individuals set themselves in a way against it and sought to cover it with reproach. He repeatedly made large donations to the Society, and was for many years one of its Vice Presidents. We regret our inability to insert the entire biographical sketch of this venerable man from the pen of Dr. Fisher, but must limit ourselves to the following extracts from this just tribute to distinguished talents and very rare public and private worth.

"JACOB BURNET was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d of February, 1770. His father, Dr. William Burnet, of Scotch descent, was a member of the second class that graduated at the College of N. Jersey, in 1749; was elected a member of Congress under the Confederation in the fall

of 1776; the next winter was appointed physician and surgeon general for the Eastern District of the United States—an appointment he held to the close of the war.

"Judge Burnet received his collegiate education at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with honor in September, 1791. After a year spent there as a resident graduate, he entered the office of Judge Boudinot, of Newark, as a student of law, and under that distinguished lawyer, laid the foundation for his future attainments in his profession. During the year 1795, his health having failed, he traveled extensively, visited the West for the first time, and made choice of Cincinnati as his field of future labor. In May, 1796, he was admitted to the Bar, by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and immediately moved to this then frontier village. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession, was admitted to the Bar on his arrival, and soon obtained that foremost position as an advocate which he maintained until his retirement from the active duties of his profession. In 1799 he was nominated to the Senate of the United States, and with their advice and consent, appointed by the President, John Adams, one of the legislative council of the second grade of Territorial Government. He continued a very active member of this body until the establishment of a State Government in the winter of 1802-3. During the war in 1812, and subsequently, until he declined a re-election, he was elected to the State Legislature. Retiring from the practice of the law in 1816-17, he was in 1821 appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and subsequently elected to the same office by the Legislature. In 1828, he was transferred from the Bench to the Senate of the United States. At the expiration of his term of office, he refused to be a candidate for re-election, and ever since rigidly adhered to his purpose of remaining in private life. In 1847, he published his "Notes on the North Western Territory," as his contribution to the history of the West. He departed this life, May 10th, in the 84th year of his age.

"No sooner, however, had independence been achieved, than those great constitutional discussions commenced, which for vigor, comprehensiveness, simplicity, profundity, and adaptedness to the original state of our country, are without a parallel in the world's history. His father was the intimate friend of many of the leading

minds of the revolution. His house was often visited by those whose skill and intelligence were alike successful in the field and in the senate-house. Among these, next to Washington, stood forth that man of giant intellect and wonderful versatility of genius, Alexander Hamilton. Much as we admire the men of world-wide fame, who so recently have passed away from our Senate, yet it cannot well be questioned that in all the attributes of a statesman; in profound and comprehensive views; in that intuition which at a glance saw through the most perplexed and difficult subjects; in that practical tact, which out of confusion educed order, and impressed a united impulse upon a complicated organization, and minds of opposing and diverse views, we have never had a statesman who could rightly challenge superiority to him. It was in occasional association with such men, amidst the stirring discussions of that day, that the early manhood of Judge Burnet was formed. It was his rare fortune to listen to Washington, in the delivery of his inaugural, when he took his seat as the first President of the United States. It was his still rarer fortune to listen again to the tones of that voice, when calmly, solemnly, and impressively, the Father of his Country took leave of public life, and gave to us and to the future that farewell address,—every word of which should be, not written in letters of gold on that lofty obelisk a nation rears to his memory, but engraved on the memory of every child that shall be born on this wide domain, and wrought as living lessons of wisdom into the manhood of all our country.

“These various associations, this peculiar discipline, these early instructions, were the training of the all-wise Jehovah, for the wide and important sphere which Judge Burnet was appointed to fill. They give breadth, consistency, and strength to his whole character. They prepared him for just that position which he subsequently occupied, and in which he became the benefactor of this entire North West. In the founding of a State, it is essential that there should be men of brawny muscle, to fell the forests and overcome the physical obstacles that oppose the entrance of civilization; it is essential there should be men of speculation and enterprise, to plan, purchase, and improve. It is always necessary that the minister of Jesus should be there to assist in laying the foundations for the upbuilding of religious institutions. But in addition to these, and others, it is

equally essential there should be some men of accurate scholarship, of profound and comprehensive legal knowledge, of practical tact and enterprise in the business of legislation, to lay the foundations of the law in wise constitutions, and adapt the new political institutions to the original circumstances of a yet unformed community. The training to which Judge Burnet was early subject, was of just the kind adapted to mold him for such a high position. He who believes in a divine providence, will see in this the hand of God, and the heart of God's kindness.”

Judge Burnet was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Ohio, and of his establishment in that state, Mr. Fisher says :

“We have seen him amidst the influences of childhood, youth and early manhood. Let us pass on now at a single stride from the refinement and cultivation of his early home, to the rudeness of life in the forest and the wilderness. Fifty-seven years ago this month, he was admitted to the bar in his native State. Fifty seven years ago this summer, he began his professional life in this place. A few score huts and rude frame buildings, with the log fort Washington, composed the village. The inhabitants, including the garrison, numbering not more than 600. The entire white population of the whole North-West did not amount to 15,000. But Wayne had compelled the Indian to bury the tomahawk. The peace of 1795 had given the land rest from its savage aboriginals.—The beginnings of mighty states were here. And here was the field, and this was the home for such a man to perform the work of assisting to lay the foundations of civil society for these oncoming millions.

“We are at once struck by two things which marked his early career. Although feeble in health, yet he at once addressed himself to the duties of his profession.—His commanding talents, his ripe scholarship, his brilliancy and success as an advocate, from the first secured to him an extensive practice. He traveled to Marietta, Detroit and Vincennes, in order to attend the courts held in those places.—By bridle paths, by blazed trees, fording streams, through the deep wet soil, often camping on the ground, this young lawyer, in delicate health, but with indomitable enterprise and perseverance, prosecuted his work. He ate no bread of idleness; he shunned no just responsibility.—

He took long journeys on professional business, when scarcely able to sit on his horse. He appeared in court, and prosecuted important suits, when in no condition to leave his bed. He not only grappled with the difficulties attending the performance of his duties as a lawyer, over this immense and unsettled North-West, but he cheerfully engaged in the business of legislation, and superadded the labors of council to the incessant toils of an advocate. Before such decision, industry and perseverance, difficulties vanished. The young man who came here with the assurance of a brief life, gradually hardened his constitution, and triumphed over disease, until for many years he has walked these streets, to all outward appearance, one of the most hale and vigorous."

With two other brief extracts from Dr. Fisher's excellent discourse, we must conclude our too brief notice of a man who was an honor to his country, and who has left a bright and imperishable example.

"It is now more than twenty years since Judge Burnet retired from public life. He had already passed his three-score years when he sought to spend the evening of his days in the quietude of his family circle. During this long period, while his sun has been slowly and calmly descending in the West, he has not been an indifferent spectator of the progress and of the changes which have not always amounted to progress in the State and Church. His interest in the movements and great enterprises of society suffered no abatement. His name stands connected with many of our most interesting and beneficent institutions. He did not soon grow old. His eye was as bright, his form as erect, his spirits as animated, his interest in the young as intense at eighty as at thirty. He moved among the present generation as one of the past, and yet one of the present—a link that connected the life of the pioneers with the mighty march of the populous city. Since his retirement from active service—since he has been an old man in years—he has witnessed the entrance of one hundred and thirty thousand people into this city as their permanent abiding place. Amidst the unceasing roar and restless activity of a great city, he looked back to the time when on the same spot the forest spread forth its giant arms and claimed suprema-

cy. What a change since, fifty-seven years ago, he climbed the steep river bank and found himself among a few cabins in the wild and almost unbroken wilderness!

"Permit me now, before I conclude, to present together a few points in his character of chief interest, and thus prepare our minds for the lessons of wisdom which such a history is adapted to teach. Such a man, living so long, occupying such a position, impresses the image of himself upon many minds. There are no new points of character to be marked. The life of eighty-three years is long enough and conspicuous enough to be read of all men.

"In form he was erect, his countenance animated, his eye at times intensely piercing. His very walk, his first appearance, told the stranger that he was no ordinary man.

"In manners he was dignified and courteous to all. Reared in the school of Hamilton and Washington, he had the manners of that age rather than of this. He was affable and unassuming. There was the simplicity of true greatness in his character and tastes. His colloquial powers were uncommonly fine. He conversed with great fluency, and expressed himself in ordinary conversation with the precision, polish and energy of an accomplished orator. In the latter years of his life, when the conversation turned upon the past, upon the men of former times with whom he became acquainted in his youth, he often launched forth in description of scenes and characters, which for brilliancy and power I have rarely heard equalled."

"In religion he was first of all a firm believer in the truth of Christianity and inspiration of the Bible. He received this Book as the only inspired and infallible revelation of the will of God. Modern theorists, and modern theories, exalting Milton and Plato to the same position with God's word, were his abhorrence.—He studied the Bible critically, and whoever will consult the notes to his work on the North-West, will understand the acumen and research which he sometimes brought to solve the difficulties of the Sacred Word. He read theology as a science, sufficiently to understand the variations which characterise the different systems of the evangelical churches. He held, in the main, to the doctrines of the Westminster Assembly, as the most consistent unfolding in any of the uninspired formularies of the theology of the Bible."



[For the African Repository.]

**Journal of Five Years Residence in Liberia.—Extracts.**

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

**ARRIVAL—FIRST OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS.**

November 16, 1843. At day-break, this morning, I first beheld the bold promontory of Cape Mesurado, after having spent fifty-three days on the stormy ocean—an uncommonly long passage, from the tediousness and monotony of which I rejoiced in the prospect of being soon relieved. It was a delightful morning. The sun arose in splendor, not apparently from the bosom of the broad ocean, as I had been accustomed to see him rise for nearly eight weeks previously, but from behind the green hills of Liberia, which presented a panoramic view of attractive beauty.—In consequence of light winds, we were not able to reach the anchorage until about 3 o'clock, P. M., and it was nearly night, when, in company with the captain of the barque, I landed on the beach, and first pressed the soil of Africa. After a pleasant interview with Gov. Roberts, General Lewis, and Dr. Day, (my predecessor,) whom we met on the beach, we returned to the vessel for the night. We found at anchor in the harbor (or roadstead,) two American men-of-war, the *Saratoga* and the *Decatur*, an American barque, an English brig, and a Colonial schooner.

17th. This morning I came ashore, and took up my residence at the government house at Monrovia, as an inmate of the family of Governor Roberts, whom I find to be a very intelligent and agreeable gentleman, and with whom I am pleased to be associated. I am encouraged to believe that I shall find in both the Governor and his excellent lady, kind and sympathising friends, whose attentions will, in some measure, tend to remove those feelings of

sadness, which, at times, especially in sickness, my philosophy may not be sufficient to prevent. In regard to the appearance of the country, and of the town of Monrovia, I have been agreeably disappointed. I find a beautiful country, consisting, not as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring. I find a neat little town, regularly laid off, and containing several large stone buildings, among which are a courthouse, three churches, and a number of dwelling houses well furnished. I find a community apparently intelligent, enterprising, contented, and happy; some of whom live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. To the north and east of the town, a rich, verdant, and apparently impenetrable forest is presented to the view; and on the south and west, is the broad Atlantic, the rolling surf of which breaks against the rocky base of the Cape, producing a roaring noise, like the sound of a distant cataract.

18th. Yesterday evening, the U. S. ship *Macedonian*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, anchored in the roadstead; and to-day we were honored with a visit from Com. Perry, Capt. Mayo, of the *Macedonia*, Capt. Tattall, of the *Saratoga*, Capt. Abbott, of the *Decatur*, and several other officers; all of whom seemed to be much pleased with their reception, and expressed themselves as being agreeably disappointed in the appearance of the town and the people.

19th. *Sunday.* This morning the sun arose in more than usual splendor. The air was remarkably soft and balmy. The singing of the birds, and the roaring of the ocean, contrasted with the solemn stillness that prevailed throughout the town, together with the beautiful appearance of the distant hills and forest trees, and the great variety of lovely flowers, produced in my mind a train of sweet and profitable reflections and meditations, and tended to exalt my affections from nature up to nature's God. I felt that it was the Sabbath, the holy day of the Lord, and I prayed to be enabled to spend this, my first Sabbath in Africa, to the honor and glory of my heavenly Father. In the forenoon, I heard a good sermon by the Rev. J. W. Roberts; and in the afternoon, a clear and practical discourse by the Rev. Amos Herring.—The neatness of dress of all the members of the congregation, and the attention and decorum that was observed during divine service, reminded me that I was worshipping with an assembly of persons who reverence the Lord's day, and who exhibit a becoming respect for themselves and their neighbors, as well as for the institutions of Christianity. Indeed, I never observed more solemnity, and apparently more genuine religious feeling in any community, on the Sabbath day, than I have witnessed during this day; which fact is, to me, highly gratifying and very encouraging. The ringing of the church-bells at the hour for preaching, reminded me more forcibly of my distant native land and home, and more sensibly impressed on my mind the reality of my situation. For a time, I felt somewhat sad at the thought that perhaps I may never again hear the "church-going bells" of my native land; but I tried to banish every feeling of gloom, and to throw myself on the goodness and

mercy of Him, in the order of whose providence I have been borne to this far-off land, as I trust for some good end; and I prayed that I might be enabled to maintain my christian character, and be made useful to those among whom I have been called to perform the arduous and responsible duties of my profession.

20th. To-day, we had another visit from Com. Perry, accompanied by several other officers of the squadron. In company with Governor Roberts and several other citizens of Monrovia, we visited the residences of several of the principal families. It was truly delightful to see the neatness and taste which were exhibited in the different houses that we visited.—All were well furnished, and everything seemed to be in good order, and looked very comfortable. Cheerfulness seemed to be depicted on every countenance; and happiness seemed to reside in every dwelling.

21st. To-day, Governor Roberts gave a dinner to the officers of the squadron. Com. Perry, Capt. Mayo, Capt. Abbott, and about fifteen other officers were present, together with about as many of the citizens of Monrovia. Everything passed off very pleasantly. The distinction of color was apparently forgotten. Friendship and sociality seemed to be the order of the day. Several toasts were given after the cloth was removed, among which was one by Com. Perry in honor of Mrs. Roberts, which was heartily responded to by the company, and handsomely acknowledged by the Governor.

22nd. This afternoon, Governor Roberts went on board the *Macedonian*, with the view of going down the coast, as far as Berryby, below Cape Palmas. On his arrival on board the vessel, he was honored with a salute of eleven guns. Dr. Day

also left to-day ; also Dr. Johnson, who has been stopping at Monrovia for the last week. Dr. Day seems not to have suffered very much in this country ; but Dr Johnson is in very feeble health. Both of these gentlemen have resided several years in Liberia ; the latter for the last two or three years as principal of a school on Factory Island, near the mouth of the St. John's river. By the departure of these two physicians, I am left alone—dependent on my own resources in sickness.— But thanks to an over-ruling Providence, I do not yet require the attention of any of the faculty, for my health continues very good. In regard to manner of living, I do not vary much from my former manner of living in the United States. The Governor's lady keeps a good table, and I am sometimes tempted to eat rather heartily, especially at dinner, which, I

think should be the lightest meal in this climate. I came to Africa with the impression that a little wine or brandy would be necessary as a preservative of health ; but I am now satisfied that neither is necessary, except in sickness, and then only when a stimulant is required. I find that total abstinence is the best for me.

The weather, since my arrival, has been very pleasant ; the average temperature of the atmosphere about 82° at noon, in the shade. We have had several slight showers of rain ; with a pleasant sea-breeze during the principal part of the day. Altogether, I find the climate much more agreeable than I expected. So far as the pleasantness of the climate and weather is concerned, I think I would prefer a residence in Liberia to one in any part of the United States.

(To be continued.)

[From the Western New-Yorker.]

### African Colonization.

#### NUMBER 1.

THE planting of Christian civilization and freedom upon the shores of Africa, is one of the noblest schemes which the philanthropy of our age has undertaken. It claims our favor on various accounts. It is a work for the Christian missionary ; for the friend of civilization, commerce and the arts ; and for the republican propagandist.— The Christian sees in it the beginning of the fulfilment of the prophecy—" Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God." The statesman sees in it a prospect of developing the resources of a continent which even Anglo-Saxon energy could not so much as penetrate, and of raising a population that has been from all antiquity degraded. The lover of freedom exults at see-

ing men whose ancestors from time immemorial have been slaves—slaves to barbarian despots or civilized masters—now governing themselves as citizens of a free republic.

The African continent, with a soil of unequalled fertility, vast mineral wealth, and a climate salubrious to its native population, is inhabited by about 150 millions of Mehommedans and heathens. Their slavery, idolatry, devil-worship, witchcraft, polygamy, human sacrifices and cannibalism, make a picture too disagreeable to encourage our curiosity. Says Dr. Goheen, a Methodist missionary physician : " Slavery in the United States in its worst form and under the lash is not as bad as slavery here in its mildest form. It is a well-known truth that in Western Africa nine-tenths of the whole pop-

ulation are in a state of slavery. The females are sold at an early age, to be, when grown up, wives or beasts of burden, as their proprietors may require. If the majority here were not slaves, how would they ever get into the foreign slave-dealer's hands? They are sent in hundreds from the interior to the slave factories and sold. They are not deprived of their liberty when they leave these shores; they only change masters. Slaves they are, and such they have been to the most savage rulers, who inflict upon them the severest punishments, and feel free to kill, to eat, or to throw them upon the funeral-pile at pleasure."

We sometimes hear slavery spoken of as a vice of civilized men peculiarly. This is not so; civilization is opposed to it, restrains its legitimate horrors, and tends to its removal. Yet it is true that there is a barbarism too savage for slavery. And such barbarism is not unknown in Africa. Said the King of Dahomey to Governor Abson, of Cape Coast Castle, when asked if his going to war was not to obtain captives to sell to the slave-dealer: "I have killed many thousands without thinking of the slave-market; I shall kill many thousands more. Some heads I place at my door; others I throw into the market-place, that people may stumble over them. This gives a grandeur to my customs; this makes my enemies fear me; and this pleases my ancestors, to whom I send them. Dahomeans do not make war to make slaves, but to make prisoners to kill at the customs."

Says Rev. I. L. Wilson: "The story that the King of Dahomey has his yard paved with human skulls is no fable. There are Europeans

on the coast who have seen it, and can bear witness to the truth of the statement." Says Dr. Bowditch, a British agent of 1819: "The King of Ashantee, otherwise a very amiable and benevolent sovereign, on the death of his mother devoted 3000 victims to water her grave, 2000 of whom were Fantee prisoners, and the rest levied in certain proportions on the several towns." At the death of the late King, in 1844, 1000 were sacrificed.

Such facts give us a glimpse of the "gross darkness" that covers the African continent. This very darkness has made a very strong call upon Christian sympathy for missionary effort. There has been found in the African much accessibility to religious instruction; the influence of the gospel upon the recaptured Africans of Sierra Leone and Liberia has been wonderful. But, on the other hand, the climate of the African coast, with its special hostility to the white man, has been a source of discouragement. The number of devoted men and women who have laid down their lives in this cause, or returned more or less disabled for life, has been very great. And still they go. The climate, however, is not unfavorable to the colored race of this country, and many of the missionaries are now colored men.

#### NUMBER II.

It is every way desirable that Africa should be peopled, civilized, free and Christian. A large and most valuable part of the earth, the treasures of whose soil and mines might give subsistence to vast multitudes of peaceful and industrious inhabitants, is now going to waste, occupied by idle and vicious savages. Its people—now suffering

in a slavery to king, priest, and devil, so degraded and abject that a change to the Brazilian mines can scarcely be for the worse—are men who, in a few generations, with good teaching and good examples, might be fit to exercise, as some native born Africans at this day do, the privileges of republican citizens. Its cruel heathenism might give place to Christianity.

Apparently, the only practicable way of bringing this about is by planting colonies of civilized colored men on that continent, to develop the resources of the country and spread civilization among the natives. This may be done, too, in such a way as to spread the blessings of free government in that oppressed country; for the only civilized people that can colonize it are colored people; and of them the most highly civilized, and therefore the most influential, are those who go from the United States, acquainted with republican institutions.—This acquaintance with republican institutions makes the free colored people of the United States, though shut out from office, and depressed in social position, really better fitted for free government than the nations of Continental Europe. This has been demonstrated. Republicanism, which withers and dies at once in Europe; which in Spanish America degenerates into military dictatorship; which among the refined and cultured Asiatics is well nigh inconceivable, is already planted, rooted, and growing in the soil of Africa. The two model republics are the United States and Liberia.

Neither civilization nor freedom, however, is sufficient without the gospel; without it they are not secure. But the colonies may be

Christian colonies. The civilized colored people are acquainted with the gospel; and by the help of other Christians they can spread it. Through them the Christian world can work without the fearful sacrifice of life that would be otherwise necessary. Native youth can be trained up in colony schools, and then go out to teach their countrymen.

The plan of missionary colonies, so often advocated, has usually been found impracticable. It is difficult to get a sufficient number of colonists willing to go from countries where there situation is more favorable, as to social advantages or ease in getting a living, to where it is less so. To get colonists to go from Europe or Asia to America is easy; but it is not so easy to get colonists from the United States who will submit to inconveniences of European subjects, or enter into competition with the poorly-paid artisan or laborer of Asia.

In the case of African colonization, however, there is a great positive advantage on the side of Africa which must ere long swell the tide of emigration thither, as it now sets in upon us from Europe and Asia. That is the great ease of obtaining a living. The soil is wonderfully fertile. The kinds of food best suited to the climate grows so luxuriantly that the lazy savage never suffers for want of food, and the civilized farmer can raise an abundance with great ease. There is no winter to provide for, no frost to hurt the crops. The commerce of the country, now highly profitable, increases as the slave-trade is broken up. Iron is there in ore so rich as scarce to need the furnace; and the gold of Guinea must one

day give employment to the machinery of civilized miners. With all this, the climate excludes the white man's competition.

It is not merely the high rate of wages and the low price of land that brings the thousands of Europe day after day to our shores; there is also a wish to stand erect or rise among one's fellows—a longing for liberty, equality and distinction. In the case of emigration to Africa, this is not wanting. The free colored man, oppressed by social disadvantages which shut him out entirely from office, and almost entirely from all profitable employment not of a more or less menial character, holds here a very unfavorable position.—Comparing the statistics of crime among the whites and free blacks, we get a sad proof that the black man's social inequality tends to perpetrate his degradation, while his liberty gives fuller scope to criminality. It is hard for him to rise with so much against him. The brawny European crowds him out of employment; the white man jostles him on the sidewalk, browbeats and insults him; his children are taunted with their color, and, however worthy, cannot go into society with the white man's child. What says the colored man himself in the Liberian Declaration of Independence? "We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of North America. In some parts of that country we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men; in other parts, public sentiment, more powerful than law, frowned us down. We were everywhere shut out from all civil office. We were excluded from all participation in the government. We were taxed without our consent. We were compelled to

contribute to the resources of a country which gave us no protection. We were made a separate and distinct class; and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands, of a color different from ours, were preferred before us."

The state of things here portrayed makes it highly desirable for the colored man to go where he can have a nationality of his own, with no superior caste to keep him down; where, from being neglected or despised by the many, or, scarcely less humiliating, petted as a protégé by a few, he may come to take his part with acknowledged equals in managing a free Republic; where, from a menial or dependent position, he may come to be looked up to by thousands of his race, as a protector from their own lawless tyrants, a deliverer from their own degrading superstitions.

These things tend to make Christian colonization, which is so difficult in other heathen countries, not merely possible in Africa, but easy. Every natural advantage tends to set the stream in that direction; and it only needs to wear itself a deeper channel, which it is daily doing, and emigration to Africa must become a mighty flood. Those who know that emigration from Britain increased from less than 15,000 in 1825, to 366,000 in 1852—more than 24-fold in 27 years; who know that the British Commissioners of Emigration could trace nearly five million dollars sent in 1851 to bring Irishmen out of Ireland; who have seen even the long-secluded Chinaman catching the fever of emigration and venturing boldly across the great Pacific, need have no doubt that when the way is fairly opened, African colonization

will be not only possible and easy, but irresistible. Through the self-sacrificing labors, the disease and death of many noble men, who dug in faith and prayer its channel, the once tiny rivulet has become a river, bearing blessings on its placid bosom. It wears its way ever deeper and deeper, swelling with every

year; and soon it shall have swept away the last obstruction by which its current has been stayed.

With this sketch of the work to be done, and the agency that stands ready to do it, we shall next glance at the efforts to bring the workmen and the work together.

S. M.

[From the Indiana State Sentinel.]

### Correspondence between President Roberts and Governor Wright.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, July 5th, 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States of America: SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's favor of the 25th of last March, communicating to me the action of the Indiana Legislature in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia for a settlement of colored persons emigrating from that State; and expressing a desire that the Grand Cape Mount country be granted for that purpose.

Your Excellency refers to a communication addressed to me, on this subject, "a number of months since," which I regret to say has not come to hand; and the letter, to which this is a reply, conveys to me the first official notice I have had of the proceedings of the Indiana Legislature in regard to this subject.

I have laid your Excellency's letter before the gentlemen who are associated with me in the Government, and its contents have been considered with that attention which their importance demands; and I am requested to assure your Excellency that the sympathy and kind feelings entertained by the Government and people of Indiana toward

this infant Republic, and the cause of African Colonization, are duly appreciated by the citizens of Liberia, and that the Government here will do all in its power to further the views of the Indiana Legislature in regard to a settlement in Liberia for the use and benefit of the colored people of that State who may emigrate hither.

The Government, however, deeply regret, that in view of several important considerations, your Excellency's proposition, in regard to the purchase of Grand Cape Mount, cannot be acceded to.

It is now more than two years since the subject of forming a settlement there has engaged the attention of our Legislature; and at its session in December last, I was authorized to commence the work. But unfortunately, just about that time, disputes arose between certain of the chiefs of that district, which resulted in war, and compelled the Government for a time to abandon its purpose. These difficulties, I am happy to say, are now being terminated, and we hope soon—provided funds can be raised for that purpose—to proceed to the organization of a settlement at that place.

Few places, if any, in Liberia, possess greater advantages—agri-

cultural and commercial, than Grand Cape Mount, and for which it is highly valued by the people of Liberia. It was for many years the focus of the African slave trade. The inhabitants are perhaps the most intelligent and warlike of all the tribes of this part of the coast; therefore, to obtain the jurisdiction of the territory, thereby abolishing the slave trade, the Government of Liberia—aided, to be sure, by the American Colonization Society—has expended a large sum of money.

In view of this consideration, as also in view of the agricultural and commercial importance of the location for a new settlement, public sentiment here is opposed to transferring it for the exclusive use and benefit of emigrants from any individual State of the Union. Objection, on the score of policy, is also urged against that part of the act of the General Assembly, which proposes—as we understand it—to grant one hundred acres of land to each family emigrating from the State of Indiana. Such grants would, more than likely, engender jealousies on the part of emigrants from other States, which might lead to serious embarrassments. It is therefore thought, in respect to the quantity of lands assigned emigrants, all should be placed on the same footing, and that those grants should be made by the Government here.

We consider ten acres of land in Liberia quite sufficient to support any ordinary sized family. Those of course, who have means, and propose to engage extensively in agricultural pursuits will require more, which can easily be obtained from the government.

Another important consideration connected with forming new settle-

ments, is the security of the settler against the rapacity and treachery of the natives. To occupy a space of one hundred acres to each family would leave the settlers more exposed than past experience justifies. The massacre of a number of our citizens, by the natives, two years since at the new settlement of Fish-town is a warning we should not fail to heed in future.

Were the Indiana State Colonization Board to plant a settlement at Cape Mount, or any other point on this coast, twenty-five or thirty miles remote from any civilized town or village of the Republic, it would be absolutely necessary to fortify the place, and to employ some forty or fifty old residents, accustomed to the climate, and familiar with the character of the natives, to accompany the new-comers, to attend them while passing through the acclimating fever, and protect them during the time, against the treachery of the natives, whose cupidity, as with all savages, is too easily excited. Such, sir, are the dangers and difficulties to be provided against, and overcome, in forming new settlements on this coast.

I am requested to suggest to your Excellency, the following accommodation of the subject of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, which will probably meet the views of the general assembly in carrying out their philanthropic objects in regard to colonizing the colored people in Africa, viz: That the Indiana State Colonization Board aid the Government of Liberia—to the amount of three thousand dollars—in making the necessary defensive preparations, and the employment of a sufficient number of men, six months, for the protection of the settlement;



in consideration of which, emigrants from the State of Indiana shall be located there under the arrangements now existing with respect to emigrants between this government and the American Colonization Society. This will not effect any additional inducement the Indiana Colonization Board may hold out to emigrants from that State—the quantity of lands to such as deserve and require it, can readily be increased by purchase from the government, at moderate prices, as may be agreed upon between the government and the State Colonization Board.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I have the honor to be  
Your Excellency's

Ob't humble servant,  
J. J. ROBERTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Indianapolis, Sept. 27th, 1853.

HIS EXCELLENCY, J. J. ROBERTS,  
*President of the Republic of Liberia:*  
SIR:—Your favor of the 5th of July, has been received, and we cannot but express our regret that the object of our communication has not been attained.

We have submitted your letter to the State Board of Colonization for their consideration, and the result of their action on the proposition you submit, is that they respectfully decline further action on the subject of a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, and have requested me to inform you of the result.

We desire a *location* for a settlement for the benefit of our colored people, that we may give a tangible form to our doings in this enterprise. Public sentiment in the State of Indiana, *requires practical results*, and the clear evidences of the utility of our appropriations,

made from time to time, to carry on this enterprise, which can best be done by founding a settlement and fostering it. However, we would be pleased to aid you in establishing the necessary defences at Grand Cape Mount, had we the power to do so; but the Board is bound by the terms of the law, a copy of which we herewith enclose, and beyond which we do not feel at liberty to go. But we have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the future legislatures of the state, will not be wanting in attention to *your demands* for such purpose, provided you create the necessity therefor, by giving our colored people a *proper lodgment* within your territory.

Whilst we decline from want of legal power, to accede to your proposition, we will await with interest any communication, relating to a good location for a settlement, where you can give our people title to lands, according to the terms of our appropriation law, which cannot be changed until the meeting of our general assembly in 1855, our sessions being biennial.

It is unfortunate that you have misunderstood the import of our proposition, in regard to a location for our proposed settlement, in that you conceive that we wish to exercise original jurisdiction over the lands devoted to our use; had you received our first communication you could not have formed this conclusion, for we stated therein, as we now state, that we desire simply to have a portion of the newly purchased territory devoted to our use; for which your government should issue patents, to be countersigned by us, and then distributed to our emigrants in such quantity as justice to them might demand. We do not

wish to embarrass the movements of your Government in this matter, by the introduction of new measures with which you cannot agree; but we must express the hope that a reasonable effort will be made to accommodate the economy of the proposed settlement to our views and plans.

We will, therefore, continue to cherish the expectation that, although you have thought it best not to grant us a location at Grand Cape Mount, as we were led to expect by your former communication, you will on more mature reflection, think it politic to point out and grant some other location where the emigrants from Indiana, who are now in Liberia, and those who will hereafter emigrate thereto, may settle together, if such should be their choice.

It gives us pleasure to state that an interest amongst the colored people of Indiana, in regard to the future prosperity and success of your Republic has been awakened, and that many of our respectable and reflecting people of color are now seriously talking of emigrating. In addition to the number who have gone from this State, we expect to

place amongst you fifty or sixty persons within the year 1853, for whose proper accommodation it is reasonable we should feel some solicitude.

Several of the states have their distinct settlements in Liberia. Indiana is the first State that has adopted a constitutional state organization, and has at this time a perfect and thorough system by which every part of the State is appealed to, to carry forward the enterprise.

It is the ardent desire of the State Board to send you that class of emigrants that are well educated and instructed, competent to aid in giving strength and order to your rising and flourishing State.

The State Board will be happy to hear from you at all times, and to have the benefit of your counsel in carrying forward this movement: the separation of the two races—the founding of a republic for the colored man, which, under the blessings of Providence, has been thus far so signally successful.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

On behalf of the Board.

#### An Interesting Incident.

UPON one occasion of visiting Soombia to preach, one of the head men, the second in authority, left the place of meeting, being offended because Mr. B. brought no present with him. On the succeeding Sabbath, as he, Mr. B., left his canoe, so wearied with three services that he doubted whether he ought not to return home without attempting another, he heard a wailing for the

dead coming from the house of this man. Mr. Brooks thus describes the scene that followed, after sending for this chief:

“He led me instantly to the house of mourning, and truly it was such. Two or three had recently died out of the family, and been buried in a small yard by the house. Their loud and indescribable wailing, mingled with sobs, their faces and bodies

bathed in tears, so affected me that I shall not soon forget that scene of sadness. Truly they sorrowed as they who have no hope, no Saviour, no God, no heaven; all was dark, hopeless and comfortless sorrow. The house in which the dead lay was full of these hopeless, Godless heathen; what a sight for one having the word of God in his hand, with the command to go and preach! Whose thoughts, with such a scene before them, could remain inactive? truly my heart burned with sympathy. By the time I had viewed the premises silence was restored, and standing in the midst, I began the story of sin, death, immortality, resurrection, judgment, eternity; of Christ our sacrifice, advocate and Saviour. Never did I speak to so attentive, so interesting a company. When I had finished, the brother of the dead said, that his sister when dying proved my words, that three times she had died during the last 24 hours, that twice she had come back and told them she had seen many of her deceased relatives who were not willing to have her come to them and had sent her back; he said she was very dirty (wicked), and prayed to God to forgive and save her; that each time she came back she said the same words. These are the words of my interpreter, as nearly as I can give them. From what I had said of sin and repentance the brother seized on this circumstance as the foundation of a hope, that, by the mercy and grace of God, who delighteth not in the death of a sinner, his sister had been permitted to raise the veil of eterni-

ty, enough to learn the fact that she was a sinner, and needed the forgiveness of God to be prepared to die. Whatever the imagination might have had to do in this case, I know not, but be it as it may, little, or much, it was an occasion of great interest to me; I could but hope that as the gospel had been preached a few times there, that this poor woman had heard a word which had followed her to the gates of death, and had afforded her a little light in the dark valley and shadow of death. And may we not hope further, that the light was sufficient to enable her to see Christ crucified, and the way to him by confession and prayer. How little light is sufficient in such a case, and how little evidence is sufficient ground for hope in such a death I know not, but we do know that he who sinneth without law will be judged without law. God is merciful and delights in matchless displays of mercy.

"This closing scene of the Sabbath affords me a lesson of encouragement; it gives me confidence to believe that the hearts of the living have been made tender, if it affords me no ground of hope for the dead. Jun-deewa, the second in command in the town referred to above, took me by the hand at the close of the meeting, and said I should be welcome, not only Sundays, but any time I wished to talk "God palaver" to the people. This is a cheering change from the last Sabbath; true, it may not last long, but it is good while it does last. It opens the heart to receive some seed."

## List of Emigrants,

By the Ship *Banshee*, Capt. *Wingate*, from *Baltimore*, Nov. 9, and *Norfolk*, Nov. 11, 1853.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.	
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>					
1	Charles Williamson,	67	Free,	Brickmaker.	
2	Amelia	wife 39	do.		
3	Samuel	son 15	do.		
4	Sarah Jane	“ dtr. 11	do.		
5	Alexina	“ “ 9	do.		
6	Robert T.	“ son 7	do.		
7	Rachel	“ dtr. 3	do.		
8	Amelia	“ “ 3 mos.	do.		
9	Moses Smith,	42	do.		Painter.
10	Rachel	wife “ 29	do.		
11	Moses	“ Jr., 20	do.		
12	Joshua	“ “ 15	do.		
13	Rachel	“ “ 14	do.		
14	Israel	“ “ 11	do.		
15	Henrietta	“ “ 9	do.		
16	John	“ “ 6	do.		
17	Catharine	“ “ 1½	do.		
18	Harrison Oliver,	31	do.		
19	Hezekiah Wood,	20	do.		do.
<i>Frederick, Md.</i>					
20	Israel Smith,	37	do.	Em. by will of Lewis Cross.	
21	Elizabeth	wife “ 38	do.		
22	Mary E.	“ dtr. 5	do.		
23	Ariana	“ “ 2	do.		
24	Isaac Jackson,	28	do.		
<i>King George Co., Va.</i>					
25	Henry Stepner,	22	Slave,		Em. by will of Lewis Cross.
26	Alfred	“ 13	do.		
27	William	“ 25	do.		
28	Thornton Yates,	40	do.		
29	James Bayley,	13	do.		
30	Cornelius	“ 11	do.		
31	Sydney	“ 9	do.		
32	Addison	“ 7	do.		
33	Tulip Stepner,	18	do.		
34	Kitty	“ 46	do.		
35	Eliis	“ 11	do.		
36	Maria Bayley,	33	do.		
37	Mary Stepner,	20	do.		
38	Barbara	“ 16	do.		
39	Margaret Cross,	30	do.	Em. by Elizabeth Cross.	
40	Austin Bayley,	1	Free.		
<i>Clarke County, Va.</i>					
41	John Gordon,	45	Slave,	Em. by Dr. Hawes. Pur. by subscriptions raised by Miss Elizabeth Wormeley.	
42	Eveline	wife “ 40	do.		
43	Hannah	“ dtr. 16	do.		
44	William	“ son 7	do.		
45	Lydia	“ dtr. 4	do.		
46	Lily	“ “ 2	do.		
47	Ralph W.	“ son 7 mos.	do.		
<i>Sussex County, Va.</i>					
48	Dennis Barker,	60	do.	Em. by will of John Barker.	
49	Wyatt	“ 28	do.		
50	Daniel	“ 30	do.		

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
51	George Barker,	22	Slave,	Em. by will of John Barker.
52	Moses "	39	do.	do.
53	Edward "	49	do.	do.
54	Stephen W. "	20	do.	do.
55	Allen "	19	do.	do.
56	Joseph "	27	do.	do.
57	Humphrey "	44	do.	do.
58	Stephen B. "	43	do.	do.
59	Peter "	59	do.	do.
60	Louisa "	50	do.	do.
61	Mary "	21	do.	do.
62	Faithy "	26	do.	do.
63	Jane "	26	do.	do.
64	Lydia "	1	do.	do.
65	Collin "	14	do.	do.
66	Eliza "	12	do.	do.
67	Charles "	10	do.	do.
68	Rachel "	9	do.	do.
69	Lilly "	6	do.	do.
70	Fanny "	5	do.	do.
71	Nancy "	4	do.	do.
72	Margaret "	8	do.	do.
73	Ann "	2	do.	do.
74	Davy "	2	do.	do.
75	Lewis "	8	do.	do.
76	Raleigh "	6	do.	do.
77	Jack "	3	do.	do.
78	Simon Eldridge, Washington County, Va.	65	do.	Purchased by his children]
79	William Willoughby,	76	do.	Em. by Mrs. Keywood.
80	Ann "	22	Free,	
81	Thomas "	25	do.	
82	Catharine "	24	do.	
83	William F. "	2	do.	
84	Mary "	12	do.	
85	David "	11	do.	
86	Charles "	6	do.	
87	Elizabeth "	17	do.	
88	Eisey "	10	do.	
89	Eliza Jane Dotton,	25	do.	
90	William "	38	do.	
91	Jane "	25	do.	
92	Susan C. "	7	do.	
93	John W. "	5	do.	
94	David H. "	2	do.	
95	Andrew "	36	do.	
96	Sarah Ann "	20	do.	
97	Eisey Ann "	2	do.	
98	Sarah B. "	4 mos.	do.	
99	James Dunston,	66	do.	
100	Sally "	41	do.	
101	Austin "	18	do.	
102	Jane A. "	14	do.	
103	Earl B. "	7	do.	
104	Bottetout Boyer,	58	Slave,	Purchased by his wife.
105	Thomas Walton,	49	Free,	

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
106	Susan Walton,	30	Free.	
107	Nancy "	11	do.	
108	Abram B. "	9	do.	
109	Esther "	7	do.	
110	Sally E. "	6	do.	
111	Thomas "	4	do.	
112	Susan "	2	do.	
113	Marg't Ann "	7 mos.	do.	
114	Sarah Louisa "	13	do.	
115	Viney "	25	do.	
116	William "	2	do.	
117	Dabney Fields	24	do.	
<i>Bedford County, Va.</i>				
118	Abby Cheatwood,	80	Slave,	Em. by will of John Cheatwood.
119	Dolly "	48	do.	do.
120	America "	28	do.	do.
121	Patra "	4	do.	do.
122	Virginia "	2 mos.	do.	do.
123	Caroline "	22	do.	do.
124	Diley "	20	do.	do.
125	Edward "	5	do.	do.
126	Maria "	40	do.	do.
127	Charlotte "	13	do.	do.
128	Isabella "	11	do.	do.
129	Julia "	9	do.	do.
130	Pocahontas "	38	do.	do.
131	Thomas "	18	do.	do.
132	Ramsey "	12	do.	do.
133	Peyton "	10	do.	do.
134	Wesley "	6	do.	do.
135	Miranda "	30	do.	do.
136	Jerry B. "	1	do.	do.
137	Richmond "	42	do.	do.
138	Eliza "	7	do.	do.
139	Eliza "	4 mos.	do.	do.
<i>Henry County, Va.</i>				
140	Nancy Mills,	54	Slave,	Em. by William F. Mills, Senr.
141	James " son	26	do.	do.
142	John Q. " "	23	do.	do.
143	Cynthia " dtr.	30	do.	do.
144	Sallie " "	16	do.	do.
145	Greenville " son	17	do.	do.
146	Nath'l H. " "	14	do.	do.
147	Marshall Spencer,	24	Free.	
<i>Fairfax County, Va.</i>				
148	William Burke,	36	Slave,	Em. by Col. R. E. Lee.
149	Rosabella " wife	34	do.	do.
150	Cornelia " dtr.	7	do.	do.
151	Grandison " son	5	do.	do.
152	Alexander " "	3	do.	do.
153	William " "	4 mos.	do.	do.
<i>Hanover County, Va.</i>				
154	Horace Coleman,	42	do.	Em. by Benjamin C. Coghill.
155	Charlotte " "	43	do.	do.
156	Edward Johnson,	24	do.	do.
157	Lucinda Coleman,	22	do.	do.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
158	Millicent Coleman,	13	Slave,	Em. by Benjamin C. Coghill.
159	Mariah "	7	do.	do.
160	Sarah "	8	do.	do.
161	Betty Jane "	1	do.	do.
162	Charlotte Jackson,	16	do.	do.
163	Richard Morris,	22	do.	Em. by will of Judith King.
164	Dabney "	24	do.	do.
165	Lucy "	20	do.	do.
166	Rosabella "	1	do.	do.
167	Gilbert Austin, <i>Notoway County, Va.</i>	21	do.	Em. by Nath'l C. Crenshaw.
168	Edmund Jones,	21	do.	Em. by Mrs. C. Jones.
169	Richard " <i>Richmond, Va.</i>	19	do.	do.
170	Philip Woodson, <i>Norfolk, Va.</i>	21	do.	Em. by Frederick Bransford.
171	Daniel Brown, <i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>	45	do.	Em. by his wife.
172	Isaac Rix,	38	Free,	
173	Eliza "	wife	do.	
174	Martha "	dtr.	do.	
175	John "	son	do.	
176	Missouri "	dtr.	do.	
177	Olivia "	"	do.	
178	Josephine " <i>Orange County, N. C.</i>	"	do.	
179	Gilbert Kelly,	55	Slave,	Em. by will of John Kelly.
180	Martha "	42	do.	do.
181	Guilford "	17	do.	do.
182	Jarrat " <i>Attica, Indiana.</i>	32	do.	do.
183	Joseph Ladd,	28	Free.	
184	Susan "	17	do.	
185	George W. "	2 mos.	do.	
186	William Brown,	45	do.	
187	Susan "	28	do.	
188	John "	4	do.	
189	Isabella " <i>Vincennes, Ind.</i>	4 mos.	do.	
190	Cornelius Simms,	49	Slave,	[State. Em. by Indiana becoming a Free
191	Elizabeth "	33	Free,	
192	Charles "	18	do.	
193	William "	14	do.	
194	Sarah "	12	do.	
195	George W. "	10	do.	
196	Charlotte "	6	do.	
197	Thomas J. " <i>Princeton, Ind.</i>	4	do.	
198	Jacob Stephenson,	56	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Stephenson of S. C.
199	Harrison "	14	do.	Em. by D. R. Stephenson of S. C.
200	Robert "	12	do.	do.
201	Charles "	10	do.	do.
202	James W. " <i>Madison, Ind.</i>	8	do.	do.
203	Rev. John McKey,	39	do.	Purchased himself.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Wayne County, Ind.</i>				
204	David Matthews,	37	Free.	
205	Alley "	28	do.	
206	William H. "	12	do.	
207	Frederick "	7	do.	
208	David "	2	do.	
<i>Fayette County, Ky.</i>				
209	William Banks,	49	Slave,	Em. by will of James Wardlaw.
210	Charlotte Washington,	47	do.	do.
211	Jefferson Tilford,	40	do.	do.
212	Jordon "	36	do.	do.
213	Presley Coleman,	38	do.	do.
214	Ellen "	30	do.	do.
215	David "	15	do.	do.
216	Stephen Postlewait,	36	do.	do.
217	Lucy "	34	do.	do.
218	Harvey "	14	do.	do.
219	Farral "	12	do.	do.
220	Caroline "	10	do.	do.
221	Martha "	8	do.	do.
222	Sally "	5	do.	do.
223	Henry Clay "	3	do.	do.
224	Dan'l Webster "	1	do.	do.
225	Jane Lomax,	28	do.	do.
226	Hannah C. "	6	do.	do.
227	Thomas "	4	do.	do.
228	Infant "	4 mos.	do.	do.
229	John Bell,	42	Free.	
230	Mary "	35	do.	
231	John "	5	do.	
232	Louisa "	1	do.	
<i>Logan County, Ky.</i>				
233	Harriett Freeman,	43	Slave,	Em. by will of John P. Freeman
234	Presley "	21	do.	do.
235	Preston "	21	do.	do.
236	Henry "	19	do.	do.
237	Henrietta "	19	do.	do.
238	Charlotte "	18	do.	do.
239	George "	16	do.	do.
240	Benjamin "	14	do.	do.
241	Jacob "	12	do.	do.
242	Henson "	41	do.	do.
243	James "	30	do.	do.
244	Scott "	28	do.	do.
<i>Shelby County, Ky.</i>				
245	Joseph Thomas	50	do.	Em. by will of Oswald Thomas.
246	Derry "	43	do.	do.
247	George "	41	do.	do.
248	Milly "	16	do.	do.
249	Henry Waters,	26	do.	Em. by will of William Waters.
250	William Brown,	40	do.	Em. by Henry Offelte.
251	Lindsley Perry,	22	do.	Em. by will of Jackson Perry
252	Edmond Allen,	50	Free.	
<i>Barron County, Ky.</i>				
253	Lee Payne,	40	do.	



## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP BANSHEE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
254	Susan Payne,	34	Free.	
255	Mary J. "	7	do.	
256	Sarah Field,	55	do.	
257	Peter "	22	do.	
258	Betsy "	20	do.	
259	Martha "	18	do.	
260	Wm. H. "	8	do.	
261	Adam Garnett,	9	Slave,	Em. by W. Garnett of Louisville
262	David "	7	do.	do.
	<i>Woodford County, Ky.</i>			
263	Mahale Redd,	27	do.	Em. by will of Thos. Bulcock.
264	Ann Maria "	1	do.	do.
265	John McAfee,	25	do.	do.
	<i>Jessamine County, Ky.</i>			
266	Gabriel Baker,	22	do.	Em. by will of Rich'd R. Daniel
267	Thomas Brown,	21	do.	do.
	<i>Nicholas County, Ky.</i>			
268	Leander Gazaree,	61	do.	Em by D. P. Bedinger.
269	Susan "	27	do.	Em. by will of Mrs. Elizabeth Bedinger.
	<i>Mechlenburg County, Ky.</i>			
270	Silas Elliot,	36	do.	Em. by—Elliot of Jacksonville,
271	Dinah "	31	do.	Ill.
272	Sally Ann "	9	do.	do.
273	Agnes "	6	do.	do.
274	Mary "	3	do.	do.
	<i>Christian County, Ky.</i>			
275	Alexander Cross,	43	do.	Purchased by friends in Christian
276	Martha "	36	Free.	
277	James "	7	do.	

NOTE—These 261, (omitting 16 in the foregoing list sent to Cape Palmas by the Maryland Colonization Society,) added to the number previously sent, including 53 by the Isla de Cuba from New York, make 8,041 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

## Charitable Bequests.

The following legacies to charitable and religious institutions are bequeathed by the will of the late Russel H. Nevins :

To the New-York Hospital.....	\$5,000
New-York State Colonization Society.....	3,000
American Bible society.....	2,000
American Tract Society.....	2,000
New-York City Tract Society.....	2,000
Demilt Dispensary.....	1,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,000
American Female Guardian Society	1,000
Northern Dispensary.....	1,000
Colored Home.....	1,000
American Home Missionary Society	1,000
Union Theological Seminary.....	1,000
Prison Association (for female department).....	1,000
Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females	1,000
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Desitute Children.....	1,000

Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor..... 1,000

Total.....\$26,000

The will is dated November 3d, 1853, and Messrs. Jas. Nevins, David H. Nevins, Frederick Townsend, George Townsend, and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, are nominated executors. The estate of the deceased is said to be valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Hannah Bigelow of East Hartford, (widow of the late Wm. Bigelow,) who died on the 16th inst., made the following liberal bequests: Theological Institute, South Windsor, to found two scholarships to be called "Bigelow Scholarships" \$2,000  
 American Home Missionary Society..... 2,000  
 American Education Society..... 1,000

Retreat for the Insane, for the support of patients from East Hartford, when there are any who need it.....\$1,000  
 Connecticut Branch of the American Tract Society, the income to be applied to the support of colporteurs..... 1,000  
 Connecticut Colonization Society.. 1,000  
 Congregational Society of East Hartford, the income to be applied to increase the Sunday School Library..... 500  
 And the residue of her estate, of whatever nature, after paying a few small legacies to relatives and friends, to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—*Hartford Courant.*

**LIBERAL BEQUESTS.**—Thos. Hanna, whose death we recently noticed, left a number of

liberal bequests to various benevolent and religious institutions throughout the country. The following is a list of the bequests: To the Western Theological Seminary, \$1,000; Foreign Mission of the Associate Reformed Church, \$1,000; Home Mission of the A. R. Church, \$1,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000; American Tract Society, \$1,000; Colonization Society, \$1,000; total, \$6,000.—The deceased directed that the remainder of his property (about \$600,000) should be divided in to seven equal parts—an equal portion of which was bequeathed to each of his six children. The remaining part was left to the Presbytery of Monongahela of the Associated Reformed Church, with full power to devote it to objects of benevolence, not overlooking the Theological Seminary or the Missionary cause.—*Pittsburg Post.*

#### Resolutions of the Putnam and Zanesville Auxiliary Col. Society.

PUTNAM, O., Nov. 12, 1853.

At a meeting of the Directors and friends of the Putnam and Zanesville Auxiliary Colonization Society, to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, it was

*Resolved*, That, after a respectful examination of the subject, the proposed alteration, is, in our opinion, wholly inexpedient, and more especially the proposition to authorize money to be drawn from the Treasury to pay "permanent" delegates, against which we hereby enter our decided protest.

*Resolved*, That, whereas a "Committee of Correspondence," some three years ago, was appointed for this State, (of which one of our number was one,) from whom we have not heard since its organization, (if indeed it ever has been organized,) that our Secretary be directed to make inquiries of the Secretary of the Parent Society on the subject: and further to suggest to the Secretary, and consult upon the expediency and propriety of forming a *State Society* in Zanesville or Xenia,

or some other place where friends can be found of sufficient ardor to keep it alive.

*Resolved*, That we deem it expedient, and hereby request the Parent Society, to address the different State Legislatures who have not moved on the subject, and who may be in session at the time of the Annual Meeting, to make liberal appropriations for the cause of colonization, as well as to call upon Congress to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and do something worthy the nation.

*Resolved*, That we have increased faith in the wisdom, justice, and expediency of the whole scheme of colonization, and that its success calls forth our unfeigned gratitude to our Heavenly Father.

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be directed to forward to the Parent Society the money on hand, (\$160.)

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Parent Society, with the request that they be published in the African Repository.

By order of the Board,  
 H. SAFFORD, Secretary.

## Sailing of the Brig General Pierce.

The brig *General Pierce* sailed from Savannah, Georgia, the 16th ult., with 163 emigrants, of whom 85 were from Tennessee, 15 from Alabama, 56 from Georgia, and 7 from South Carolina—84 males and 79 females in all—107 over and 56 under ten years of age;—126 were sent by masters now living, 16 were lib-

erated by will, and 21 were born free. In the next number of the Repository, we shall publish a complete list of the emigrants; there not being room for it in the present number.

These 163, added to the number previously sent, make 783 emigrants sent to Liberia by this Society during the past year.

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 15th of November, to the 31st December, 1853.

## MAINE.

By Capt. George Barke :—	
<i>Calais</i> —Hon. George Downs, \$5, Geo. M. Porter, \$2, Rev. Thos. S. Lothrop, Unitarian society, \$5.....	12 00
<i>Dennysville</i> —Mr. Allen.....	1 00
<i>Eastport</i> —Rev. Wm. T. Dick- son, \$1, cash 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>East Machias</i> —S. W. Porter and Co., Peter T. Harris, Hon. M. J. Talbot, each \$5.....	15 00
<i>Machias</i> —Jacob Longfellow, \$5, R. K. Porter, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Ellsworth</i> —Dea. Samuel Dutton, \$2, Andrew Peters, Thos. Robin- son, each \$5; Col. J. Black, Mrs. J. Black, each \$10.....	32 00
<i>Bangor</i> —Mrs. W. S. Dennett, \$3, John Ham, \$10, Mrs. Mary Ham, \$5, balance Life Mem- bership, Mrs. Mary Ham, cash 50 cents.....	18 50
<i>New Castle</i> —Edwin Flye, Eben'r Farley, Esq., Wm. Hitchcock, J. G. Huston, D. B. Metcalf, each \$5; Mrs. Mary Farley, Col. J. Glidding, Capt. S. Hen- ley, each \$2; Rufus Flye, \$1; Mrs. Sarah N. Nickols, be- quest to constitute James G. Huston a Life Member Am. Col. Soc., \$30.....	62 00
<i>Augusta</i> —Edward Fenno, John Dorr, Benj. Davis, each \$5; Wm. Stratton, \$3, Ed. Dye, \$1	19 00
<i>Hallowell</i> —James Sherburn.....	1 00
<i>Gardiner</i> —R. H. Gardiner.....	5 00
<i>Yarmouth</i> —Capt. Joseph Chand- ler, by E. Burbank, \$1, Dea. Thos. Chase, 50 cents.....	1 50
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Rev. Caleb Ho- bart, 3d payment L. M., Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart, \$10, John Hamilton, towards L. M., Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart, \$1.....	11 50
<i>Freeport</i> —Nathan Nye, Mrs. E. F. Harrington, each \$5; \$10	

towards L. M. A. C. S., of Mrs. Hannah B. Nye.....	10 00
<i>Brunswick</i> —Prof. F. C. Upham, \$5, Pres't L. Woods, \$2, Prof. S. A. Packard, \$3, cash \$1....	11 00
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	208 00

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Bristol</i> —From a Friend.....	4 00
By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —D. R. Rogers, \$10, Miss M. C. Rogers, Ladies of North Parish, \$18.....	28 00
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	32 00

## VERMONT.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society, for Novem- ber, 1853, by Rev. Wm. Mitch- ell :—	
<i>Saxton's River Village</i> —Collection in Baptist Church, \$3 47, Geo. Perry, \$1, Geo. Leonard, 50 cts.	4 97
<i>Grafton</i> —Rev. M. B. Bradford, J. S. Pittingill, Mary Barrett, John Barrett, Mariah Foster, each \$1; Francis Daniels, \$5, Mrs. L. Dan- iels, \$2, Miss J. Nourse, Mar- ry Gowin, Cynthia A. Cutter, each 25 cts.; David Bancroft, 50 cts., Harriet Howe, 10 cts..	13 35
<i>Dummerston</i> —Congrega'l Church \$6 23, Rev. B. F. Foster, Mrs. B. F. Foster, each \$1.....	8 23
<i>Cambridge Port</i> —Collection by the Methodist Church.....	2 00
<i>West Townsend</i> —Nathan Pierce, J. H. Phelps, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Townsend</i> —Rev. J. Wood, Mrs. L. M. Wood, each \$1; Jane G. Wood, 25 cts., Misses C. K. Wood, A. L. Wood, each 6½ cts.; Miss L. D. Salisbury, Mrs. P. Franklin, Stephen Rice, B. Salisbury, Mrs. B. Salisbury, Rev. Horace Fletch- er, Evans H. Reed, R. R. Rand, Mrs. H. M. Prentiss,	

S. A. Bateau, Irab Holland, each 50 cts.; A. Holbrook, Mr. Livermore, D. D. Rand, L. A. Pierce, Mrs. P. C. Rand, E. A. Morse, W. N. Harris, Mrs. M. Walker, J. Walker, S. D. Winslow, W. H. Joy, I. C. Church, Mrs. S. Gray, each 25 cts.; Friend, 15 cts., John Ames, 12½ cts., Mr. Atherton, 10 cts., N. W. Powers, 20 cts., little Miss Powers, 3 cts., cash 28 cts....	12 03
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Cong. Church, \$4 75, Rev. C. Whiting, 50 cts.....	5 25
<i>Brookfield</i> —Contributions of sundry inhabitants of Brookfield to Vermont Col. Society, by L. Wheatley, Esq., viz : Somon Cotten, Esq., \$2, Capt. J. S. Allen, Daniel Bigelow, Col. N. Wheatley, Capt. Reuben Peck, E. Allis, Esq., Capt. John Herrick, 2d, L. Wheatley, each \$1; Hon. Ariel Burnham, Rev. A. Fleming, W. W. Ingalls, Esq., Wm. Chamberlain, Oliver Edson, Julius B. Lyman, Geo. H. Edson, Marshal Edson, Homer Hatch, Esq., Dr. Geo. Davenport, Andrew Wheatley, Mrs. Huldah Wilder, I. Patterson, Phineas Kellogg, Hon. Ariel Burnham, each 50 cts.; Dea. Wm. Wells, T. S. Wells, each 25 cts.....	17 00
<i>Brattleborough</i> —Young Ladies' Missionary Association, by D. Baldwin, Esq.....	21 00
<i>Danville</i> —Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by Mrs. Sarah Dana, of Danville, Vt., by Charles S. Dana.....	20 00
<i>Middlebury</i> —Part of the legacy of the late Ethan Andrus, deceased, to the Am. Col. Soc., by Peter Starr, Esq.....	295 00
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	400 83
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
<i>Williamsburgh</i> —Daniel Collins..	5 00
By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Lowell</i> —Wm. A. Burke, \$10 in full for a Life membership, and \$10 in part payment for Life membership of Mrs. Catharine French Burke, in all \$20; John Nesmith, \$5; Mrs. M. O. Whipple, 3d payment for Life membership, \$5, S. W. Stickney, \$3, Hon. R. Parker, \$3..	36 00

<i>Boston</i> —Massachusetts Col. Soc.	500 00
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	541 00
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
By Capt. George Barker :	
<i>Tiverton</i> —Rev. D. Andrews, Cong. Church.....	13 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Rev. Thos. Shepard, D. D., Cong. Church.....	23 20
<i>Pawtucket</i> —Rev. C. Blodget, Cong. Church.....	20 00
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	56 20
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
By Rev. John Orcutt :	
<i>New Haven</i> —Augustus R. Street, \$30, to constitute Augustus R. S. Foote a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Thaddeus Sherman, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., S. Hotchkiss, \$1.....	61 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Henry G. Hubbard, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Samuel Russel, \$30, Hon. Eben'r Jackson, Dea. Henry S. Ward, each \$20; Rev. W. Jarvis, A. Russel, Dea. E. Davis, each \$5; Jona. Barnes, Esq., Dr. Woodward, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Dudley; Dea R. P. Rand; Mrs. Richard Rand, Mrs. J. R. Crane, J. L. Smith, F. L. Gleason, D. R. Benham, each \$2, A. Southmayd, Mrs. Dana, each \$1; Others, \$7 33; The Ladies Colonization Society, \$29.....	173 33
<i>New London</i> —Henry P. Havens, D. D.....	25 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D.....	5 00
<i>New Britain</i> —H. E. Russell, C. B. Erwin, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Westville</i> —Collection in the Cong. Church.....	9 00
<i>Stamford</i> —Dea. Betts, \$5, Cash \$1.....	6 00
<i>Thompson</i> —J. B. Gay, \$5, Mrs. Plank, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Portland</i> —Collection in the First Cong. Church.....	13 00
<i>Wallingford</i> —Dr. Andrews, \$5, E. M. Pomeroy and wife, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Southington</i> —R. Lowry, J. Olney, each \$5; A. P. Pland, \$2, Collection in the Cong. Church \$43 84.....	55 84
<i>Meriden</i> —Baptist Society, \$5, in full to constitute Rev. Harvey	



Sawyer's Academy, \$1 74; E. F. Bryan, Wm. Richards, J. L. Huggins, each 50 cents; E. Butler and Mrs. Going, ea. 25 cents.....	37 74	Peninsula—Collection.....	18
Utica—Collection in Rev. McNabb's Church (Methodist,) \$2 50; J. A. Chapman, \$1; Mr. Robinson, Mr. McClelland, J. S. Stephens, J. Guy, L. B. Stephens, T. Birge, ea. 50 cents, M. Montony, J. Parker, James Speakman, and a friend, each 25 cents.....	7 50	Rushfield—Collection.....	2 75
Newark—Hon. L. H. Haughey, \$3, Gen. A. Munsen, \$2, Rev. Wm. Wylie, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Fry, H. S. Sprague, Mrs. Byers, S. Coming, E. Franklin and Son, J. Schmucker, D. D., Irust R. Eddy, S. O. Anderson, Hon. D. Humphrey, S. J. King, Esq., J. R. Stansberry, Esq., A. Coffee, Esq., Dr. H. Kilymiller, G. F. Moore, Col. Wm. Spencer, Charles Follett, Wm. Parr, J. W. Hanger, B. Briggs, W. Bell, Peter Long, O. H. Miller, Mr. Cunningham, W. Struper, J. L. Berkeley, Dr. Jas. Hood, J. L. Preston, J. H. Miller, Jas. Stewart, J. B. Wintermule, Esq., each \$1; others \$1 76.....	39 76	Strongsville—Collection.....	1 94
Dresden—John Thompson, 50 cents, Henry Butler, \$1, his son, 25 cents, Mr Barron, 50 cents.....	2 25	Northfield—Public collection, by Rev. L. B. Castle.....	11 55
Putnam—Donation from Zanesville and Putnam Col. Soc. by H. Safford, Treasurer.....	160 00		399 25
College Corner—John Buck, \$5, Rev. P. Monfort, \$4, Mrs. C. Gordon, Mrs. S. Lee, each \$5; Mrs. B. Ridenour, J. M. Ridenour, J. P. Kennedy, John McDill, each \$1; James McQuisten, \$2.....	25 00	Collections during 1853, by David Christy:	
Xenia—Xenia Colonization Society, \$34.58, Xenia Female Col. Soc. \$14.....	48 58	Norwalk—Mrs. Eliza Baker \$30, to constitute herself a life member; G. T. Stewart, Theodore Baker, John Gardiner, Esqs. each, \$3; C. L. Latimer, Jairus Kennon, C. L. Boalt, Esqs. each \$5; S. Patrick, Rev. A. Newton, Dr. Reed, F. A. Wildman, Platt Benedict, each \$1; J. M. Crosby, 50 cents.....	59 50
Havanna—Charles Cook.....	3 00	Dayton.—Thomas Parrot, Esq., for life member, \$30; Robt. W. Steele, Esq. \$20; J. D. Philips, S. B. Brown, each \$10, Thomas Brown, N. S. Lockwood, E. Brown, Wm. Parrot, Jos. Barnet, P. Odlin, Esq. Mrs. Phebe Steele, ea. \$5; R. R. Dickey, J. D. Loomis, Dr. Haynes, W. J. McKinney, J. McDaniel, C. H. Spinning, each \$3; D. Kiefer, David Osborne, ea. \$2; E. Reaves, D. M. Curtus, each \$1; H. Stoddard, Esq. \$10.....	139 00
Vienna.—Collection in N. S. Pres. Church, \$19, sundry gentlemen \$11.....	30 00	Hillsborough—J. H. Thompson, Esq. ....	10 00
Lodi—M. E. Church.....	16 00	Cedarville—John Orr, Esq. for Colonization Society, \$24 66; Rev. H. McMillan, Ref. Pres. Ch. collection \$12; Mrs. Jane Hemphill, for life member, per her husband, \$30.....	66 66
Hudson—Collection.....	18 00	Columbus—Dr. L. Goodale, \$10; J. Ridgway, Robt. Neill, R. W. McCoy, J. Baldwin, each \$5; M. Gooding, D. H. Taft, each \$1.....	32 00
		Delaware—T. W. Powell, \$3; B. Parris, \$2; C. C. Chamberlin, A. Welch, D. T. Fuller, Jas. McElroy, Mr. Campbell, T. Pettibone, B. Dickenson, J. C. Evans, W. Joy, S. M. Little, Judge Williams, each \$1.....	16 00
		Cincinnati—S. P. Bishop, \$20; Jacob Strader, \$25; J. C. Culbertson, Geo. Carlisle, J. Shilieto, A. M. Taylor, W. W. Scarborough, L. Anderson ea. \$10; G. K. Shoenberger, Esq. \$50; Rufus King, Esq. \$20;	

J. H. Groesbeck, Jas. Taylor, James M. Johnson, T. G. Gaylord, each \$5; Dr. M. Allen, \$20; Rev. J. B. Kilbreth, \$10.	225 00
<i>Chillicothe</i> —William Ross, Dr. Watt, each \$5; Geo. Ruick, \$10; W. B. Franklin, Judge Morris, each \$3; Col. Medary, D. M. Cr-ighton, Alex. Frazer, Dr. Trimble, each \$2; Gen. Worthington, L. Douglass, Judge McClintock, John Reed, Thomas Orr, L. W. Foulke, A. Spencer, each \$1.	41 00
<i>Lancaster</i> —Thos. Ewing, Esq.	15 00
<i>Putnamville</i> —Putnam county, Indiana, H T. Wakefield, so much towards life membership,	10 00
<i>Piqua</i> —Rev. C. W. Fitch, collection, St. James church.....	2 50
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —Margaret and Maria Overaker, \$30; G. Tichener, \$5.....	35 00
<i>Fairhaven</i> —Rev. J. G. Scouler, collection in Ass. Ref. Church	14 50
<i>Clermont County</i> —Abraham Lemming.....	2 00
<i>Gambia</i> —Rev. J. T. Brooke, D. D., collection in Epis. Church.	46 25
<i>Worthington</i> —Rev. R. J. Black, collection Meth. Epis. Church.	14 44
<i>Hopewell, Preble Co.</i> —Rev. S. W. McCracken, Col. in Ass. Ref. Church.....	31 35
<i>Northfield</i> —Rev. John Andrews, col. in Ass. Ref. Church.....	8 00
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	768 20

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. C. D. Smith:	
<i>Morganton</i> —Collection.....	7 60
<i>Louisville</i> —Collections.....	3 23
<i>Maryville</i> —A. M. Wallace, \$5, Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. \$5, Rev. Fieding Pope, \$3, Dr. W. S. Porter, \$2, Dr. S. Pride, \$2, J. Y. Smoot, \$1, W. C. Wallace, 50 cents, Mrs. W. Cummings, Jas. D. Caldwell, Sam. T. Bicknell, G. R. Knabe, S. W. Wallace, James Carson, D. W. Ewing, J. Gray Smith, Mrs. C. Saffle, Dr. J. Singleton, J. A. Houston, J. George Wallace, each, \$1; J. McCamey, Esq., \$5, Dr. G. Wright, William Cumming, \$1; Wm. McTeer, each \$2, Rev. J. Robinson, \$4, William C. Robinson, William Wallace, James Rorex, A. Kennedy, W. Walker, John	

Eakin, John Eagleton, W. Cox, Colonel J. E. Tool, James M. Tool, H. Bogle, R. S. Cotes, Joseph Armbrister, H. C. Saffle, A. C. Montgomery, Asa Armbrister, J. W. George, G. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Craig, each, \$1; (omitted in the Repository for March last.).....	62 50
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	73 33
<i>Nashville</i> —From Col. Montgomery Bell, for passage in the General Pierce, and six months support in Liberia, of thirty-eight emigrants.....	2,015 00
<i>Franklin</i> —From Rev. J. E. Douglass, toward the expenses of twelve emigrants, from the estate of Rev. J. E. Douglass, in the General Pierce.....	300 00
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	2,388 33

INDIANA.

<i>Indianapolis</i> —From the Indiana State Treasury, by Rev. J. Mitchell, toward the transportation and support of emigrants from Indiana.....	2,000 00
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ILLINOIS

<i>Jacksonville</i> —E. R. Elliott, by Rev. J. Mitchell.....	100 00
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MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. C. B. Cleghorn:	
<i>Pine Ridge</i> —Rev. E. H. Williams and lady, \$20, Mrs. M. L. L. Bisland, \$20, S. H. Lardin, Esq., \$20, James Carson, Jr., \$10, J. F. McCaleb, \$10; \$80, to constitute James Carson, Jr., Thomas Grafton, Esq., and Hon. Samuel Chamberlain, life members of the American Colonization Society.....	80 00
<i>Washington</i> —Jas. Archer, Esq. Church Hill—Hon. Robert Y. Woods, \$100. E. G. Woods, Esq., \$50. Judge Jas. Woods, \$25, B. D. Beavin, Esq., \$30; \$205, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Society.....	205 00
<i>Rodney</i> —Mrs. Mary Hunt, \$30, L. H. Drake, Esq., \$25, Dr. C. B. New, \$30; \$85, to constitute themselves life members of the American Colonization Society	85 00
<i>Port Gibson</i> —Wm. Young, Esq., \$200, James Watson, Esq., \$50; \$250, to constitute James W. Watson, Esq., and Miss	

Mary Bertron, Port Gibson, Miss and Mr. John W. Cleg-horn, Keokuk, Iowa, life mem-bers of the American Coloriza-tion Society; Rev. Z. Butler, D. D. \$2,50. ....	252 50
<i>Oakland</i> —John Murdock, Esq., \$100, to constitute the Rev. Robert Price, Rodney, Miss., Thomas Affleck, Esq., Wash-ington, Miss, and D. J. Cleg-horn, Blink Bonny, N. Y., life members of the A. C. S. ....	100 00
<i>Fayette</i> —Jesse H. Darden, \$20.	20 00
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	767 50
<i>Centreville</i> —Collection at Mid-way Church, Amite County, by Rev. William Winans, D.D.	15 00
<i>College Hill</i> —Collection in College Ch. by Rev. L. B. Gaston. . .	5 00
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	787 50

## MISSOURI.

<i>St. Louis</i> —From Henry Wy-eth, for his passage in the Banshee, and six month's sup-port in Liberia. ....	60 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
By Captain George Barker:	
<i>St. Stephens</i> —John McAdam. . .	10 00

## EUROPE.

<i>Constantinople</i> —From Rev. Elias Riggs, by Joseph L. Riggs, Esq	10 00
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## FOR REPOSITORY.

**MAINE.**—By Capt. George Barker:—*Calais*—F. Swan, to Oct. '58, \$5; Daniel Hill, to Oct. '54, \$1; Joseph A. Lee, to Aug. '56, \$3; Dea. S. Kelly, to Feb. 1854, \$1. *Robbinston*—Capt Anaziah Nash, Jas. W. Cox, Thomas Whittemore, each \$1, to Aug. '54, \$3. *Eastport*—Mrs. Nathan Bucknam, Mrs. Anna O. Bucknam, E. H. Anderson, Dea. Geo. A. Peabody, each \$1 to Oct. '54; E. Y. Sabin, Daniel Kilby, each \$1, to July, '54; George Hobbs, to July, 1855, \$1, \$7. *Ellsworth*.—Geo. Herbert, to Oct. '54, \$1; B. Nourse, Z. Smith, each \$1; J. W. and J. D. Jones, to Aug. '56, \$2; Seth Tisdale, to Oct. '58, \$5, \$10. *Sullivan*.—Augustus B. Perry, to Oct. '54, \$1. *Bangor*—Jo-

seph Bryant, to Oct. '54, \$1; J. S. Wheelwright, Amos Jones, each \$1, to Aug. '54; E. F. Duren, to Dec. '54, \$1, \$4. *Brewer*—Edward Holyoke, Robert Holyoke, J. Skinner, ea. \$1, to Sept. '54; J. Chamberlain, to Nov. '54, \$2, \$5. *Hampden*—Dea. Benj'n Crosby, to Oct. '55, \$2. *New Castle*—A. S. Austin to Nov. '58, \$5. *Wiscasset*—Rice and Dana, for 1854, \$1; Hon. F. Clark, Wilmot and Wood, ea. \$1, to Nov. '54; Clark and Brooks, for '55, \$1, Miss Lydia B. Smith, S. P. Baker, ea. \$2, to Dec. '55; Mrs. Judge Smith, Capt. Patrick Lenox, J. H. Coffin, Jr. each \$1, to Dec. 1855; \$12. *Augusta*—Hon Ruel Williams, Dea. W. F. Hallett, each \$1, to Dec. '54; Daniel Williams, to Nov. '55, \$1; E. A. Nason, to Dec. '56, \$3; J. W. Bradbury, to Jan. '54, \$1. *Hallowell*—A. Masters, to Jan. 1859, \$5; C. Spaulding, to Nov. '54, \$1. *Gardiner*—John Plaisted for '54, \$1; Phineas Pratt, for '54, '55, \$2; Robert Thompson, C. P. Branch, Freeman Trott, ea. \$1, to July '54; Henry B. Hoskins, E. Forsyth, each \$1, to Nov. '54; Dea. Henry Lemon, to Oct. '53, \$1. *Richmond*—Derrah and Cox, to July, '54, \$1, R. W. Lawson, to Dec. '54, \$1. *Yarmouth*, Mrs. Sylvanus Blanchard, for 1353 and 1854, \$2; Mrs. Betsey True, to April, 1854, \$1; Mrs. Rev. Alden, Barnabas Freeman, Esq., Capt David Seabury, each \$1, to Nov. '54; Geo. Wood, to Nov. '53, \$1; \$7. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. Wm. Buxton, for 1854, \$1; *Freeport*—Dr. John A Hyde, for 1854, \$1. *Brunswick*—Dr. J. Lincoln, \$1, to Oct. '54; Capt. Badger, \$1, to Nov. '53, John Rogers to Nov. '55, \$3; A. C. Robbins, to Sept. '54, \$1. *Topsham*—John Barron, to Dec. '54, \$1. *East Machias*—P. S. J. Talbot, to Oct. '58, \$5. *Limerick*—Rev. D. Freeman, \$1, to Nov. 1853, by Charles M. Freeman. *Cumberland*



Centre—Rev. Joseph Blake, \$2, to May, 1854.....	107 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bristol—W. Green, to Oct. 1854, \$1; Harriet Maria Cavis, to Nov. '54, \$1, \$2. Hanover—Jonathan Freeman, to Jan. 1857, \$5....	7 00
VERMONT.—Saxton's River—Mrs. L. Smith, to Jan. 1855.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Williamsburg—Daniel Collins, for 1853, \$1. Granby.—Reuben R. Eastman, to Jan. 1856, \$5. By Capt. Geo. Barker:—Lowell.—John Rogers, \$2, to Oct. 1854, H. G. F. Corliss, J. G. Carney, G. W. Carlton, B. F. French, ea. \$1, for 1853, \$6. By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—Auburn—Benjamin Wiser, for 1852, \$1. Beverly.—Mrs. C. P. Doyle, \$1, to Dec. 1854, Dea. John Safford, for 1852 and '53, \$2, \$3. Manchester—Isaac Allen, \$1, to Dec. 1854. Boston.—Redding and Co. \$1, to Dec. 1854, E. B. Pratt, \$1, for 1853, \$2. South Amherst.—Col. S. D. Watson, \$2, to July, 1852....	21 00
CONNECTICUT.—Mystic Bridge.—J. L. Denison to Aug. '54, \$1. Deep River.—Alpheus Starkey, \$1, to Sept. 1853. Wallingford—Rev. E. R. Gilbert, \$1, to Dec. '54; L. Lewis, \$2, to June, 1854, \$3.....	5 00
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton—Mrs. Esther McIlvain, for 1854....	1 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Carlisle—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, for 1854....	1 00
MARYLAND.—Baltimore—Henry Patterson for 1854.....	1 00
VIRGINIA.—Tazewell C. H.—Al. Witten, W. Witten A. Bowen, Anderson Ward, James C. Counsens, each \$1 to November 1854, \$5. Anandale—Thomas Crux, \$1, for 1853. Big Lick—Rev. Urias Powers, for 1853 \$1. Hughesville.—Benjamin F. Taylor, \$4, to Jan. 1856....	11 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Fayetteville—John H. Scott, for 1853.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—Quincy Frasher, \$1, to Oct. 1854, Charles Orms, \$2, for 1854 and '55, \$3. Milledgeville—Mrs Charlotte S. Doggett, \$1 to Sept. '54.....	4 00
ALABAMA.—Florence—Rev. Wm. H. Mitchell, for 1853, \$1.	

Montgomery.—Henry Hunter, to July, 1854, \$4. Gunter's Landing.—Hon. Lewis Wyeth, \$1, for 1854.....	6 00
LOUISIANA.—Monticello.—W. H. Roane, to Sept. 1854, \$1 02. Ashwood.—Rev. Edward Barts, \$5, to Jan. 1859; S. V. Marshall, \$2 50 to July '56, \$7 50.	8 52
KENTUCKY.—Maysville.—James Artus, for 1853, \$1. Harrodsburgh—Mrs Maria Davis, for 1851, \$1. Louisville—B. B. Crump, for 1854, \$1. Rock Creek.—John Waring, for 1852, '53, \$2. Midway—Rev. H. S. McElroy, \$1, for 1854.....	6 00
OHIO.—Columbus—Mrs. Eleanor W. Campbell, to Nov. '54, \$1. Bolivar—David Yant, on account \$3.....	4 00
INDIANA.—Lynville—Alexander Morton, \$2, for '53 and '54....	2 00
MISSISSIPPI.—Churchhill—By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—Mrs. Olivia Dunbar, \$2, to Jan. 1856. Natchez—Mrs. Jos. D. Shields, \$1 to Jan. 1855. Washington—Thomas Affleck, \$2, to Jan. 1856, Dr. C. T. Chamberlain, \$1, to Jan. '55, John McCallum, \$10, to Jan. 1864, Gerard Brandon, \$5, to Jan. '59, \$18. Port Gibson—Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, \$6, to Jan. 1860, A. W. Hodge, Esq., \$3 50, to June, 1857, Mrs. Chaplain and family, \$10, to Jan. 1864, \$19 50. Fayette.—Capt C. S. Coffey \$5, to Jan. 1859, John P. Darden, \$2 50, to July, 1856, \$7 50. Columbus.—James Hayden, for 1853 '54, \$2.....	50 00
MISSOURI.—Boonville—Jordan O' Bryan, for 1853.....	1 00
CHOCTAW NATION.—Doakville—Rev. C. Kingsbury, S. Colbert, Capt. R. M. Jones, each \$1, for 1854.....	3 00
TEXAS.—Warren—Rev. J. H. Carr, for 1854.....	1 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.—St George—A. H. Gillmor, to Oct. 1854..	1 06

Total Repository.....	246 58
Total Contributions.....	3,982 23
Total Legacies.....	315 00
Total Emigrants.....	16,380 00

Aggregate Amount.....\$20,923 81

T H E

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1854.

[No. 2.

**Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,**

JANUARY 17TH, 1854.

This day we celebrate the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. We render thanksgiving to our Father in Heaven for the abundant blessings received, and we supplicate a continuance of His gracious care. Pre-eminently His, and for the advancement of His kingdom on earth, is the cause in which we are engaged. Whatever of good it has already accomplished, is the result of His controlling Spirit; and all its capacity for enlarged achievement in coming time gives promise that His almighty arm will carry it forward through every obstacle, to a triumph more splendid than we should otherwise dare to anticipate.

Since the last annual meeting, several of our earliest and ablest friends and patrons have rested from their labors.

The Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati, Ohio, departed this life the 27th April last. He was elected a *vice president* of this Society in the year 1836. He was a liberal annual contributor to its funds, and left it a handsome legacy at his death.

The Hon. Simon Greenleaf of Cambridge Mass., who was elected a vice president in the year 1848, and was one of its ablest advocates, died beloved and greatly lamented, the 5th of October, 1853.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for many years the President of the New York State Colonization Society, and a vice president of this Society since the year 1844, closed his earthly labors the 30th of November last. He was a large contributor to the funds of this Society; and as one of its Life Directors, was always present at its meetings.

He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored man, both in this country and in Africa. He left a legacy of \$5,000 to the New York State Colonization Society, to be paid in ten annual instalments of \$500 each; and a *conditional* bequest of \$50,000 towards founding a theological department of a college in Liberia, as appears in item seventeen of his will which reads as follows:

Seventeenth—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa; and it is understood that some incipient steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and \$100,000 shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then, and in such case, I give to my executors the sum of \$50,000, to be applied by them in such way as shall, in their judgment, best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college, to be under the

supervision of the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York.

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of this city, died on the 18th April last. He was elected a Vice President of this Society in 1838. He was an intelligent and faithful friend from its origin, and for many years was one of the most punctual and earnest members of its Board of Managers. Incapable of fear, and constant in duty, he stood firm by the cause in its darkest and most trying times, and never doubted its final triumph.

In addition to these four vice presidents, we have also to mourn the loss of many of our liberal annual contributors, on whom we always relied for help to meet our current expenses, and carry forward our great enterprise. From some of them, who had the means, we have received handsome bequests. Some of them made bequests to the Society, which have not been, as yet, and we fear never will be, received. Legal difficulties have been thrown in the way of the execution of their wills. It is melancholy to reflect how many good intentions and liberal purposes are entirely frustrated by being transferred for execution from the heart and soul in which they originated, to the hands of executors and administrators, too often controlled by distant and unscrupulous heirs! If this Society could at once obtain possession of all the legacies to which it is justly entitled, but which are kept from it by legal quibbles and endless lawsuits, it would be able at once to make all the necessary improvements in Liberia, and build a first class steamer to run as a regular transport vessel!

The receipts of the Society for the past year, from all sources, were *eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.*

<sup>3</sup>This general amount, however, includes

many items which contributed nothing to aid in carrying on the direct work of colonization during the year. For example, five thousand dollars of it were received from the legacy of the late Augustus Graham, of New York, and by his will we are required to invest the money in some safe and profitable manner, and devote the interest arising from it to the "support and establishment of Schools" in Liberia.

Three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents, had been received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society during the past three years, and expended by them in defraying the expenses of educating two colored young men in Boston, to prepare them for physicians in Liberia. This amount had never before been reported to us, and therefore it all appears in the accounts of the past year.

The New York State Colonization Society appropriated one thousand dollars to the government of Liberia, toward the expenses of the expedition against the native Chief Boombo; and they reported the amount to us, as a part of their contribution to the cause for the current year.

In several instances, bequests have been made to the Society for the special use and benefit of the slaves liberated by will, in such manner that we were obliged to pay them the money when they had embarked for Liberia, or to purchase with it such articles as were indispensable to their outfit; but we were not allowed to use any of it for the expenses of their passage to, and support six months in, Liberia. In other cases, moneys have been committed to our charge by the donors or executors to be forwarded to their friends, or persons to whom it belonged in Liberia. From these sources there came into our treasury the past year, three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents.

There have also been received into the treasury on account of subscriptions to the African Repository, fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, which has been expended in defraying the expenses of its publication.

There have been received from the Indiana State Treasury *thirteen hundred and seventy dollars more* than we have expended in sending out emigrants from that State. It was anticipated that the whole amount would have been used. But two families who were preparing to emigrate last fall, failed to get ready in time. This amount therefore is held subject to the expenses of the next company from that State.

The several States rank in the following order as to the amount of funds received from all sources within their borders, including payments on account of the Repository, expenditures reported by State Auxiliary Societies on account of emigrants, &c. &c.

1. New York.....	\$10,735 43
2. Virginia.....	10,628 72
3. Mississippi.....	6,731 25
4. Connecticut.....	6,584 17
5. Massachusetts.....	6,269 30
6. Vermont.....	4,853 75
7. Maryland.....	4,588 40
8. Pennsylvania.....	4 082 12
9. Kentucky.....	3,957 25
10. Georgia.....	3,797 86
11. Ohio.....	3,200 33
12. Tennessee.....	2,966 16
13. North Carolina.....	2,394 18
14. Rhode Island.....	2,270 47
15. Indiana.....	1,733 00
16. Louisiana.....	1,458 23
17. District of Columbia.....	1,014 67
18. Maine.....	997 12
19. Alabama.....	828 50
20. Delaware.....	608 54
21. New Jersey.....	437 12
22. Illinois.....	297 99
23. Missouri.....	132 00
24. Florida.....	103 00
25. New Hampshire.....	84 30
26. California.....	30 00
27. South Carolina.....	12 00
28. Michigan.....	10 00
29. Texas.....	8 00
30. Wisconsin.....	6 00

In the general aggregate are also included the following amounts from foreign countries, viz :

Syria.....	\$25 00
Choctaw Nation.....	21 25
New Brunswick.....	11 06
Constantinople (Turkey).....	10 00
England.....	2 50

The following expeditions have been sent to Liberia since our last annual meeting.

The ship *Banshee* sailed from Norfolk the 30th of April, with *one hundred and sixty-one* emigrants. Fifty-seven of these were born free, sixteen purchased their freedom or were purchased by their friends. Ninety were emancipated, sixteen by will of Wm. Smart, of Gloucester county, Va; thirty-six by will of Miss Betsey Gordon of Orange county, Va.; eleven by Mrs. Anne S. Rice, of Prince Edward county, Va., and seventeen by will of Dr. William Andres, of Bladen county, N. C., and ten by different persons.

The second company sailed from Baltimore the 2nd of June, in the *Shirley*, consisting of *eleven persons*, of whom six from Portsmouth, Va., were born free, and five were emancipated by Mrs. Nancy Jennings, of Kemper county, Miss. These persons expected to have sailed in the *Banshee*, but failed to be ready in time.

The third company sailed from Savannah, Geo., the 11th of June, in the barque *Adeline*, composed of *one hundred and thirty-four persons*, of whom ninety-six were from Tennessee, and thirty-eight from Georgia. Forty-four of them were born free; ten were purchased by themselves and their friends; twenty-nine were emancipated by will of Solomon Green of Kingston, Tenn.—fifteen by Samuel Grigsby, of Monroe county, Tenn.—and ten by will of Thomas W. Rice, of Savannah, Geo.—and the others by several different persons. This company were all landed at Sinou, and located in that county, and

at our last advices were prospering remarkably well. Speaking of them, our agent under date of September 5th, says: "Most of them have had the fever. I treat them kindly, keep them in a good humor, and have succeeded in persuading some that the fever is the handmaid of health. It is pleasing to see how much work some of them have done. With a good, sound constitution, the African fever is not difficult of treatment. Old, partially cured diseases, brought from the United States, give the most trouble to physicians. Only two of the company have died."

It is worthy of remark that this company passed the season of their acclimation without the attendance of a regular physician. This resulted in consequence of the death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, about the middle of August, who had for several years attended all the emigrants located in that county. His loss is greatly felt. After his death, Mr. Murray was compelled to act both as physician and agent, and great credit is due him for the faithful manner in which he discharged his responsible duties, and for the gratifying success which crowned his labors. We hope to send a thoroughly educated physician to that county with our spring expedition.

The fourth company sailed from New York, the 10th November, in the barque *Lala de Cuba*, consisting of *fifty-three* emigrants, of whom thirty two were from Pennsylvania—one from New Jersey—four from Connecticut, and sixteen from N. York.

The New York State Colonization Society fitted out this expedition, and paid the expenses of those from that state. The expenses of those from the other states were paid by the respective State Societies. The company from Pennsylvania took with them a steam saw-mill, which they intend to locate in Mesurado county. One of those from Connecticut was an ex-

cellent daguerreotypist, and we<sup>n</sup> expect to hear from him in some interesting views of scenery in Liberia.

The fifth company sailed from Norfolk, the 11th November, in the ship *Banshee*, consisting of *two hundred and sixty-one* persons, sent by this Society, and *sixteen* by the Maryland Society. One hundred and fifty-four were from Virginia; four from North Carolina; twenty-four from Maryland; twenty-six from Indiana; and sixty-nine from Kentucky. Of those sent by this Society, eighty-eight were born free; ten purchased their freedom or were purchased by others, of whom, six were purchased with funds raised by Miss Elizabeth Wormley, of Newport, R. I., amounting to twenty-three hundred dollars.

We received from the treasury of the state of Indiana fifty dollars for each of the twenty-six from that state. Out of this amount however we had to pay three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy cents, to defray the expenses of their passage from Indiana to Baltimore. It costs us sixty dollars for each one from Baltimore to Liberia, and for six months support after their arrival. The amount received from the State Treasury, therefore, will not defray the expenses of their emigrants, by six hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

From the Virginia State Treasury we have received thirty-four hundred dollars, being fifty dollars each for sixty-eight of the one hundred and fifty-four emigrants sent from that state in this expedition.

We also received from the Virginia State Treasury *thirty-four hundred dollars*, for *sixty-eight* of the *eighty-seven* emigrants from that State sent in the April and June expeditions.

There were several others in these two companies who were free, and will be entitled to the benefit of the State appropri-

ation, if we can succeed in obtaining and laying before the Colonization Board of the State sufficient and satisfactory evidence of their freedom.

The sixth and last expedition sailed from Savannah, the 16th December, in the brig Gen Pierce, composed of *one hundred and sixty three* emigrants from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Twenty-one of them were born free; sixteen were liberated by will, and one hundred and twenty-six by masters now living, viz: fifty by Richard Hoff, Esq., of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid three thousand dollars for their passage and support six months in Liberia, and gave them about twenty-five hundred dollars at their embarkation; twenty-nine of them by the Hon. Will. E. Kennedy of Columbia, Tenn., who sent twenty-six in the expedition from New Orleans, in Dec. 1852; and thirty-eight by Montgomery Bell, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., who gave them a good outfit, paid all their expenses to the place of embarkation, and gave us two thousand dollars towards the expenses of their colonization. This was a most interesting and extraordinary company, consisting of a man and his wife and thirty-six children and grand children. Mr. Bell has a large number more, of whom he wants to send, in our next expedition, about eighty, and he is willing to give them a good outfit, pay their expenses to the place of sailing, and one-half the amount necessary to transport them to Liberia, and support them six months! These are the "Iron men" of Tennessee. Mr. Bell has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoroughly understand the business. Among them are miners, colliers, moulders, and men fully competent to build furnaces for making iron, and to carry on the business themselves. They are also

men of high moral character, which would render them an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, who sailed in the Gen. Pierce, helped to make the cannon balls that were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans; and is yet a man of great activity and energy of character.

If we are not entirely mistaken, in our calculations, this family of Mr. Bell's will be an element in Liberia's history and operations, of the most valuable character. We have been assured that iron ore is to be found there in great abundance, and of remarkable purity. The Hon. S. A. Benson, of Bassa county, in a letter dated the 10th Sept., and received since the Gen. Pierce sailed, says: "I send you (by the Shirley,) a small specimen of iron ore from the mountains (which lie about thirty miles from the coast.) Depend upon it, it is virgin ore—the blacksmith merely heated it to enable him to cut it. One of our blacksmiths, Rev. A. P. Davis, declares it not only maleable, but at least 20 per cent. better than the foreign trade iron brought to this coast. Mr. Davis has tried it, and in its virgin state, beaten it out and made good cutlery. The mountains of our interior are filled with it."

Such is the field open before these people, who without doubt will one day become the "iron men" of Liberia! We propose to send a vessel with emigrants from New Orleans, the 1st of April. We are anxious to send Mr. Bell's *eighty* at that time, as they are nearly ready to depart, and we are now looking out for some generous friend to give us the twenty-four hundred dollars to defray the one-half their expenses. This amount Mr. Bell proposes to give, together with the people! And we believe that some noble-hearted individual, on whom Heaven has bestowed the ability, will rejoice to stand beside him,



having burnt our houses and driven away our settlers. The present effort has, we are happy to say, been more successful. The natives have all been entirely inoffensive, and many of them very friendly. A number of the old inhabitants of the county, induced by its advantages for all commercial enterprises, have removed to and taken up their permanent residence in this place. Our agent, Mr. Benson, has exerted himself to the utmost, to provide comfortable accommodations for the newly arrived emigrants. The saw mill is doing a good business. Improvement is manifest all around. Bishop Payne of Cape Palmas, has lately visited Bassa county to make arrangements for a missionary station of the Episcopal Church. He expressed himself delighted with the general appearance of the settlements, and he has determined to make the new settlement the head-quarters of their operations, and has selected a lot in the village and made arrangements for erecting a suitable building upon it. This movement will be a great benefit to that county, and should and will be encouraged in every possible manner.

Liberia has now a civilized population of about *ten thousand*, and a native population of upwards of two hundred thousand. The field for missionary labor is extremely promising, and all well directed efforts will reap a bountiful harvest.

In Sinou county, increased attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil, and particularly to planting coffee trees. Many new and substantial buildings have been erected, and a general spirit of enterprise prevails.

In Mesurado county there has been much improvement. Many brick houses have been erected in the various settlements.

The entire history of Liberia for the past year has been such as should encour-

age us to push forward in the work of Colonization. Peace has prevailed between the Government and the native tribes. The churches have been well attended. The number of schools has been increased, and the means of doing good extended.

"The great law of progress," as Bishop Scott in his late report of his visit to Liberia says, "is not entirely dormant in Liberia. She is advancing in most, I think I may say, in all respects. Liberia as it is, is not exactly the same thing it was at any period you may select in its past history. Her course is onward. Even the 'Sketches of Liberia,' so truthful and reliable in its details, that every one, who wishes to know what Liberia is, ought to read it with careful attention, nevertheless needs an appendix to adjust it to the present state of the country. Their course is onward, and their future is becoming day by day more and more hopeful. Their triumph thus far over extraordinary difficulties insures the promise that the difficulties yet remaining will in time be overcome, and that Liberia will yet stand forth rich in all the elements of a great nation."

Commander Lynch, to whom allusion was made in our last Annual Report, visited Liberia and having spent some time on the Coast, returned to the United States, well pleased with what he saw, and has prepared a report for the Navy Department, which has been sent into Congress, and will shortly be published.

The commerce with Liberia is increasing. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that this Young Republic, weak and feeble though it now is, will hereafter direct and control to a vast extent the commerce of the Western Coast of Africa. The natural wealth and the commercial resources of that immense tract of country lying interior of Liberia will find their



way out through her ports. As the natives rise in the scale of being and appreciate the blessings, and feel the wants consequent upon civilization, they will through the same channel obtain the products of other countries, and the manufactured articles indispensable to their comfort. So that it is quite evident that whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, Liberia will control it. Her position on the Coast, and her relations with foreign nations, necessarily confer upon her this advantage. The independence of Liberia having been formally, honorably acknowledged by five of the leading Governments of the world, England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil, she is fairly entitled and has the power to form treaties and establish international relations which shall regulate the trade between her vast interior and the markets of the world.

Already has this state of things, this field for commercial enterprise, attracted the attention of England. She has established a monthly line of steamers, which touch at Liberia. She has four Steamships on the line, the *Forerunner* of 400 tons, the *Faith*, of 900 tons, *Hope*, of 900 tons, and *Charity*, of 1,000 tons. These names are appropriate and significant! The following extracts from a letter just received from *Commander Rudd*, U. S. N., dated *Frigate Constitution*, August 20, 1853, off *Monrovia*, will show that these steamers are doing a heavy business: "I inclose you a paper giving the route of the English steamers on this Coast. They are doing a first rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course cutting up our trade very much, and I believe in two years they will get all of it! Steam is the only thing on this Coast. Sail vessels are far behind the age."

Another line of British Steamers is about to be started, or has already been started

from Liverpool. The first vessel was to sail in October last. This new line is owned by private individuals, and is entirely independent of the Government.

The English Government, with a wise reference to the extension of her commerce on that Coast, admits camwood and Palm oil and its other great staple commodities, free of duty.—Consequently the English trader can always give a higher price for them than the American can! The Liberia merchant can order by the British steamers whatever goods he wants from London and Liverpool, and have them in his store in six or eight weeks after the order is issued;—a hile to obtain the like goods from any American port, requires about the same number of months!

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that *British* commerce is increasing on that coast with unexampled rapidity, and that *American* commerce has to struggle hard—even to maintain its present limited existence!

England may be bold, she may be grasping and vigilant in her efforts to spread her commerce abroad over the face of the whole earth! Who can blame her. Is it not well that she should extend civilized customs of trade and christian commerce along that coast once covered with nothing but the barbarous traffic in human blood? There is a tremendous moral power in commerce, which tends to lift up the fallen, to tame the savage, and civilize and humanize the barbarous. Liberia has on her hands, in this respect, a work so mighty as to demand from other nations all possible encouragement and assistance!

For many years she struggled for a mere existence, surrounded by savage enemies, without the power or means to regulate commerce—at length, but tremblingly, she became, and declared herself to be, an independent nation. England nobly came forward with the courtesies of recognition,

and welcomed her into the family of nations! France soon followed—then Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil! England and France have, from time to time, complimented her in the most marked and distinguished manner!

And yet the harbors and ports of Liberia for a distance of some seven hundred miles along the coast are open *alike* to British steamers, French merchantmen, and American traders. Her palm oil, her camwood, her coffee, and her spices, and all the rich productions of her sunny clime, she is ready to exchange for the products and manufactures of all other countries on *equal terms*. Thus far Liberia has shown no favoritism—has exercised no selfish partiality. Her treaties of commerce with England and France give them no advantage whatever over the United States of America! In all the commercial relations into which Liberia has entered thus far, she has kept the field wide open to all, giving peculiar advantages to none. This surely is all that the United States can ask, or that we had a right to expect. But suppose now that those nations which have acknowledged her independence, should endeavor to obtain for themselves the privilege of introducing their manufactured articles *free of duty*, and the exclusive right to trade in camwood and palm oil, who else could complain? If any other governments have neglected to improve the opportunities which the existence of Liberia has presented to them, is there not ground to apprehend that they may be ultimately deprived of advantages which they might otherwise have secured?

Liberia is in a certain sense the child of the United States. Its origin and history are unlike those of any other government on the face of the earth. Humanity and benevolence underlie it as a broad

and firm foundation. It was undertaken in christian charity, having in view the relief and elevation of a race who were outcasts from government and country.—By private contributions means were provided, in our own country, to take from among us those who had neither social nor political relations, transport them to the land of their fathers, plant and nurture them there, until they should develop nerve and skill enough to perform all the functions of self-government in a manner adequate to their necessities and creditable among the nations. This great work was accomplished in the most quiet and peaceful way. No man's rights were molested; no governmental prerogatives were interfered with, and no violence was done to the welfare of society. Private enterprise, supported by christian charity, began and completed the great endeavor! And there Liberia stands, and has stood for the last six years, a free and independent Republic—a bright gem set upon the dark ground of a vast continent—with some two hundred thousand citizens—exercising an undisputed dominion over some seven hundred miles of sea-coast, extending a considerable distance interior—under a republican form of government—with a written constitution similar in many respects to our own; the first and the only free government upon the continent of Africa.

Thus situated, she asks, with all dignity and respect, a recognition at the hands of the United States Government. She acknowledges with gratitude her obligations to the benevolent regards of our citizens, through whom she obtained a fair field for self-exertion, in which she might develop her own native powers. She is ready to extend to us all the advantages of trade which she can legally bestow. To secure these advantages, we must put ourselves

in a right position;—we must form commercial relations with her; we must protect our commerce on that coast, and find a market there for some of our staple productions and many of our manufactures. In order to achieve this important result, the first step is to acknowledge the nationality of Liberia and extend to her our official approbation.

It is not as a mere matter of form, for self-gratulation, or from a vain conceit, that Liberia desires thus to be recognized. The moral effect of such recognition would be of immense advantage to her. The public expression of our approbation of her endeavor to maintain a republican government in Africa, of our confidence in her strength and our faith in her ability to do it, would greatly benefit her in all her commercial and national relations. It would more than any thing else operate upon the free colored people in our country, and induce them to seek there a home and a nationality for themselves and their children. Let them know by this act of our government that the country, to which we desire them to emigrate has an honorable name and an acknowledged place among the most favored nations, that the institutions of that country are respected by the great powers of the earth—that its welfare is desired—that its commerce valuable and sought after—that its productions are rich and abundant—that money may be made there and fortunes accumulated—and social and public position be honorably obtained—then will they begin to appreciate their true interest; and so sure as the magnet turns to the pole, will they turn their faces to that land of promise! Then will brighter prospects and broader prosperity open before Liberia. Then will she gain new strength of head and heart, and of all the means and appliances of civilization and christianity, which will enable her

to strike forward in the career of splendid achievement to which she is consecrated!

We would therefore call upon all who love and long for the spread of civilization and the triumph of christianity—and who study the peace and seek the enlarged prosperity of our own beloved country, to open their eyes and behold the indications of Providence, and extend to this enterprise a helping hand, and all necessary practical co-operation!

The present resources of the Society are entirely inadequate to the work on hand. The time has now arrived, when extensive improvements must be made, for the more comfortable accommodation of our newly arrived emigrants in Liberia. Our present house-room for them for the six months of their acclimation is insufficient. When we sent but four or five hundred a year, it was adequate—but now when we are urged to send a thousand or twelve hundred, it is not.

To accommodate the increasing numbers who desire to emigrate, enlarged resources and increased facilities are demanded. The present high price of provisions is a strong argument in favor of making quick voyages. But with the best of sailing vessels we cannot reasonably calculate upon landing our emigrants in Liberia in less than thirty-five days, as an average. Why then should not one vigorous effort be made to place at the control of the Society a first class steamer, built for the purpose, capable of carrying both freight and emigrants and of making four voyages a year. The establishment of such a line of communication with Liberia would mark an era in the history of colonization, and would cause such a tide of emigration, as would astonish the world. Can such a line be established? This is a grand and practical question. We believe that it can, and that the time will shortly come, if it is not already at hand, when it must

be. Our plan of operations is very simple, and we believe entirely legitimate. Let the United States Government give to this Society a *mail contract*, to carry the mail four times a year from the United States to Liberia and back again, on the same generous terms which are allowed for carrying it to other parts of the world! Then by one grand effort among the wealthy and devoted friends of colonization all over the country, we can raise the means to build and equip a steamship, suited in all and every respect for this peculiar service.

Apart from this, we can see but one other plan which is feasible. That is, for the Secretary of the Navy to be authorized to detail a Government Steamer for this service, and let her make four voyages a year, carrying the United States mail, and affording room for such emigrants as the Society may desire to send to Liberia; the Society to find them on the passage, so that the Government would incur no other expense than is necessary to keep the vessel afloat, in any other service!

If one of these plans were adopted, most of the State governments, which have not already done it, would soon make appropriations sufficient to defray the expenses of colonizing their own free colored population. Then would the work move onward in a manner somewhat correspondent with its magnitude!

But aside from these two schemes, we are unable to discover any means, at present, of establishing a regular steamship communication. Private enterprise was inadequate to establish the first line of British steamers to Africa, without some aid from government. The same difficulty was felt in opening all the lines of steamships which are now extending our commerce and spreading the glory of the country over every sea! The aid and encouragement of the government set them afloat.— If this same assistance is to be granted to

anybody to enable them to open steam communication with Africa, it seems but right and fair that it should be granted to *this Society*, in preference to any private individual or incorporated company.— This Society has labored long and faithfully to plant the foundations of government and sow the seeds of commerce on that coast. With what success she has labored let facts and a candid world decide. If by her efforts in this direction she has brought honor and advantage to the nation; if she has opened new sources of wealth to our citizens, and new fields for the extension and increase of American commerce, then surely she is entitled to any collateral advantages which it may be in the power of our government to bestow, while prosecuting her own legitimate enterprises in that direction. If any advantage is to accrue to anybody for carrying the United States mails to Liberia, this Society is by all fair and honorable considerations entitled to it, to enable it to carry on the work of colonization with increased vigor.

Here then for the present we leave the subject. And here we are content to leave it. It is possible we are too sanguine in our hopes in respect to the aid and encouragement expected from our Government. It may be, that we shall still be called upon to labor and struggle on in the same quiet, unpretending way to which we have become so accustomed. In that case, we shall not despond, but the rather thank God, and take courage. Ethiopia shall yet be glorious in prosperity and her sons and her daughters happy and independent. On those fertile plains, along those gentle streams, and among those golden sands, the children of Africa shall yet stand up disenthralled and christianized, and sing their christian jubilee! Then shall it be seen that our labor has not been in vain—that our patience and perseverance have met their large reward.

### Proceedings at the 37th Anniversary Meeting of the A. C. S.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, Tuesday evening, the 17th January, 1854, at 7 o'clock, in Trinity Church, Washington City.

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President, presided.

Rev. Dr. L. P. W. Balch, opened the meeting with prayer.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the President of the Society, and the Hon. James M. Wayne of the United States Supreme Court; after which, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

#### COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 18, 1854.

The Society met according to adjournment. The President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was presented by the Secretary, and was referred to the Board of Directors.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Society.

Rev. Messrs. Maclean, Pinney, Finley, and Pease were appointed a Committee to nominate Vice Presidents. After consultation they reported the following gentlemen, who were duly elected, viz :

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.  
(First elected in 1823.)
2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.
3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.  
(First elected in 1830.)
4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.  
(First elected in 1832.)
5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.
8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do  
(First elected in 1834.)
9. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. of Va.  
(First elected in 1835.)
10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.  
(First elected in 1836.)
12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.  
(First elected in 1838.)
15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,
16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.
17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.
18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.
19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.
21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.  
(First elected in 1840.)
22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.  
(First elected in 1841.)
26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.  
(First elected in 1842.)
30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.  
(First elected in 1843.)
31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.  
(First elected in 1844.)
34. Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Penn.
35. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. of Mass.
36. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.  
(First elected in 1845.)
37. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
38. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
39. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvain, D. D. of O.
40. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
41. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D. do.
42. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

43. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.  
 44. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.  
 45. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

46. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of  
 the M. E. Church, South.  
 47. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.  
 48. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.  
 49. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

50. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.  
 51. Rev. Lovick Pierce D. D., of Ga.  
 52. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

53. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.  
 54. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.  
 55. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

56. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.  
 57. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.  
 58. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

59. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.  
 60. John Beveridge, Esq. do.  
 61. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.  
 62. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.  
 63. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

64. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.  
 65. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.  
 66. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do  
 67. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.  
 68. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.  
 69. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.  
 70. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do  
 71. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.  
 72. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do  
 73. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.  
 74. Hon. Edward Coles, do  
 75. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do  
 76. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do  
 77. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.  
 78. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do  
 79. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.  
 80. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.  
 81. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

82. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop  
 of the M. E. Church.  
 83. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.  
 84. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.  
 85. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of N. Y.,  
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.

86. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of  
 Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.  
 87. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del.,  
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.  
 88. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.  
 89. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.  
 90. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.  
 91. Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D. D., of do.  
 92. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.  
 93. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of  
 the M. E. Church, South.  
 94. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.  
 95. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do  
 96. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.  
 97. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do.,  
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.  
 98. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.  
 99. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind.,  
 Bishop of the M. E. Church.  
 100. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.  
 101. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.  
 102. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.  
 103. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.  
 104. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.  
 105. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.  
 106. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.  
 107. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.

The secretary read the following letter  
 from the Hon. William Appleton, viz :

Washington, January 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR :

In the anniversary report of the Society,  
 it is stated that Mr. Bell of Nashville had  
 sent thirty-eight of his servants to Liberia,  
 that he has a large number, some of which  
 he would like to send, (about eighty.) He  
 proposes giving them an outfit, paying  
 their expenses to the place of embarkation,  
 and half the expenses to transport them to  
 Africa. You say the Society is desirous  
 of obtaining twenty-four hundred dollars  
 to carry out his benevolent intentions. I  
 shall have pleasure in furnishing the sum  
 named, to effect the object.

Very sincerely yours,

WM APPLETON.

To the Sec'y of the Am. Col. Soc.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it  
 was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society  
 are due to the Hon. William Appleton for  
 the timely aid which he has afforded to  
 enable the Society to meet the obligation  
 imposed upon them by the generous offer  
 of Mr. Bell in regard to the servants  
 referred to in Mr. Appleton's note.

Rev. Mr. Brooks offered the following

resolution, which was referred to the Board of Directors, viz :

*Resolved.* That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient to engage the co-operation of the

Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

Adjourned to meet the third Tuesday of January, 1855, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

### Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
Washington, Jan. 17, 1854.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met January 17th, 1854, at 12 M.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Peters of Mass., on motion, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. D. Meredith Reese of New York, Secretary to the Board.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Joseph Tracy, and Rev. J. M. Pease, were appointed a Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board, which, after verbal amendment, were approved.

The Committee on credentials asked for instructions from the board as to the Graham legacy of \$5,000 paid into the Treasury from New York, for the purposes of education in Liberia. On motion, they were instructed to recognise this sum as an additional basis of representation for the New York State Colonization Society, over and above the sum reported by the Recording Secretary as such basis.

Messrs. Disoway and Davidson were appointed the Auditing committee.

The Secretary of the Society read letters from Hon. Millard Fillmore and A. G. Phelps, Esq. of New York, regretting their unavoidable absence from the meeting; also from Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio; and one from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the last named gentleman being unable to

meet the Board in consequence of sickness. Mr. Disoway apologized for the absence of James Boorman, Esq., delegate elect and Life Director from New York.

The letter of Mr. Sturges was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,  
December 26, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR :—I had hoped to have been able to have attended the meeting of the Colonization Society, in Washington, in January, but leave home in a day or two for Illinois and Michigan, and shall not return in time to do so.

I am anxious that a settlement should be formed in Liberia, more in the "Interior" where the country becomes high and rolling, the streams brisk and the water pure. I have strong impressions, that if our emigrants could be transported to Liberia in well-ventilated steamships; landed before they become reduced by long voyage and sea sickness, and taken at once from the coast, on to the high, healthy lands of the Interior, they would mostly escape what you call the "Acclimating Fever" of the country.

I do not think we need, at this time, a Line, or more than one steamship, to convey our emigrants. If we ask Congress for that on y, now, they will grant it. I propose that you get some friend in that body to offer a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to designate such steamship from our navy as he shall deem best adapted for the purpose, and used in conveying colored emigrants from Norfolk in Virginia, to Liberia, as long as such vessel can be spared from the public service, and under such "general regulations," as the Secretary of the Navy shall adopt, to promote the object in view.

I am also strongly impressed with the opinion, that the sooner President Roberts acquires more territory in the interior, in a healthy region and adjoining our present territory, the better. I am sure the friends

of Africa will promptly furnish any reasonable sum that may be required for that object. I want money very much, just now, but I will spare a thousand dollars, at short notice, for that purpose, as I am anxious to see the Millennium dawning in Africa, and on its oldest sons and daughters in this country, before I die. I shall always be glad to hear from you.

With respect and esteem, yours, &c.  
 SOLOMON STURGES.

On motion of Mr. Disoway, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare a minute for the records on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq, late a Vice President, and Life Director of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Disoway and Rev. Dr. Wheeler were appointed said committee.

The Secretary of the Society read an abstract of the Annual Report, which was ordered to be read at the anniversary meeting of the Society to-night.

The Statement of the Executive Committee was read; when, on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, it was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report thereon.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, Rev. Dr. Balch, and Messrs. Stoddard, Ward, and Foulke were appointed said committee.

The committee on credentials reported the following Delegates from State Societies.

*Vermont Colonization Society.*—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.,\* Rev. William Mitchell,\* Gen. William Nash, Rev. F. B. Wheeler,\* N. B. Haswell, Esq., Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. James Meacham, Hon. S. Foote, Hon. Alva Sabin \*

*Massachusetts Colonization Society.*—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. William Appleton,\* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,\* Hon. S. H. Walley,\* Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D.\* Rev. Charles Brooks,\* Rev. Joseph Tracy.\*

*Connecticut Colonization Society.*—Hon. Truman Smith,\* Hon. O. S. Seymour,\* James Brewster, Esq.,\* H. H. Barbour,

Esq., W. S. Charnley, Esq., Frederick Crosswell, Esq., Augustus Mead, Esq.,\* Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Rev. Thomas C. Clarke, D. D., Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., Rev. J. N. Murdock, Rev. John Orcutt,\* Hon. John A. Rockwell.\*

*New York State Colonization Society.*—

Hon. D. S. Gregory, A. G. Phelps, Esq., G. P. Disoway, Esq.,\* D. M. Reese, M. D.,\* Francis Hall, Esq., J. C. Devereux, Esq.,\* Hon. L. B. Ward,\* H. M. Schieffelin, Esq.,\* James Boorman, Esq., Smith Bloomfield, Esq.,\* J. G. Goble, M. D.,\* J. P. Jackson, Esq.,\*

*New Jersey Colonization Society.*—John

R. Davidson, Esq.,\* L. A. Smith, M. D.\*  
*Pennsylvania Colonization Society.*—Rev. J. M. Pease,\* Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., Rev. A. B. Quay,\* Rev. John Miller,\* Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D.,\* William P. Foulke, Esq.,\* W. H. Allen, Esq.,\* William Coppinger, Esq.\*

*Virginia Colonization Society.*—Rev. P.

Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr,\* Rev. Geo. W. Leyburn, Hon. J. S. Caskie, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, Hon. John Letcher, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow,\* Rev. J. B. Jeter, Rev. J. H. Davis,\* Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. George D. Cummins, S. S. Baxter, Esq.,\* W. H. McFarland, Esq., Tazewell Taylor, Esq., Philip Williams, Esq., John Howard, Esq., Wyndham Robertson, Esq., D'Arcy Paul, Esq., R. B. Bolling, Esq.

*Indiana Col. Soc.*—Hon. J. A. Wright,

Hon. J. G. Davis,\* Hon. T. A. Hendricks,\* Rev. James Mitchell,\* Hon. Judge Elliott, Hon. Isaac Blackford.

*Illinois Col. Soc.*—Hon. S. A. Douglass.

*Life Directors present.*—Hon. Thomas

W. Williams, of Conn., Rev. J. B. Pinney, of N. Y., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Finley, of N. J., James

\* Those marked thus (\*) were present.



Hall, M. D. of Md., Rev. W. McLain, of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq. of Ohio.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Peters, the rule was suspended, and the present payments from New Jersey and Illinois were included as a basis of representation at the present meeting.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

*Resolved*, That the secretary furnish, as soon as practicable, to the Committee on the statement of the Executive Committee an exhibit of the gross receipts and expenditures of each agent of the Society.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a. m.

— January 18th.

The Board met according to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Maclean in the chair.

The minutes of the last session were read, corrected, and approved.

The Chairman suggested to the Board the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the Constitution provides that the President of the Society shall perform the duties appropriate to his office; and whereas, for special personal reasons the President has not heretofore usually presided at the meetings of the Board of Directors; and whereas, it is deemed expedient at this time to express the opinion of the Board upon this subject; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Board consider as comprised in the appropriate duties of the office of President, the presiding, when present, at the meeting, of the Board of Directors.

The foregoing preamble and resolution were adopted, and ordered to be sent to be President.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

*Resolved*, That to express our high regards for the President of the United States and the Cabinet, and to show how greatly we value their countenance of the operations and objects of the American Colonization Society, a committee of three be appointed to make the proper arrangements for an interview.

Messrs. Whitt'esey, Latrobe, and Disosway were appointed said committee.

At 10 o'clock the Board took a recess, for the meeting of the Society.

After the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors were called to order. President Latrobe in the chair.

Mr. Foulke presented a communication from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, respecting the naming of the town near Bassa Cove, in Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, which was read; and on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, was ordered to be placed in the archives of the Society, in conformity with the request contained therein.

The Secretary of the Society read the Report of Rev. J. Mitchell, General Agent for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which is as follows:

*To the Board of Directors  
of the Am. Col. Society.*

We would respectfully submit the following brief view of our doings in the North West, for the fraction of the year during which we have been acting under the commission of this Board.

At our last annual meeting, the work in the State of Indiana was planned, but not legally organized owing to the unpublished state of the law of organization—since then that law has gone into force, and in addition another has been enacted, providing for additional appropriations to the amount of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, and providing for the office of Secretary for the State Board of Colonization. For further particulars in regard to the work in Indiana we refer you to our first report, under the new organization, a copy of which we herewith submit.

The State of Illinois has received a portion of our attention and time, and we may venture to express the hope that our labor has not been in vain. We re-organized the old State Society at Springfield, in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ since which we have paid that State two other visits, making it a point to present our cause in the most influential centers, where we have been cordially received, and our call for material aid responded to.—The collections from that State amount to the sum of \$249.25.

The prospect for state aid is good, and

we have received pledges from several of the influential statesmen of Illinois that their State will in a short time take her place among the contributing States.

We have likewise visited the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and in each organized a State Society, the organization of the first named being the most perfect and vigorous, it comprehends some of the ruling minds of Wisconsin. In regard to this organization, its Secretary, the Rev. C. Lord, of Madison, thus writes in a letter of November 23d, "I am confident that "our Board will draw to it by degrees "many of the real friends of the Slave, "and it may yet appear that the very first "thing done in Wisconsin, of real value "to the poor black, was done through its "agency."

We suppose he refers to our system of circularization in that State, and our memorial to the existing administration.

We made no collections in either of those States on those our first visits, considering it impolitic to attempt to reap a field where nothing has been planted.— However, we hope in future to be able to give a good financial account of those States.

It is our design to visit the State of Iowa as soon as possible, and effect if possible a State organization therein.

On the whole we have abundant reason to thank Providence for the success of our enterprise in that distant field; and the past emboldens us to look forward to the future with confidence, and a strong expectation of greater success.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON,  
January 17th, 1854.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's account, and found the same correct. (See the exhibit, page 59.)

The Annual Report of the Society was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Orcutt, Williams, and Allen.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be Chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed the Committee on the second resolution; and Messrs. Foulke, Whittlesey and McLain were appointed the Committee on the third resolution.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure the publication for the Society of as many copies as they shall deem expedient of the report of Commander Lynch of his recent reconnoissance of Western Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to continue to take such proper steps as may be practicable towards obtaining such an adjustment of the tariff of the United States as shall be most favorable to the commerce of the United States with Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to report to the next annual meeting of the Board a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, Pease, and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, a Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the present year.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, Rev. Mr. Miller, and Dr. Hall were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Miller, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agent for this Society to represent its interests in Europe.

Messrs. Miller, Williams, Maclean, Pinney, and Coppinger, were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on alterations in the constitution of the Society, appointed last year, presented a report, which report having been read, and it appearing to the Board that due publication had been made according to the 9th article of the constitution, it was, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the 6th article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows :

Art. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons, all of whom shall be *ex officio* members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings, and to take part in the transactions of its business ; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed by the President to examine into the expediency of the appointment of a suitable person whose duty it shall be to supervise the location of emigrants in Liberia, and encourage their settlement more interior, examine the accounts, and see that the local agents in that country attend fully to their respective duties, and to develop the interests of colonization in Liberia, and also to give reliable information to this Society respecting the condition and progress of matters in the New Republic.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Tracy, and Mitchell of Vt. were appointed said Committee.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to consider the practicability of appropriations of money, or encouraging voluntary contributions, directly to the Government of Liberia, for the purpose of promoting internal improvements in that country, particularly that of establishing a receptacle for newly arrived emigrants at some eligible point, and of opening roads from the principal sea-port towns back to the remote and more interior tribes.

Rev. Messrs. Pease, Finley, and McLain were appointed said Committee.

The report of the Committee on amending the Constitution was again taken up; and, after discussion, the Board adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

*Evening Session, Jan. 18th.*

The Board met according to adjournment.

Mr. Schieffelin offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date, to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility.

Messrs. Schieffelin, Hall, and Williams were appointed said Committee.

The subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution was again taken up ; and, after discussion and mature consideration, the proposition to provide for Permanent Directors, and the payment of their expenses, was put to vote, and lost.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to report the number of Secretaryships which in their opinion it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the Constitution ; also to define the duties of each, and to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each ; and that they report at the next annual meeting of this Board.

Messrs. Foulke, Pinney, Tracy, and Drs. Hall and Goble, were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Mr. Miller offered the following resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, the clause in the third article of the Constitution, saying that, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a director for life," does not contemplate the instituting of Life Directorships by State Societies on the bases of

the miscellaneous contributions of the people.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on adjustment of representation.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, from the Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, reported as follows :

The Committee to whom was referred the Annual Report of the Society, respectfully report, That they have carefully read the same, with much interest, and recommend that it be published as usual under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Goble called for information relative to the settlement in Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society ; which subject was referred to a Committee of five, consisting of Dr. Goble, Rev. Dr. Maclean, Dr. Hall, Mr. Davidson, and Dr. Lugenbeel.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

— January 19th.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the session yesterday were read, corrected, and approved.

Rev. Mr. McLain laid before the Board the following resolution, which had been referred by the Society to the consideration of the Board of Directors, viz :

*Resolved*, That it be suggested to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society to consider the propriety of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient, to engage the co-operation of the Governments and of the philanthropists of Christian Europe in the colonization and christianization of Africa, through the agency of Liberia.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on the proposed mission to Europe.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, from the Committee on the Statement of the Executive Com-

mittee, made a report ; which, on motion was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Foulke offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That each of the Agents of the Society be directed to report to the Board of Directors, at its annual meetings, a summary of his labors during the last preceding year, with a statement in detail of his receipts and expenditures.

Dr. Goble, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of a settlement in the interior of Liberia proposed by the New Jersey Colonization Society, made the following report, which was adopted, viz :

*Report*.—The Committee appointed to consider, and report upon the expediency of forming a settlement upon the lands purchased in Liberia by the New Jersey Colonization Society, respectfully submit to the Board the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the Board have learned with much pleasure that the lands in question are likely to prove of great value, and that the Executive Committee have already directed their attention to the subject of locating a large number of emigrants upon them, and also directed estimates to be made of the expense of clearing the lands, opening roads, &c., the Board feel confident that the Committee will continue to give the subject all proper attention.

2. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the authorities of Liberia to give the name of "FINLEY" to the first settlement made upon the above mentioned lands :

J. G. GOBLE, *Chairman*.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the Committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the following gentlemen, all of whom were duly appointed, viz :

*Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. W. McLain.

*Recording Secretary*, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

*Executive Committee*, Harvey Lindsay, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton, W. W. Seaton.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, the Executive Committee was instructed to re-appoint Rev. R. R. Gurley, as Travelling General Agent for the Society, and to continue the General Agency for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Vermont, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the agents employed by the American Colonization Society be paid a fair salary, with necessary travelling expenses, and that the same mode of compensation be recommended to Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on the proposed agency in Europe, presented the following report, which was adopted, viz :

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of providing a special agency for this Society, to represent its interests in Europe, beg leave to report the following resolutions, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, in case a separate fund can be raised for the expenses of such a mission, to send a special agent to Europe for the purpose of diffusing information, and securing the good will of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That in this connection, the Executive Committee are hereby requested to invite the services of the Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., of West Chester, Pa., on a special mission for this Society to Europe.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to raise, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the funds needed for the support of this agency.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Williams, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Rev. Messrs. Brooks, and Pinney, were appointed said Committee.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe.

Rev. Dr. Balch expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him by the resolu-

tion of the board respecting the European mission, and stated that he would communicate his decision in relation thereto to the Executive Committee in due season.

At the suggestion of the President, a Committee of three was appointed to prepare by-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, said Committee to report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

On motion, the President was constituted chairman of said Committee, and he added the names of Mr. Whittlesey and Rev. W. McLain.

(*Note*.—At half past 12 o'clock, the Board took a recess, to visit the President of the United States and the Cabinet, according to appointment.)

A Report was read from Rev. R. R. Gurley, which was ordered to be printed with the Annual Report, as follows :

WASHINGTON,  
January 18th, 1854.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,

*Secretary and Treasurer of the A. C. S.*

DEAR SIR—For a brief report of my endeavors to advance the cause of the Society, during the early part of the year in the State of Georgia, I have the honor to refer the Board of Directors to my letter, addressed to yourself, and published in the African Repository for September. I have stated in that letter, that I had the pleasure of explaining the views and recommending the objects of the Society to friendly and intelligent audiences in Augusta, Greensborough, Hancock, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus and Savannah, and by private intercourse with individuals and the distribution of the reports and other publications of the Society to diffuse correct information in regard to its history, operations and success. I enjoyed an opportunity of addressing the General Baptist State Convention, at Atlanta, a body of from two to three hundred ministers assembled from every part of that State, while I witnessed the deep impression made upon this convention by the Rev. T. J. Bowen, who after a residence of more than two years in the interior of Africa, had then but recently returned to report his discoveries and solicit the countenance and aid of his brethren in the establishment of a well organized and per-

manent mission in the kingdom of Yorri-ba. This truly apostolic man, accompanied by his wife, and two other missionaries with their wives, all from the State of Georgia, have since entered upon the chosen field of their labors in the interior of Africa.

During the summer, I visited some of the more populous towns and cities of Western New York, and made public addresses in Albany, Troy, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn. Subsequently, I accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Society of Vermont, in Montpelier, where much interest in the cause was expressed by a large congregation. In Burlington, Brandon, Rutland and Bennington, highly respectable congregations listened to statements on the subject; and from my own observations, as well as from the testimony of the officers of the Vermont Society, and of their able and efficient agent, the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, I cannot doubt that confidence in the cause of this institution and dispositions generously to sustain it are rapidly gaining strength among all classes of the population of this small but vigorous and heroic state.

In Hartford, Connecticut, I spent a Sabbath, and found a large congregation in the evening, disposed to listen to a discourse on the subject of African Colonization and Missions. Through the faithful and successful labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, a very general and liberal interest has been excited in favor of the enterprise throughout that State.

By invitation of Dr. Goble and several distinguished friends of the Society, I recently visited New Jersey, and addressed congregations in Jersey City, Newark, Bloomfield and New Brunswick, while the last week I attended the annual meeting of the State Colonization Society at Trenton, over which the Governor presided, and which was honored by the presence of many of the members of the State Legislature. This State is proudly distinguished as the birthplace of the venerable founder of the Society, and of its first Secretary; as the home of its Historian, and of that gallant naval officer, who first obtained a foothold for liberty and unfurled her flag upon the African shore. Her citizens have shown an ardent attachment to the Society, and by the purchase of a fine tract of upland country have indicated their purpose to open all its great advantages to the colored population within their limits. It will occur to the honorable

Board of Directors, that owing to the occupation of the fields, which have been visited, by State Societies and local agents, the writer found but few opportunities for direct efforts to raise funds, yet the very absence from attempts to call forth contributions, may have left the minds of those addressed more open to conviction, and prepared the way for future and generous donations.

To unite the friends of the colored race in all the States of this Union, and our brethren throughout christendom, in earnest and judicious measures to establish and build up one or more free christian States of the descendants of Africa, on the principles embodied in the constitution of Liberia, as means and agencies for the deliverance and civilization of Africa is the great work of this Society. As this is a work of the highest beneficence, the voluntary principle should mark all its operations, which should be conducted with exact justice, and charity unfeigned. I respectfully suggest that in future efforts for the exploration of Africa, special application be made for aid to the Government of Liberia. The citizens of that Republic, accustomed to the climate and familiar with the dispositions and habits of the native tribes are well qualified to co-operate, if not to take the lead, in such an enterprise. The Society of New Jersey has recommended the establishment of a settlement on the elevated district of the interior purchased by contributions from that State, and that the principal town of this district should bear the great name of the venerated founder of this Society. Would it not be well to appropriate to this object, and to other improvements in Liberia a definite sum (say ten thousand dollars) on condition that the authorities of Liberia dedicate an equal amount to the same objects?

Having received, recently, several interesting and encouraging letters from Liberia, and having examined some others received at the office of the Society, it has occurred to me, that the publication in pamphlet form, of the most valuable of these letters, with others received by other individuals or Societies, for gratuitous distribution, would be of special advantage to the cause. To enlighten the minds of our free colored people in regard to Liberia is of high importance, since to such of them as may engage in our enterprise will belong, pre-eminently, the advantages and honors of African Colonization. I trust we shall never cease to invoke the aid of

the State Legislatures and of the national Government, and I beg leave to conclude this brief letter with the sentences with which on my return from Liberia, three years ago, I concluded my report to the Hon. Secretary of State.

"From the presence of our squadron on the African Coast, benefits doubtless accrue both to Liberia and to our own commerce; but I may be permitted in the conclusion of this report, to avow the opinion that a recognition by the Government of the United States of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years, to enable that Republic to carry out the principles of its constitution, for the happiness of those who from this country are seeking a home upon its soil; for the suppression of the slave trade; and the civilization of Africa, would be in harmony with the character and sentiments of this nation, and give stability, progress and triumph to liberty and christianity on the African shore."

I have the honor to be, my Dear Sir,  
Faithfully yours,  
R. R. GURLEY.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee notify the members of the several committees appointed to report at the next annual meeting of their appointment, and furnish them with a copy of the resolutions and subjects committed to their charge.

Rev. Mr. Pease, from the Committee on the subject of an agent to Liberia, presented the following report which was adopted, viz :

*Report of Committee of Agency for Liberia.*

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution to consider the expediency of the appointment of an Agent for Liberia, who shall have general supervision of our emigrants while they are depending on this Society for support and attendance, beg leave to submit the following brief report :

From the evident importance of the subject it is to be regretted that the press of business and limited time will not allow an extended report and full discussion of the merits of such agency at present. Several communications from Liberia, placed in the hands of the Committee, indicating the apparent necessity of such an agent, and expressly requesting his appointment, with a correspondence on the constitutionality and

practicability of such an agent, having passed between the Executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and the President of the American Colonization Society, it appears to your Committee as entirely safe to commit the whole matter to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That all the papers relating to this subject be referred to the Executive Committee, that this interesting subject may receive their early attention, and if they deem it expedient, that they have authority to appoint and specify the relation and work of such agent.

JOHN MORRIS PEASE,  
Chairman.

Mr. Devereux offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That in view of the increasing attendance of members of this Board, and the enlargement of its business, it is expedient to procure a more capacious and better ventilated room for the meetings of the Board and of the Society, with suitable accommodations for Committees, and that the Executive Committee carry this resolution into effect, if practicable, before the next annual meeting of the Board.

Mr. Disosway, from the Committee appointed to prepare a minute on the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his earthly labors Anson G. Phelps, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents and a Life Director of this Society—therefore,

*Resolved*, That this Board feel that they should be doing injustice to themselves not to express their sense of the great injury they have sustained by the loss of his wise and prudent counsels, of his earnest and efficient action, of his constant and unfailing pecuniary charity, and specially of his bright and cheering example, in all the relations of our common humanity.

*Resolved*, That while we deplore our own loss we cannot but sympathize with the numerous institutions of public and of private charity, which have been de-

prived of a most active and efficient support, and also with the immediate family and relatives of our respected friend.

*Resolved*, That the intentions, opinions, and concluding acts of our departed friend as expressed in his Will, is, for its uncommon compass of thought, its disinterested benevolence, its prudential regard to promoting the greatest good, worthy of high admiration and warm commendation.

*Resolved*, That the family of the late Mr. Phelps be requested to allow a copy of his portrait to be made and deposited in the rooms of this Society, and that — be a committee to carry out this request.

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of the above be sent by the Recording Secretary to the family of our late distinguished friend.

G. P. DISOSWAY,  
J. WHEELER,  
*Committee.*

Mr. Disosway and Rev. Dr. Maclean were appointed the Committee to carry out the object embraced in the fourth resolution.

The Secretary of the Society reported that the Liberia Herald has been suspended; and the following resolution was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to take such measures as they may deem proper to sustain the Liberia Herald.

On motion of Mr. Disosway, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board

be presented to the Hon. Justice Wayne of the U. S. Supreme Court for the address which he delivered at the late Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, and that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to transmit to him a copy of this resolution, and to request of him a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the President of the Society for the address delivered by him at the late Annual Meeting, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Rev. Mr. Pease offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Board are ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the purposes of common school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to them for that purpose.

The minutes were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the third Tuesday in January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Maclean.

J. H. B. LATROBE,  
*President A. C. S.*

D. M. REESE,  
*Secretary.*

#### List of Emigrants

By Brig Gen. Pierce, Capt. Goodmanson, from Savannah, Dec. 16, 1853, for Sinou, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Greenville, S. C.</i>				
1	Samuel Rains,	49	Slave,	Purchased himself.
2	Rebecca " wife	28	Free,	
3	Sarah P. " dtr.	7	do	
4	Etta Elizabeth " "	6	do	
5	Newton D. " son	4	do	
6	Sevier Creed " "	2	do	
7	Banner E. " "	1	do	
<i>Macon, Ga.</i>				
8	Robin Grant	45	do	Emancipated.
9	Larkin Gordon	66	Slave,	
10	Hannah " wife	53	do	
11	Ebenezer Reynolds	7	Free,	Purchased by her husband.
<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>				
12	Isaac Williams	25	do.	



## EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Columbus, Ga.</i>			
13	Mathew Hill	24	Free,	
	<i>Oglethorpe Co., Ga.</i>			
14	Perry	67	Slave,	Emancipated by Richard Hoff.
15	Charles	60	do.	do.
16	Carter	46	do.	do.
17	Jeff	45	do.	do.
18	Thomas J.	36	do.	do.
19	Joe	42	do.	do.
20	Thomas	31	do.	do.
21	John	24	do.	do.
22	William	20	do.	do.
23	Jacob	19	do.	do.
24	George	24	do.	do.
25	Peter	16	do.	do.
26	Henry	40	do.	do.
27	Charles	12	do.	do.
28	Richard	16	do.	do.
29	Perry	9	do.	do.
30	James	7	do.	do.
31	Taylor	5	do.	do.
32	Elijah	5	do.	do.
33	Mathew	7	do.	do.
34	Doctor	8	do.	do.
35	Benjamin	15	do.	do.
36	Clark	10	do.	do.
37	Miles	8	do.	do.
38	Caroline	22	do.	do.
39	Rachael	42	do.	do.
40	Katy	18	do.	do.
41	Melinda	20	do.	do.
42	Mary	22	do.	do.
43	Crittty	18	do.	do.
44	Nancy	20	do.	do.
45	Emily	19	do.	do.
46	Aley	22	do.	do.
47	Maria	25	do.	do.
48	Louisa	14	do.	do.
49	Flora	58	do.	do.
50	Keziah	13	do.	do.
51	Eliza	2	do.	do.
52	Ellen	11	do.	do.
53	Eveline	5	do.	do.
54	Jane	16	do.	do.
55	Ann	14	do.	do.
56	Martha	9	do.	do.
57	Mary	4	do.	do.
58	Anaka	6	do.	do.
59	Sarah	13	do.	do.
60	Adeline	12	do.	do.
61	Elizabeth	10	do.	do.
62	Martha	6	do.	do.
63	Abbey	10	do.	do.
	<i>Glennville, Ala.</i>			
64	Squire Grant,	35	Free,	
	<i>Gunter's Landing, Ala.</i>			
65	Precilla Jones,	45	Slave,	Emancipated.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
66	Maria Jones, dtr.	26	Free,	
67	Albert " son	21	do.	
68	Matha J. " dtr.	1	do.	
69	Calvin " } Maria's	6	do.	
70	Mary " } Children.	4	do.	
71	Harriet " } <i>Madison Co., Ala.</i>	2	do.	
72	P. Henry,		Slave,	Emancipated by John N. Mc-
73	Polly " "		do.	Connell and other heirs.
74	Maria Ann " "		do.	do.
75	Louisa " "		do.	do.
76	Mary Ann " "		do.	do.
77	Ann " "		do.	do.
78	Phillis Johnson, <i>Williamson Co., Tenn.</i>		do.	do.
79	Davy	54	do.	Em. by will of Rev. T. L.
80	Elvin	38	do.	Douglass.]
81	Manuel	34	do.	do.
82	Elijah	30	do.	do.
83	Lucinda	31	do.	do.
84	Mary	13	do.	do.
85	Dinah	9	do.	do.
86	Flem	7	do.	do.
87	King Manuel	3	do.	do.
88	Francis	2	do.	do.
89	Joseph	1	do.	do.
90	Lydia, (Elvin's wife.) <i>Maury Co., Tenn.</i>	35	do.	Purchased by contributions made to her husband.
91	Richard Kennedy,	43	do.	Em. by Hon. W. E. Kenne-
92	Matilda " wife	32	do.	dy.
93	George " son	18	do.	do.
94	Ann Maria " dtr.	16	do.	do.
95	Richard " son	14	do.	do.
96	Nathaniel W. " do	12	do.	do.
97	Judy " dtr.	11	do.	do.
98	Thomas " son	9	do.	do.
99	Rachael " "	36	do.	do.
100	Emily " dtr.	14	do.	do.
101	George W. " son	11	do.	do.
102	Anthony " "	10	do.	do.
103	Dallas " "	7	do.	do.
104	Felix A. " "	5	do.	do.
105	Avy Ann " dtr	3	do.	do.
106	George R. " son	1	do.	do.
107	Joseph " "	27	do.	do.
108	Charity A. " "	25	do.	do.
109	Bradley M. " "	21	do.	do.
110	Margaretta " "	10	do.	do.
111	Felix " "	37	do.	do.
112	Harriet " wife	31	do.	do.
113	Martha E. " dtr.	9	do.	do.
114	Aaron B. " son	8	do.	do.
115	Duncan F. " "	6	do.	do.
116	Mary F. " dtr.	4	do.	do.
117	John L. " son	2	do.	do.
118	Wesley " "	37	do.	do.
119	Cyrus " "	35	do.	do.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE BRIG GEN. PIERCE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Davidson County, Tenn.</i>				
120	Thomas Scott,	54	Slave,	Em. by Col. Montgomery Bell.
121	Louisa " wife	50	do.	do.
122	Jacob Hinds,	40	do.	do.
123	Louisa " wife	30	do.	do.
124	Asbury " child	12	do.	do.
125	Robert " "	10	do.	do.
126	Barbara A. " "	8	do.	do.
127	Latitia " "	4	do.	do.
128	Louisa " "	2	do.	do.
129	Mary " "	1	do.	do.
130	John Love,	28	do.	do.
131	Betsey " wife	28	do.	do.
132	Betsey J. " child	9	do.	do.
133	Emily " "	6 mos.	do.	do.
134	Martha Scott,	24	do.	do.
135	Mary " "	22	do.	do.
136	Martha A " child	5	do.	do.
137	Thomas Scott,	28	do.	do.
138	James " "	19	do.	do.
139	Samuel " "	17	do.	do.
140	Wesley " "	15	do.	do.
141	Patterson " "	12	do.	do.
142	Docea " "	4	do.	do.
143	Harriet A. " "	21	do.	do.
144	Fanny " child	6 mos.	do.	do.
145	Melissa Hinds,	34	do.	do.
146	Polly Ann " child	13	do.	do.
147	Sarah Jane " "	11	do.	do.
148	Charles " "	9	do.	do.
149	James W. " "	6	do.	do.
150	Melissa " "	4	do.	do.
151	Delia " "	2	do.	do.
152	Lucy Bell,	45	do.	do.
153	Lucy Brooks,	8	do.	do.
154	Robert " "	10	do.	do.
155	Minerva Whittington,	22	do.	do.
156	Mary Ann Nicholson,	16	do.	do.
157	Benjamin Whittington,	30	do.	do.
<i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i>				
158	John Ford,	41	do.	Em. by will of Lora Ford.
159	Abram Corrick,	61	Free,	
160	Sylvia " "	61	do.	
161	Bidley Webb,	61	do.	
<i>Monroe County, Tenn.</i>				
162	Abba McSpadden,	85	Slave,	Em. by Samuel McSpadden.
163	J. R. " "	30	do.	do

NOTE—These 163, added to the number previously sent, make 8,204 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Et.

**Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,**

*From 1st January, 1853, to 1st January, 1854.*

<p>To Balances due the Society per last report...                      Receipts from the following sources, to wit:                      Contingent receipts.....                      Profit and loss.....                      Legacies.....                      African Repository.....                      Emigrants.....                      Donations.....</p>	<p>\$29,983 33                      84 33                      1,872 75                      16,099 15                      1,527 18                      30,004 00                      32,870 84</p> <hr/> <p>112,441 58                      15,869 80</p> <hr/> <p>\$128,311 38</p>
<p>By Balances due by the Society per last report.                      Payments for the following objects, to wit:                      Liberia.—Donation to the Government,                      salaries of Agents and Physicians, and                      for improvements.....                      Contingent expenses.....                      Profit and loss.....                      Special Bequests, paid emigrants before                      they sailed, &amp;c.....                      Expense of collecting subscriptions to the                      African Repository.....                      Outfit, transportation, and support of emi-                      grants.....                      Compensation of Agents, and other expen-                      ses in collecting funds.....                      Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Sec-                      retary and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc.,                      office rent, fuel, stationery, &amp;c.....                      Total expenditures, including the above                      balances.....                      Balances due the Society.....</p>	<p>\$23,283 43                      8,495 08                      103 50                      985 95                      1,000 93                      142 33                      55,665 13                      6,370 62                      4,961 50                      101,008 47                      27,302 91                      \$128,311 38</p>

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1854.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Auditing Committee have examined the Treasurer's Account for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and they find the same correct.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, }  
 JOHN R. DAVIDSON, } Auditors.

WASHINGTON, 18 January, 1854.

## Latest from Liberia.

Our dispatches from Liberia by the Barque Shirley, which sailed from Monrovia the 6th October last, did not reach us until the latter part of December, in consequence of the disaster which the Shirley met on the homeward passage, which rendered it necessary for her to put into the port of St. Thomas for repairs; she being in too disabled a condition to reach Baltimore.

The death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, which occurred in August last, was a great loss to Liberia. He emigrated from this city about twenty years ago; and during the whole of his life in Liberia, he was actively and usefully engaged in promoting the interests of his adopted country, and the operations of this Society. Though not a regular graduate in medicine, he had acquired such a knowledge of the healing art, as rendered him a very successful and extensively useful practitioner; in addition to which he had, on many occasions, rendered very valuable services to the Liberian Government, as a member of the Legislature, and in various other capacities. He was a good statesman, a useful physician, and a sincere christian. For several years past he resided at Greenville; and at the time of his death, he had the medical charge of the immigrants who were landed at that port from the brig Zebra the 5th April last, and of those by the barque Adeline, who were landed the 1st August. His success in attending the companies by these two vessels, and of our agent, R. E. Murray, on whom devolved the medical charge, as well as the general superintendence, of the immigrants, on the death of Dr. Brown, will appear in the dispatches of Mr. Murray. Of the seventy-three landed at Greenville from the Zebra, six

had died during the first five months; and of the one hundred and thirty-four by the Adeline, two only, a woman and a child, had died during the first two and a half months.

The mortality among the twenty-five immigrants by the Zebra, who were landed at Monrovia, was proportionably greater, eight having died, as follows: William H. Johnson, Henry Sumnerville, Edmund Gahart, Amanda Spotts, Henry Gatewood, Edward Gatewood, Matilda Smith, all from Kentucky, and Richard Jackson from New Orleans.

Of the immigrants by the Banshee, which reached Monrovia the 3d and Buchanan the 11th June last, five of the twenty-three landed at Monrovia had died, viz: William Ferguson, and his little daughter Jane aged 11 years, from Lexington, Ky., Wyatt Copeland, and Maria Copeland, from Raleigh, N. C., and a little girl named Celia Ann Cooper, aged 3 years, from Portsmouth, Va. Of the rest of this company, one hundred and thirty-eight, who were landed at Buchanan, seventeen deaths are reported, ten of which occurred among the family of thirty-six who were liberated by the will of the late Miss Gordon, of Orange County, Va. Of the other seven, four were infants, and three adults, viz: Edward Ragland from Louisa County, Va., Joseph Washington from Gloucester County, Va., who was in very feeble health before emigrating, and Lucinda Ash, from Jackson County, Ind. Respecting the mortality among the Taylor family, Dr. Smith writes as follows:—"There is one fact worthy of notice, that they commenced grieving for America as soon as they reached Monrovia. Four of the number were adults, one very aged woman, Mrs. Marquin, not less than 90 years old. The remaining six were children, who had the hooping cough on their arrival." The surviving immigrants by the Banshee were getting along very encouragingly. Under date of September 10, Mr. Benson writes as follows: "I am happy to say of the entire number of fine men sent us in the Banshee, we

have them all alive except one or two (most of those who died having been advanced in years.) They are in good spirits, and highly pleased with their new home; about twenty of them have not only cleared up and planted their own lots, but they may be seen daily going from one to two miles in the woods back of the new settlement, where with their own hands they have cleared up and planted acres of public land, and have enough bread-stuff growing to serve themselves and families when their rations cease. As a whole, they are the most contented, sober, and industrious set of people that ever emigrated here; and strange as it may appear, it is a rare thing for any of those twenty men to be disabled by sickness from working some each day." In reference to the new settlement at the Cove, where the Banshee immigrants are located, Mr Benson says: "The new settlement, Lower Buchanan, is truly a charming and healthy place, as candid visitors will soon begin to make known to you and the world. In several particulars, I do not think there is a place on the coast of Liberia to equal it."

None of the eleven emigrants by the Shirley had died. Dr. Roberts writes: "They have all been down with the fever, and are now doing well."

Since writing the foregoing, we have advices, via England, to the 13th December. Under that date, President Roberts writes: "since my last, nothing has transpired to interrupt public harmony, either with respect to foreign traders along the coast, or the native tribes by whom we are surrounded. The new immigrants both at Grand Bassa and at Sinou are doing well. Mr. Benson speaks in the highest terms of the company that settled at Buchanan. They are enterprising and industrious, well pleased with the location, and many of them have already erected comfortable frame buildings."

The space occupied in the present number by the Annual Report, and the proceedings of the Society, and of the Board of Directors at the late annual meeting, compels us to defer the publication of several very interesting letters from Liberia; which will appear in the March or April number.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 1st to the 29th of January, 1854.

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
<i>Goffstown</i> —Rev. Isaac Willey, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell.....	1 00		
<b>VERMONT.</b>			
Collections made by the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, for the Vermont Colonization Society, for the month of December, 1853.			
<i>Cuttingsville</i> —Mrs. S. Robinson, \$1; A. B. Bullard, H. Holden, each 50 cents. Miss E. Moore, R. Burney, E. Fisher, D. H. Jones, A. P. Story, Mrs. E. Huntoon, Miss H. C. Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Brown, Mr. J. Dow, each 25 cents.....	4 25		
<i>Shrewsbury</i> —L. W. Guernsey, H. E. Gleason, each 25 cents.....	50		
<i>Danville</i> —S. B. Mattocks, Samuel Sias, each \$2; Bliss N. Davis, Charles C. Dana, each \$1; C. Davis, 50 cents.....	6 50		
<i>Peacham</i> —S. A. Chandler, \$5; E. C. Chamberlain, \$2; Miss A. Chamberlain, \$1.....	8 00		
<i>Newbury</i> —A. Dean, Jr., C. Atkinson, each \$1; F. Keys, \$5; A Friend, 50 cents, Collection 53 cents.....	8 03		
<i>Bradford</i> —G. W. Pritchard, \$5;			
George Pritchard, Edward Pritchard, J. A. Hardy, H. Strickland, Geo. P. Baldwin, R. McK. Ormsby, Adams Preston, Arad Stebbins, each \$1..	13 00		
<i>Thelford</i> —Mrs. Almeria Conant, Miss E. White, each \$2; H. Orcutt, E. C. Worcester, Rev. S. Morse, S. Short, A. Howard, Jr., Rev. T. F. Clary, Enoch Slade, B. Frost, Wm. H. Latham, John Kinsman, each \$1; H. C. Fitch, E. Cummings, J. Hosford, King Healtton, J. Emerson, each 50 cents, C. M. Emerson, A. Corliss, Ralph Hosford, A. B. Wilcox, G. E. Hood, each 25 cents...	17 75		
<i>Hartford</i> —Nathan Gillet, \$2; Mary Gillet, \$1.....	3 00		
<i>Windsor</i> —George B. Green, \$5; F. Butler, Allen Wardner, Shubail Wardner, N. Bishop, E. C. Tracy, J. W. Hubbard, O. Baker, P. C. Skinner, J. Steele, D. Green, J. P. Skinner, each \$1; E. Cleaveland, 50 cents. Cash 50 cents.....	17 00		
			<b>78 03</b>

## MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy :

<i>Boston</i> —Henry Newman, Esq., \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00
<i>Andover</i> —Mrs. H. B. Punchard, \$30; to constitute herself a life member of the American Colonization Society.....	30 00

60 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—

<i>Litchfield</i> —A Friend \$30; to constitute the Rev. Benj. L. Swan, of Litchfield, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Miss Ogden \$5.....	35 00
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. Sarah Griffin, \$30; to constitute Mrs. Mary Chittenden, of Guilford, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00
<i>Clinton</i> —E. A. Elliot, \$10; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	10 00
<i>Berlin</i> —Normon Porter, \$10; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	10 00
<i>Southington</i> —F. D. Whittlesey, \$10; in addition to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Cash \$1.....	11 00
<i>Willimantic</i> —Collection in Rev. S. G. Willard's Parish, \$20 48; in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	20 48
<i>Wallingford</i> —Collection in Rev. E. R. Gilbert's Parish.....	22 00
<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection in Rev. S. H. Allen's Parish.....	13 09
<i>Whitneyville</i> —Collection in Rev. A. Putnam's Parish.....	9 00
<i>Glastenbury</i> —N. Hubbard, D. Hubbard, J. B. Williams & Co. each \$10; Dea. Geo. Plummer, \$5; B. Taylor, \$3; O. Wells, \$1.....	39 00
<i>Enfield</i> —Mrs. Lusk & Family, \$10; in part to constitute Mrs. Sarah Lusk, a life member of the American Colonization Society, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, \$5; in addition to constitute Miss Elizabeth Watson, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Collection in the Church, \$16 46.....	31 46

<i>Sturfield</i> —Dr. Rising, \$5; Julius Fowler, A. Loomis, H. P. Kent, each \$3; N. Loomis, Samuel Austin, T. H. Spencer, Mrs. Geo. A. Loomis, each \$2; J. W. Loomis, Mrs. H. Spencer, Mrs. O. L. Sheldon, H. Sheldon, 2d., Misses Gay, W. H. Fuller, M. Lester, J. A. King, Mrs. Seth King, H. Kendall, C. Mather, H. A. Sykes, Mrs. Geo. Douglas, M. Hathaway, D. W. King, P. Loomis, T. R. Palmer, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. D. Hemmenway, Rev. A. C. Washburn, Miss C. M. Hanchett, Miss B. Hanchett, Miss C. Williston, each \$1; Mrs. Loomis, W. Fuller, C. Pomeroy, S. B. Kendall, J. H. Haskins, each 50 cents, Mrs. B. M. Douglass, Mrs. A. Brewster, H. Gettier, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents, H. K. Granger, 35 cents, Mrs. O. S. Douglas, 12 cents, Miss A. King, 10 cts..	49 82
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280 85

## NEW JERSEY.

<i>Princeton</i> —Collections in Princeton, by Rev. John Maclean, D. D.....	105 00
<i>Pitt's Grove</i> —Annual Contribution, by Rev. Geo. W. Janvier,	20 00
<i>Newark</i> —New Jersey State Col. Soc. \$674 66; Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Susan Baldwin, deceased, of Newark, N. J. \$356 26; by Joseph N. Tuttle, Esq., Ex'r. 1,030 92	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Annual Contribution of Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D.....	100 00

1,255 92

## DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —Delaware Col. Soc. by Geo. Jones, Esq., Treasurer \$145; Miss E. B. Morris, and Miss Harriett H. Hall, each \$10.....	165 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —"A Friend to the good cause of Colonization"	100 00
<i>Georgetown</i> —Proceeds of sale of sundry books, presented to the Am. Col. Society by "Zion's Traveller".....	5 00

165 00

## VIRGINIA.

<i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza String-fellow.....	4 00
<i>Kanawha Co</i> —Misses Jane A. and Celena L. Summers, Annual Contribution.....	50 00
<i>Charlottesville</i> —Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Miss Ann Terrell, of Charlottesville Va., by Rev. R. K. Meads...	100 00
<i>Gloucester C. H.</i> —From the estate of William Smart, towards outfit of Emigrants by the Banshee.....	261 25
<i>Massie's Mills</i> —Annual Donation of Dr. Thomas Massie.....	25 00
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	440 25

## GEORGIA.

<i>Roswell</i> —Prof. N. A. Pratt....	5 00
<i>Augusta</i> —R. Campbell, Esq., \$25; H. B. Longstreet, \$5....	30 00
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	35 00

## ALABAMA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—	
<i>Black's Bluff</i> —Capt. James A. Tait, \$30; to constitute Rev. Timothy Root, of Tuskegee, Ala., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
<i>Prairie Bluff</i> —Alex. M. Creagh, Esq., \$20; in part, to constitute Dr. A. W. Barnett, of Glennville, Ala., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	20 00
<i>Tuskegee</i> —Dr. C. Battle, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc; Rev. Prof. A. J. Battle, \$20; in part to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	50 00
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	100 00

## TENNESSEE.

<i>Mossey Creek</i> —Collection by Rev. C. D. Smith.....	5 50
<i>Blountville</i> —Samuel Rhea, Esq..	10 00
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	15 50

## OHIO.

Collections in December, 1853.	
By John C. Stockton, Esq.	
<i>Waterford</i> —John J. Turner, \$10; Nathan Levering, \$5; John Levering & Josiah Tawsett, each \$3; Wm. Levering, \$2; J. P. Killen, B. Murphy, N. Levering, W. Killen & J.	

Martin, each \$1; W. F. Eldridge, 62 cents, J. W. Loofborrow, 50 cts. Horace Lindaly, Jr., 25 cents.....	29 37
<i>Fredericktown</i> —N. M. Young, \$5; Hon. A. Ayres, \$2; P. Doolittle, W. Hendricks, Rev. Mr. Kalb, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Warren, M. G. Strong, Col. J. Rush, L. Strong, Dr. S. C. Sapp, E. Willets, S. S. Tuttle, D. P. Coffenberry, each \$1; J. Elliott, 25 cents, J. Beers, J. W. Sayre, J. M. Lewis & Alexander Love, each 50 cents.....	21 25
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	50 62

By Rev. L. Castle :	
<i>Ohio City</i> —M. E. Church collection, \$11 82; Rev. J. R. Jewitt, M. E. Church, \$16....	27 82
<i>Franklin Mills</i> —M. E. Church..	15 00
<i>Brimfield</i> —M. E. Church.....	11 00
<i>Talmadge</i> —M. E. Church, \$3; Cong. Church, \$13.....	16 00
<i>Streetsborough</i> —M. E. Church, \$5; Sophia Singleberry, \$16;.	21 00
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	141 44

## INDIANA.

<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell, \$5; towards paying the expenses of sending books to Liberia...	5 00
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## ILLINOIS.

By Rev. James Mitchell :—	
<i>Alton</i> —Methodist Church, \$8 45; Presbyterian Church, \$17 20; Sundry persons, \$5 50.....	31 15
<i>Upper Alton</i> —Methodist Church.	3 18
<i>Chicago</i> —Messrs. J. W. Waughop, W. H. Brown, H. O. Stone, Carter Read, B. W. Raymond, J. L. Reynola, Bryan, J. Pike, J. H. Dunham, M. Lafland, W. Blair, C. R. Laraby, and Rev. Dr. Smallwood, each \$5; Messrs. Brown, Goodrich, Layman, each \$2..	76 00
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	110 33

## MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, Esq.,....	500 00
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Total Contributions.....	2,575 31

## FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Hanover</i> —Thos. P. Hill, \$2, to Sept. '53.	
<i>Canaan</i> —Jacob Trussell \$5, to Jan. '53.....	7 00



VERMONT.—By Rev. William Mitchell :— <i>Danville</i> —Seneca Ladd, \$1, to Nov. '53. <i>Newbury</i> —P. W. Ladd, \$1, to Oct. '54. <i>Thetford</i> —S. Y. Closson, \$1, to April, '53. A. B. Hosford, \$1, to Oct. '53. D. W. Closson, \$2, to June '55. Wm. H. Latham, \$2, for '54-55.— <i>Hartford</i> —Nathan Gillet, \$1, to Sept. '53. <i>Windsor</i> —Allen Wardner, \$1, for '56. Shubael Wardner, \$1, to July '54. H. Harlow, \$1, to July, '56.— <i>Burlington</i> —Zadock Thompson, \$1, for '54. <i>Jericho Centre</i> —E. Bartlett, Augustus Lee, each \$1, to Sept. '53. <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, \$1, to Sept. '59. <i>Royalton</i> —Elisha Wild, \$2, to Jan. '54. Dea. S. Joiner, \$1, to July, '53. ....	19 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Falmouth</i> —E. Gould, Esq., \$3.66, to Jan, '55. <i>Sutton</i> —Wm. Perry, \$1, for '54. ....	5 66
RHODE ISLAND.— <i>Woonsocket</i> —Arnold Sperr, \$1, for '54. ....	1 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Stanford</i> —E. Morewood, Esq., \$1, for '54. <i>Windsor Locks</i> —Dea. A. B. Woods, \$2, for '53-54. <i>North Haven</i> —Solomon A. Orcutt, \$1, for '53. ....	4 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Groton</i> —R. C. Reynolds, \$20, to Jan. '63.— <i>Hector</i> —Horace Smith, \$1, for '53. ....	21 00
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Baskingridge</i> —Rev. John C. Ranker, \$2, for '53-54. ....	2 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Joshua L. Baily, \$1, for '54.— <i>Carlisle</i> —James Hamilton Esq., \$1, for '54. ....	2 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Franklin</i> —John W. Semer, \$1, to Nov. '54. <i>Raccoon Ford</i> —Miss Eliza Stringfellow, \$1, for '53. <i>Warrenton</i> —Charles Kemper, \$4, to Jan. '55. <i>Foxville</i> —John Fox, \$1, for '54. <i>Wheeling</i> —Morgan Nelson, \$3, to Jan. 52. <i>Fredricksburgh</i> —S. G. Scott, Aaron Lomax, Washington Whidly, each \$1, for '54. <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Rev. F. S. Sampson, D. D., \$4, to July, '58..	17 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Marion</i> —Rev. Thomas N. Paxton, \$3, for '52-53-54. ....	3 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Albany</i> —Rev. C. D. Mallory, for '53, \$1. <i>Augusta</i> —Henry Paxton, \$4, on account. ....	5 00
ALABAMA.— <i>Montgomery</i> —Peter E. Mills, \$1, for '54. <i>Florence</i> —John H. Rapier, \$3, to Feb. '53. <i>Tuskegee</i> —By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn, :—Mrs. M. A. Marshall, Miss Kittie Campbell, Mrs. M. B. Fitzpatrick, Dr. C. Fowler, Dr. H. A. Howard, Maj. J. H. Smith, each \$1, to Jan. '55. <i>Prairie Bluff</i> —Wm. H. Huff, \$1, to Jan. '55.— <i>Eufaula</i> —Ed. B. Young, Dr. Wm. L. Cowan, each \$2, to Jan. '56. S. S. Walkley, Esq., Rev. W. H. McIntosh, each \$1, to Jan. '55. <i>Glennville</i> —Benjamin Screws, Esq., \$8, to Jan. '57. M. M. Glenn, Esq., \$2, to Jan. '56. Rev. J. Jordan, John Rees, Esq., Dr. J. M. Mansford, ea. \$1, to Jan. '55.	25 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Henderson</i> —Isaac Sheffer, \$1, to Oct. 54. <i>Russellville</i> —Constant A. Wilson, \$2, to Jan. '56. Henry L. Gilham, \$1, to Jan. '55. <i>Owensborough</i> —Dr. Wm. Duncan, \$1, for '54. ....	4 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Solomon Boggart, \$12, to Jan. '55. Samuel Griggsby, \$1, for '54. Rev. Peter Barum, \$1, for '53. <i>Shop Spring</i> —James Carruth, to April '54, \$1. ....	16 00
OHIO.— <i>Waterford</i> —Dr. John J. Turner, \$1, to Nov. '54. <i>Enon</i> —Mary Galaway, \$1, to May, '54. ....	2 00
INDIANA.— <i>Shawnee Prairie</i> —Andrew Wilson, \$2, for '53-54; Hiram Kearn, \$1, for '54. ....	3 00
ILLINOIS.— <i>Abingdon</i> —Rev. John Crawford, \$1, for '54; Rev. F. V. Bidley, \$1, to June '54. ....	2 00
MISSOURI.— <i>Westport</i> —Mrs. Lucy Price, \$1, for '51. ....	1 00
MICHIGAN.— <i>Northville</i> —D. H. Rowland, & Wm. Yerks, each \$1, for '54. ....	2 00
Total Repository. ....	141 66
Total Contributions. ....	2,575 31
Total on account of Emigrants. ....	261 25
Total Legacies. ....	456 26
Aggregate Amount. ....	<u>\$3,434 48</u>

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1854.

[No. 3.

## Death of Elliott Cresson, Esq.

WE are pained to record the death of Elliott Cresson, Esq., at his mother's residence, in this city early yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

Mr. Cresson was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1794, and was, consequently, in the sixtieth year of his age at the time of his death. The whole of his manhood has been a scene of activity, and devotion to public interests, and the general welfare of mankind. For a short time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but left them, and dedicated himself to the civilization and christianization of Africa, by the agency of her own sons from this land. In the prosecution of this mission, he on several occasions visited, with great success, various portions of the United States, and in 1832 made a voyage to Great Britain, laboring there, as at home, without fee or reward. At the organization of the Philadelphia School of Design, under an act of incorporation, he was elected its President; and it is worthy of remark that in addition to many successful efforts in its behalf, his last public act was to attend a meeting of its Board of Directors, on last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Cresson was never married. He leaves a widowed mother and two sisters and one brother. Possessed of a handsome competency, he was a liberal distributor of the means with which a bountiful Providence had blessed him. We have reason to believe, that by his will, drawn a few months since, his entire possessions are set apart in individual and associated charities of the city of his birth.

As a friend, he was true; as a citizen, spirited and devoted; as a philanthropist, disinterested and generous. In all the relations of life, zeal, ability and intelligence characterized his efforts and services. —*North American, February 21.*

We learn from the newspapers that the bequests of Mr. Cresson amount to \$127,000; among which are \$1,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and \$10,000 to Episcopal missions and schools at Port Cresson in Liberia. Mr. Cresson was a Vice President and Life Director of the American Colonization Society; and for many years, he was a zealous advocate of the claims of Africa, and an earnest defender of this Society against the attacks of its opponents. Other institutions of benevolence also received much of his time and attention; and several of them have shared liberally in the bequests made in his will.

## Letter from R. E. Murray. (via England.)

GREENVILLE,

Oct. 11, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity of writing you a few

lines. I have every reason to believe that it will allay your anxiety respecting the emigrants by the Adeline. When we received intelli-

gence of the death of Dr. Brown, I felt forcibly the trying situation in which the event placed me; but the resolution was soon formed of doing all in my power for the emigrants. The first thing was to procure good nurses, who would report sickness as soon as possible; the next was to consult Dr. Brown's directions and Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches; the last to consult my own experience, and to hold myself in readiness to go at every call. This being done, the Divine blessing was invoked in my behalf. When the fever made its appearance, the greatest activity was required. This, in connection with other duties, kept me quite busy. You may judge with what success, when I assure you that only two have died, one female and a

child. The others are all doing well. I feel well assured that this company will do well if they continue to be governed by my advice, and do not expose themselves unnecessarily. The company by the Zebra will soon end their six months. We have lost but six of them.

Amidst all my difficulties, it is truly pleasing to say that I have the confidence and kind feelings of the company. You may depend on my doing all in my power for the emigrants. As it is, much will depend on their prudence. The mill is at work again, and I hope the business will prosper.

Yours truly,

R. E. MURRAY.

Rev. W. McLain.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

### Africa and the Africans.

BY REV. W. G. STONEX.

THE land of Africa has long been, and still continues to be, for the most part, unknown. The eye of the bold adventurer has often been turned toward it, and his desires have gone thither, anxiously ruminating upon its dangers and its beauties, as far as these have been made known to him. Many a sigh has he heaved when the thought has arisen of the immense barriers which Providence has reared around it, seemingly to hide it from the inquisitive eyes of other people than her own. The popular impression in regard to Africa is, that it is a land of deformities and desolations—a land where naught else is seen but boundless dreary wastes: nor need we wonder in the least that such is the impression.

Who can read of broad and trackless deserts, beset with perils; of pestilential vapors which, like

the Upas, breathe death to all with whom they come in contact; of formidable animals which incessantly prowl around the hamlet of the native, and the pathway of the traveler, seeking with their blood, to satisfy their horrid appetites; of the insect tribes which, in their migrations, darken the very air, and which, descending on the herbage and ripening grain, destroy in a short time the prospects of life; or which, descending upon man or beast, goad them, by their venomous sting to madness? Who can read of this without, in their minds, associating with Africa images of darkness and death? And we are not at all surprised to find those who believe it to be a doomed land, so marred by its many evils as to possess no attraction, or awaken no interest whatever.

But as in the order of Providence

light is found in proximity with darkness, and physical good with external evil, so are beauties and blessings found in connexion with the gloom and desolateness of Africa. Skirting the very deserts over which sweeps the terrific simoon, are found the verdant oases—spots so brilliant in appearance, and so luxuriant, and rendered so fascinating by the gushing of the refreshing springs, and the melodious songs of a thousand feathered warblers, as to strangely impress the eye, the ear, and the heart. The untutored inhabitant, as he looks and listens, believes that here linger the gods and goddesses, and here dwell the spirits of the dead, and that here they will dwell forever.—The association seems to be nothing more than natural.

From explorations latterly made we learn that, in the interior of the continent, there are found vast rivers which flow, for many miles, through immense regions of extraordinary fertility and magnificence, abounding with vast impenetrable forests, whose timber is, for available purposes, invaluable. The enthusiastic adventurer—Mungo Park, said, of what he saw: "It was not possible for me to behold the wonderful fertility of the soil, the vast herds of cattle proper both for labor and food, and a variety of other circumstances favorable to colonization and agriculture, and reflect, withal, on the means which presented themselves of a vast inland navigation, without lamenting that a country so gifted and favored by nature should remain in its present savage and neglected state."

It is affirmed that "all tourists and journalists who have explored the continent of Africa, while they find barren spots, picture also wide-

ly extended regions of the most exuberant and astonishing fertility—an exuberance affording so rich and spontaneous a profusion of productions that the ungoverned natives have not the necessary excitement to exertion."

It is strange that no more is known of Africa than is. It has always been extensively veiled in obscurity. Egypt, with her people, her pyramids, her arts and sciences; and Arabia with her religion, her warriors, and her literature, have always been familiar to the learned world; yet the many centuries which have passed away, making us familiar with the land of the Pharaohs, and of the children of the East, have failed to dissipate the darkness which has enveloped the interior of Africa. It is a noble purpose which stimulates the explorer to traverse oceans and continents to bring to light the hitherto undiscovered.—High and noble aspirations burn within him. The popular impression that his love of adventure, and desire to gratify the eye have influenced and suspended the judgment, is as ungenerous as it is untrue.—Great purposes and plans are matured and laid by him, and he is moved in his undertakings by deep and abiding convictions. The errand on which he goes is extensively an errand of mercy. He goes to make known to the world that which exists within it—to make the world familiar with itself. He goes as the representative of enlightened humanity, bearing with himself a high and noble civilization.

The names of Ledyard, Bruce, Park, Denham, and others, will ever be regarded as worthy of remembrance for what they made known concerning Africa. And those who are yet to complete the labour com-

menced by them will confer a favour upon the world which will never be forgotten; and Africa herself will eventually learn how much she is their debtor, and will regard their memories, and pronounce their names, with the most cherished affection.

The ancients, in the exuberance of their imaginations, and in their ignorance, were accustomed to regard the unknown portion of that land as either being uninhabited, or peopled with monsters of hideous appearance. There, they surmised, roamed the satyr, with cloven foot and horned head; and there were found diminutive human beings who fought fierce battles with cranes; and there roamed, to and fro, beings of terror in human form; but without heads; and there existed the horrid beast half man and half horse.

It would have been singular intelligence, indeed, to the citizens of Rome and Carthage to have assured them that that region was neither devoid of inhabitants nor peopled with these monsters, but with human beings who in complexion only differed from themselves.

And though at this day the error of the ancients is not the error of the multitude, yet the inhabitants of that land are extensively identified with all that is ignorant, all that is superstitious, and all that is base.—Not a few have been accustomed to regard them as a species of the brute, thus depriving them of the character of human beings; an opinion which speaks neither for the wisdom nor humanity of those who entertain it. Degraded and vile as they may be, they are not thus to be esteemed. Under that dark surface there beats a human heart, and there exists human sen-

sibilities, with a human soul. They are not at all strangers to those feelings of affection, of sympathy, of joy, and of sorrow, which stir within our own breasts; wherever there are found those who possess them not, they are exceptions to the general character.

There is much truth in the statement that Africa is not at this day the abode of barbarism; at least it is not exclusively such. While it is true that certain tribes are both mentally and physically degraded, it is fully ascertained that there are others where civilization prevails in no ordinary degree.

The Kaffirs, the Bushmen, the Hottentots, together with others, have sunk almost as low as human beings may be presumed capable of sinking; but, on the other hand, there are found tribes and nations who are possessed of written language and learned men. The science of agriculture is understood by them; and not only villages, but also cities have been discovered, containing from thirty thousand to a million of inhabitants; nor should we be in the least surprised to learn, eventually, that if the magnificence of Roman or Grecian architecture is not equalled, that yet noble and stately edifices and mansions exist, and with them the refinements of society.

When the light of discovery shall have chased away the existing obscurity which rests upon that continent, many unexpected and astonishing disclosures will undoubtedly be made; nor should we wonder if the day is near at hand when the same interest will be awakened in its behalf that has been in behalf of the buried cities of Europe, and now is in behalf of the opening wonders of Assyria. Who can tell

but that the immense literary wealth of the Arabians, which has excited universal admiration, but which, among them, exists no longer, may be transferred to the now unknown portion of that land; and that the spirit and energy of their ancient wise men may also be there in vigorous existence? The fact that Africans have been found who were conversant with the Arabic gives color to this supposition. The confirmation of this is, however, dependent upon the future.

It has been the lot of Africa to endure more than an ordinary amount of evil. We may speak of it as a land of sighs and of tears.—Many years have passed away since the first wail of her captive sons and daughters were borne along by the gentle breeze, or the tumultuous whirlwind—a wail of touching, harrowing despair; and as time has moved onward her sorrows have been multiplied, and other and more numerous notes of woe have been heard piercing the air. Her mountains and valleys are familiar with their mournings, and the very sands of her desert have been moistened with their tears.

To us the name of Africa breathes a plaintive, melancholy sound.—Who is there that is not familiar with the story of her wrongs—the system of kidnapping and plunder so successfully carried on by the nations of Europe—a system which has brutally torn from her a hundred thousand of her children every year? And when it is remembered that not less than half this immense number annually perish from their own deep mental sufferings, and the cruelties they experience, who is there that does not shudder at the loathsome degradation and corruption of those who are the authors and guilty abettors

of the system? Since the slave trade has been in existence Africa has been robbed of no less than twenty millions of her inhabitants.

As to the way in which these unhappy beings are obtained we are informed that at Bornou, where this is the principal traffic, when the Moorish merchants arrive, and offer their merchandise for slaves, if there are none on hand, the sultan immediately collects his forces, marches into the country of some harmless tribe, burns their villages, destroys their fields and flocks, massacres the infirm and old, and returns with as many able bodied prisoners as he can seize. It is not uncommon for several thousands to be obtained in such sallies.

“Imagine,” says a writer from Africa, “a peaceful little hamlet, the inhabitants of which are just retiring to rest as the shades of evening gather around them; but all at once they are aroused by the sound of muskets firing, and the smoke of powder is blowing about them.—They know the awful alarm, but what can they do? They are unable to defend themselves; all is consternation; and while the alarm is pervading, they behold their huts in flames. Those who can, immediately fly to the bush: the mother hurries her children, the father hastens for his own safety; but a great many of them fall into the hands of the enemy. Hands are laid especially on the young and healthy, who are hurried away in horrible secrecy, to become the victims of cruelty.”

We are told that in some portions of Africa, slaves are hunted for as they hunt for wild beasts.

Montgomery has said:—

“Forth sprung the ambush'd ruffians on their prey—  
They caught, they bound, they drove them far away.

The white man bought them at the mart  
of blood ;

In pestilential barks they cross'd the flood.

Then were the wretched ones asunder  
torn,

To distant isles, to separate bondage  
borne ;

Denied, though sought with tears, the sad  
relief

That misery loves—the fellowship of  
grief."

Dr. Oudney remarks, that "the horrid consequences of the slave trade were strongly brought to our mind; and although its horrors are not equal to the European trade, still they are sufficient to call up every sympathy, and rouse every spark of humanity. They are dragged over deserts; water often fails, and also provisions scantily provided for the long and dreary journey."

Denham, in his account, referring to a well at which he and his companions had arrived, says: "The ground around it was strewed with human skeletons of the slaves who had arrived, exhausted with thirst and fatigue. During the last two days, it was said, they passed on an average from sixty to eighty or ninety human skeletons each day; but the numbers that lay about the wells of El Hammar were countless. "Those of two young women," continues the account, "were particularly shocking. Their arms still remained clasped round each other as they had expired although the flesh had long since perished by being exposed to the rays of the burning sun, and the blackened bones only left."

Horrible as is this, those recitals that make us acquainted with the treatment undergone by the unfortunate Africans who are transported to the foreign market is more horrible still. On board the most capa-

acious slave-ship a full-grown person is allowed a space of only sixteen inches in width, three feet three inches in height, and five feet eight inches in length. Their only bed is the bare planks, on which they are crowded in the most painful manner. The motion of the ship as it rolls upon the sea, so chafes them as not only to produce sores and bruises, but to lay the bones almost bare. Crowded in a space so limited, the air they breathe soon becomes poison, and, in connexion with the extreme heat, acts as a constant pestilence. In consequence of their sufferings, brought on from this cause and others, it is a common occurrence to find on each successive morning that during the night some one at least has died.—It is affirmed that out of the one hundred thousand who have been annually conveyed away, that no less than one third perish on the passage. Nor is this all, when pursued, in order to avoid detection, instances are known in which the entire cargo of manacled victims have been inhumanly thrown overboard. Thus then, the air of the ocean as well as of the land, has borne along their piercing and heart-rending cries.

If all these enormities were exclusively connected with the past, we should look upon them simply as a melancholy picture of what had been, and feel relief in the thought that such barbarities were inflicted no longer. But let us not forget that the same scenes are witnessed, the same horrors are inflicted, and the same harrowing shrieks are heard at the present time. The slave-ships still breast the waves with their manacles and dungeons.

The system itself was extensively deprived of its legal sanction soon after the commencement of the present century. But in 1824 it

was ascertained that that year there were not less than two hundred and eighteen vessels employed in the traffic, and that at least one hundred and twenty thousand slaves were exported from their coasts.

In 1836 it was said the cruelties of the slave trade were at that time as great, and probably greater, than they had been at any former period; and at this very time not less than twenty thousand are annually imported into the island of Cuba alone; and when we add to this the trade at other points, we shall not fail to perceive that the iniquitous system is well nigh as flourishing as it has heretofore been.

It is true that the traffic is forbidden, and the cruisers of different nations are on the alert, seeking to completely break it up; but their vigilance is eluded, and in some instances the very governments connive at the system which, upon their statute-books, is prohibited.

A dark gloom still rests upon Africa, and the tears of her children yet continue copiously to flow.

“O Africa! what has been thy crime,

That thus, like Eden's fratricide,  
A mark is set upon thy clime,  
And every brother shuns thy side?  
Yet are thy wrongs, thou long distress'd,  
Thy burden by the world unweigh'd,  
Safe in that *unforgesful breast*,  
Where all the sins of earth are laid.”

In filling up the cup of her deep wretchedness all Europe has been concerned. Scarcely is there a nation to be found but what has, either directly or indirectly, contributed to augment her sufferings. Portugal was the first European nation that trafficked in African slaves; and the Portuguese are supposed to have acquired the habit from the Mohammedans, who had long before been involved in it. Other nations, finding Portugal realizing no small gain therefrom, entered earnestly into it; and before many years had elapsed, the blood of the African race was appealing to God against them all. England, at a subsequent period, made vigorous efforts to monopolize the traffic, but in this she did not succeed; her greedy desire exceeded her ability.

**Address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the A. M. Col. Society,  
AT THE ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY 17, 1854.**

*Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society.*—

The only duty that our constitution, in terms, imposes upon the President, is to preside at the annual meetings. I am here to-night for that purpose. Twenty-eight years ago, I came to Washington, to urge upon the Society the importance of multiplying settlements in Africa. Three years since, I again appeared as a speaker at the annual meeting. I addressed the same individual who had presided a quarter of a century before. Mr. Clay still occupied the chair. It was the last time he filled it. When the anniversary returned, he was stretched on the bed from whence he rose no more, and his great fellow-statesman,

Mr. Webster, took his place on the occasion. Another year, and both were in the grave; and General Mercer, their cotemporary and friend, identified with the Society from its organization, officiated as chairman. At that meeting the honor was conferred upon me, that makes my presence here to-night a duty. The active labors of thirty years for Africa, and for this cause, were then compensated tenfold. Prevented by the circumstances of my professional life from indulging in political aspirations, you nevertheless gave me a position, more elevated than any within the scope of my longings, or within the reach of my opportunities. I would be doing injustice to my own feelings,



therefore, did I not, on this, the first appropriate occasion, say emphatically, in the hope that in the brief words, you will recognise an abiding sense of a distinction conferred,—*I thank you.*

And, gentlemen, who is there that you could place here, who should not say the same? What cause is there now before the Christian world more honorable or more dignified than African Colonization. Year after year it has grown in stature and in comeliness. From small beginnings, the impulses of an unobtrusive philanthropy, it has become a political necessity. It offers, in its settlements on the coast of Africa, the only solution of the difficult question presented by the existence in the same land, of two free races between whom amalgamation by intermarriage is impracticable; and it opens an outlet, better than any other, through which the weaker of the two may escape from the pressure of that vast European immigration, which threatens to crush it in a strife for bread—an immigration withheld in mercy until new homes in another continent could be prepared for those who were to disappear before it.

There are some who believe that this immigration, together with the natural increase of our population, may, one day, so affect wages as to make it questionable, whether free white labor, becoming by that time acclimated to the toil of every part of our country may not be cheaper, under all circumstances than slave labor; in which event, it is supposed that a voluntary emancipation, prompted by interest alone, may make our whole colored population free. Should such anticipations ever be realized, the importance of the outlet which colonization has opened in the direction of Liberia, will be all the more highly appreciated; and should slavery, from mere lack of other topics for that party excitement which is a necessity would seem, of our condition still continue to be discussed, eagerly and angrily, in high places, the discussion will at all events be made harmless, by the gradual withdrawal of the colored race, of their own accord, from the theatre of the strife.

It forms no part of my purpose to argue the probabilities of such a result. Whether it ever takes place or not, absolutely or in degree, the suggestion presents an aspect of our subject in which it certainly loses nothing of its magnitude. Without any reference, however, to the future, in this connection, we know enough of colon-

ization, having regard to our existing free colored population only, to see that it involves considerations looking not merely to the civilization and christianization of Africa, but to the welfare and happiness of our own country. If, under its influences, we, on this side of the Atlantic, become an homogeneous people, gradually and almost imperceptibly, or merely remove from us the free of the other race, Africa will owe to it the blessings that even now attend upon it. It has already shewn itself more potent to suppress the slave trade than the laws which declare it piracy, or the squadrons that have been set to watch. The Bible Society is on its right hand,—the Missionary Society is on its left hand,—close by it is the Sunday School,—the Tract Society finds in it an agency that can be used as the colporteur of a continent; and even total abstinence was a provision in the Constitution of Maryland in Liberia before Maine laws were dreamed of here.

No American statesman, then, dealing with the great interests of the country, now and for the future, can longer look upon African Colonization as a mere scheme of visionary philanthropy. It has grown to be an element in the combinations that are arranging themselves throughout the world, to be recorded as history. It is no more on the sound of the great names of those who rocked the cradle of its infancy. It has ceased to quote opinions, and begun to point to facts. Vessels filled with emigrants now from New York,—to-morrow from Baltimore and Norfolk,—again from Savannah and New Orleans, are its illustrations, and its crowning triumph is the Republic of Liberia.

But the enterprise we have to deal with is, nevertheless, yet in its infancy. Its results, accumulating through generations, are to be fully realized by those only who shall come after us—the descendants of our descendants. Still, that should not discourage us. We, ourselves, are but now elaborating the beginnings of Plymouth and of Jamestown. Those only accomplish great ends among men, who are prophets with a conviction of the truthfulness of their visions, and who have the patience to wait without despondency. No doubter ever won a battle or realized a fortune. Our success, up to this time, in the prosperity and order of our colonies, in the contentment, healthfulness and numbers of their people, in the commerce that has sprung up around and with Libe-

ria, far surpasses the like experiences of all preceding colonizations. We have had, in truth, nothing to discourage us. On the contrary, all things, even those apparently adverse at the time, have worked together for our good; and there is no one reason why African Colonization should not go forward with cheering and congratulation to the accomplishment of that destiny, which was, through the Providence of God, first suggested, only after an association for generations on generations between the whites and the Africans and their descendants, here, had so modified the character of the latter, as to qualify them for the establishment of free, civilized governments in Africa, to which should be attracted, in due season, and in the natural course of events, the free colored population of the United States.

With no past experience, therefore, to make us hesitate, we hold our thirty-seventh anniversary, that we may acquire new confidence in the work that is before us.

When the colony declared itself independent in 1847, the Society was relieved from its political functions as a colonial legislature. But an increasing emigration, greater pecuniary wants, more extensive relations with every part of the Union, had, by this time, greatly multiplied the duties of the executive committee, to which the constitution confides exclusively the business of the Society. Thus, in 1847, the year of independence, but 129 emigrants sailed for Liberia. In 1848 the number was 443; in 1849 it was 422; in 1850 it rose to 507; in 1851 to 676; in 1852 it was 666, and in the year just ended it has been 782. At no time, therefore, since the organization of the society, has there been more occasion for active and incessant exertion in its affairs, than at present.

At a future day, emigration to Africa will fall into the category of all the emigrations that have preceded it, and become self-paying. No emigration, since the world began, has had the same motives to prompt it. But a whole people marches warily, and properly so, from one home to another. Convictions of the necessity of removal impress themselves slowly upon those, whose peculiar characteristic it is to cling to house and hearth-stone. But the result is sure, sooner or later. The circumstances that must produce it are inevitable and irresistible in their operation. Under their influences the free colored

people of this country will one day learn to look upon Africa as the Germans and the Irish now look upon America, and when this shall be the case, their emigration, like that of the others, will be self-paying.

To prepare for the coming of this time, has been the true function of colonization. To this, its great duty, its appointed purpose, its means have been so far sufficient, that, through their use, to quote an able writer, "a christian commonwealth, animated by the spirit of modern civilization, now occupies the abandoned sites of the slaver's barracoons," "and in the distant future will appear to have been among the memorable things of the present age."

The greater task that has often been assigned to the Society, of removing, with its resources, the entire free colored population of the United States, swelling in numbers annually, from emancipation and natural increase, may be admitted to be beyond the amplest means that can reasonably be expected to fall from any quarter into the treasury of the Society; but to what has been already suggested as its appropriate function,—the preparation of a home, to which a voluntary emigration, aided in the beginning, but self-paying in the end, may remove the population in question,—it may hopefully address itself. To this end, the sources of aid heretofore relied upon have been congress, the states and individuals.

Congress, thus far, has made no direct pecuniary contribution; but it has in other ways rendered valuable assistance. It has maintained a squadron on the coast, under the Ashburton treaty, that has rendezvoused at Monrovia, and countenanced by its presence all the settlements in turn. Its agency for re-captured Africans has, even yet more immediately, benefited the cause. The time may come, when the funds of the nation may be given to forward what may be called emphatically the cause of the nation. The suggestions of distinguished statesmen, in this regard, may be carried out; but the prospect of pecuniary aid from this source is not sufficiently clear to permit the relaxation of earnest efforts to obtain it in other directions; and colonizationists should be told, that upon them, as individuals, yet rests the burden of the day; and they should be invoked by all the considerations that have heretofore influenced them, to continue willingly and liberally to bear it to the end.

But while there may be uncertainty in

regard to pecuniary aid from Congress, there are ways in which it may assist the cause of colonization, while at the same time it does no more than its duty to the country at large—*It may recognize Liberia, establish a mail service to the West Coast of Africa, and complete the exploration, commenced under the auspices of the government.*

Of course, every body knows that there is an independent nation styled the Republic of Liberia, which is competent to the management of its own affairs, to its own support, and its own defence; that its laws are modeled after our own, and are wisely and efficiently administered; and that it has been recognized by England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil: and at first sight it would seem that all this should satisfy the young republic, so far at least as to make its recognition by other governments, and among them the United States, a matter of indifference. But recognition by this country is of more than ordinary importance to the new community;—because it is from us that it has gone forth, carrying with it our laws and institutions, and receiving from us, annually, those accessions, upon which it depends for strength and consequence. The antecedents of Liberia, our old relations with her people, appeal so strongly to our kindness, and seem to make recognition, here, so much a thing of course almost, that a failure to recognize may well become a matter of surprise, and lead all men to ask the question, “why should this be so?” To the rest of the world, Liberia was a stranger when its leading nations recognized her independence. To America she never can be a stranger; and yet America withholds what strangers have accorded. If, at some future day, Liberia shall fulfil the expectations of her friends, and the fullness of prophecy shall be realized by the continent on whose borders the republic is established, ours will be the honor; for it will be our forms of government that will be found there, our civilization that will prevail there. Even now, it is our statesmen who have been commemorated in the nomenclature of the cities of the coast, as at Monrovia and Harper; and it will be our quiet homes that will be recalled, as the well known names of the families from amongst whom the emigrants have gone, are borne with them to be transplanted and perpetuated beyond the sea. Young, even then, as America may be, she will be traditional for the Liberians. Her past will be their past, as her God is their God; and when

the boundaries of the republic shall be the Senegal and the Niger upon the north and east, and the Atlantic on the south and west, there will be a spot on Sherbro Island venerated as the landing place from the Elizabeth, and a rock at Cape Palmas fenced around about as a memorial of the disembarkation from the Ann. Bound, thus, in the origin of their national existence, to America, it will be our own fault, if the kindness of the association, which has thus become historical, shall not continue until such existence has an end.

But, apart from such general considerations, there are particular ones appealing directly to the interests of our whole country. The United States are as much concerned in the extension of the markets of the world as any other nation, except England, to whom few markets are necessities. We are a manufacturing, and a commercial people. Producing the greater part of our raw material, we manufacture, up to a certain point, to greater advantage than almost any other people, and our ships carry what we manufacture to the uttermost ends of the earth. We have an active intelligence, too, which is annually improving our machinery, so as to increase our manufactures in a ratio almost geometrical. Now, the greatest of the yet unsupplied markets of the world is Africa, with a population of millions on millions, eager to take from us whatever we please to send there, and giving us in exchange gold and ivory—rich dye woods, palm oil, hides, beeswax, coffee, gums and spices, and indeed all the productions of the Tropics. To this market, or at least a very large portion of it, the settlements on the west coast are the keys. The colored people there, from the United States, are the factors of the world, or are to become such, so far as central Africa is concerned. Civilized and intelligent, and able to live in a climate which is fatal to the white man, they fill a place the latter cannot occupy, and to the duties of which the recaptured, or the native, African is incompetent. England, with her large experience at Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, Cape Coast Castle, and in the Niger, appreciated all this, and hastened to make friends of the people of Liberia. The other nations already named followed her example:—and why should we, by our neglect, make unfriends of them, when all their sympathies are with us, and when they still look upon America as “home;”—for such, strange as some may think it, is

nevertheless the fact. Why should it be, that, even now, two-thirds of the commerce of Liberia is in English goods carried in English ships?—All the advantages are on our side. We furnish England the tobacco which is essential to African trade, and supply her with the cotton for the coarse goods with which she glut the markets on the coast. She has no better ships than we have, no better seamen, no better merchants, not more intelligence, not more enterprise: but she has been wiser than we have been—she has recognized the young nation,—she has given it consequence,—she has won its sympathies,—and thus, by doing that which it would cost us nothing to do likewise, she has deprived us, already, or is in a fair way to deprive us, of those advantages which legitimately belong to us, not by operation of law, but by the operations of the human heart, such as made us, in the olden time, bear and suffer so much, rather than cast off our allegiance to Great Britain, and which made us, when we at last threw it aside, cling so closely to France, because she acknowledged to the world that she held us to be a free and independent people.

It is commerce that is to do the work of African Colonization, as it is now doing the work of European immigration. It is commerce that is to build what has often been termed the bridge of boats, over which is to pass eastward, our free coloured population; and why, to pursue the simile, should we, by our indifference and want of foresight, permit the Anglo-Saxon abutment to be placed at Liverpool, when we have only to will it, that it may be laid with broad and deep foundations in the cities of America.

There is another view of this matter of recognition, which ought perhaps to be taken before passing to other subjects. Whatever may be thought of colonization by even its bitterest opponents, there is probably not one of them who would desire to see Liberia closed to emigration from the United States: and yet what guaranty is there, that it will continue to be permitted, except in the desire of the Liberians to increase in numbers, and to maintain kind relations with this country? Here, in America, there have been cases, where emigrants have been sent back to the old world to countries far more powerful, though not more independent than Liberia; and should Liberia, though from different motives, choose to follow our example, making her interest pay tribute to offended

pride, in this respect, and place restrictions upon immigration from America, there would, I presume, be few in our country who would not deeply deplore a result that might so easily have been obviated. That statesmanship is the most sagacious, which embraces not only the probabilities but the possibilities of the future; and hence the discussion of the subject of recognition would be imperfect, did it not refer to what is here suggested as one of the elements, of greater or less weight, in the consideration of the question.

But, the true policy of this country is to recognize the independence of Liberia, and to do it at once, and, if need be, to guaranty it. Every state in the Union has contributed in men, or in money, or in both, to make the Republic what it is: and the United States, powerful and unanimous, can gain nothing but credit, by acknowledging that, formally, which is being practically recognized every day. Let those who rule in the Capitol have no doubt upon the subject. The country—the whole country—will uphold them in the act.

And not only should this recognition take place, as a matter of public policy, none the less proper because it promotes a great philanthropy, but a mail service by steamers should be provided, in view of the commerce which the United States have on the coast, and the squadron that they maintain there,—the vessels taking the western Islands and Madeira on their passage out, and running down the coast from Cape Verde, making an offing from Cape Palmas, so as to strike the trade winds and return before them to this country via the West Indies.

The contract for this mail should be given to the American Colonization Society, to whose operations it would afford most important aid. With regularity in opportunity, there would be regularity in emigration; and the days of sailing would find emigrants arriving at the hour, and embarking without the delay which now attends, necessarily, the transient expeditions to Liberia. Not only would emigration be thus facilitated and cheapened, but colonization would be popularized. Africa would be brought, practically, nearer to America. The voyage, being shortened, would be deprived of its terrors to the ignorant and inexperienced; and gradually, there would grow up, from the small beginning now suggested, an "Ebony line," as imposing as that heretofore brought before Congress; and which growing up,

naturally, with the demand for it, would be certain to succeed.

As already seen, England has been before us in the recognition of Liberia; and it is to be added, that she has also anticipated us in a mail to the coast,—a steamer leaving Falmouth every two weeks via the Cape de Verd Islands. The greater part of the correspondence between the United States and Liberia takes this channel; and Lieutenant Lynch, in his recent reconnoissance, actually joined the American Squadron off Monrovia *via* Liverpool. We thus pay back to England, in postages and passages, a portion of our profits on cotton and tobacco.

Again, Congress may perfect the exploration of the country to the interior of Liberia, commenced by Lieutenant Lynch. It has authorized an expedition to the Antarctic Ocean. The vessels of our country are now seeking the head waters of the Amazon, and are among the Islands of Aleutia. Her boats and her flag have floated upon the ponderous waves that roll above "the cities of the plain:" and if her navy has been permitted to explore the Dead Sea borders, for memorials of the past, why should not Africa be explored in reference to the best hopes of the future. An armament more powerful than any which ever left the ports of America, is now seeking to establish a commerce with the Islands of Japan:—a single officer and a few brave men are all that is asked, that a highway for commerce may be opened, pointing to the heart of one of the four quarters of the globe. Surely to this extent at least, Congress may aid colonization.

Next to Congress, in the enumeration of our resources, come the several States. One of the peculiarities of African Colonization is, that while all its friends agree about its exclusive object,—“the removal to Africa, with their own consent, of the free colored people of the United States”—they agree about very little else. Some advocate it in view of the christianization of a continent: some, to put down the slave trade: some, to hasten the separation of the free from a contact with the slaves, which they look upon as injurious to the latter;—some advocate it, that there may be a place of refuge for the colored race; some contribute, hopeless of any great political result, with a commercial view only. So, too, with the several states. In some, the feeling is favorable to the removal of the free—in others of the eman-

ipated slaves alone—in Maryland, the appropriation is for both purposes

Colonization has thus been likened to the child of many fathers, with friends all round, but with no one willing to assume its exclusive maintenance: and this, to a certain extent, has been true: and its only apology, if one is needed, for such a parentage, is, that without it, it would never have existed at all; and if a meagre nurture and sorry raiment have at all retarded its growth or impaired its comeliness, the fault has been with the parents, while the misfortune has rested upon the offspring. But, perhaps, it may be all the longer-lived, for not having had precocity forced upon it by a greater liberality on the part of those who have the responsibility of its existence.

So far as the Society itself is affected by the variety of the motives that exist for advocating the cause, it is uninfluenced by any of them. Its work is the removal of emigrants, not the discussion of the motives for emigration. It has refrained from the commencement, and will refrain to the end, from taking part in any controversy in regard to slavery. This is its only becoming course, due alike to its dignity and good faith; and to the fact, that for Thirty-seven years, it has owed its existence to the support that it has received from both north and south, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, whose representatives, meeting at the successive anniversaries, have waived all points of difference, and united in the one great work of founding and maintaining the colony, and promoting the removal to it of such free persons as desired to emigrate,—with what result has been already shown.

Advocated, however, as colonization certainly has been, for varying reasons, there might be a difficulty, in agreeing, in Congress, about the proper class of beneficiaries, in the event of a direct appropriation by the General Government. But no such difficulty can take place in the State Legislatures, where each may select for itself the objects of its bounty, according to its peculiar predilections.

To the several states, therefore, the Society looks with great interest, in connection with this matter. Already, the States of Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, have made appropriations; and it is anticipated, not unreasonably, that the others will gradually follow their example.

If this action of the several States in-

volved the maintainance by each of an organization looking to the shipment of emigrants, and such as makes the American Colonization Society, to some extent, a commercial agency, there would be many objections to it. The result would be complication, and, very probably, a good deal of confusion. Some States might succeed, while others would fail. But the existence of the Parent Society obviates this difficulty, in affording the agency that is necessary. The founder of the settlements on the coast, their friend and guardian from infancy to youth, and now maintaining that intercourse with the Republic which can best be carried on by a single head, it possesses an experience, which it has obtained at some cost, and which admirably fits it for the present exigencies of the Colonization cause.

The last of the resources of the Society are its individual contributions. They have been its main reliance from the beginning. They enable it to meet its local expenses, to maintain its agents throughout the country, to send shipload after shipload of emigrants to Africa, and to provide for them for a season there. They form the certainties upon which thousands are now dependent, and upon which thousands on thousands must continue to depend, until, as already intimated, the attractions of Liberia and the repulsions of America, shall make African colonization a self-paying one. Congress may appropriate money, the states, all of them, may do the same, and yet the functions of the American Colonization Society will not cease, until Liberia shall see emigrants arrive, as America now sees them, on the instant of their arrival only, losing sight of them as they are at once absorbed into the great body of the people. To the maintenance of the individual collections, therefore, the co-operation of all who wish well to the cause, over the length and breadth of the land, is most earnestly invoked; and to secure it the efforts of the officers and agents of the Society will doubtless be zealously directed.

The relations of the Society with the free people of colour are too important not to be noticed, separately, on an occasion like the present. Without their co-operation, colonization can have no results: and how much better would it not be, if this co-operation were produced by none but the kindest feelings. In establishing colonies on the coast, colonizationists have been governed by a conviction of the exigencies of the future already described;

and the events of succeeding years have only corroborated their convictions: and when the opponents of the cause have pointed to the increasing intelligence, the greater diffusion of education among free coloured people, and to the honorable positions, in a moral and intellectual point of view, obtained by many of them in this country, as reasons for anticipating a time when they may be recognized as socially and politically the equals of the whites, Colonizationists, freely and to the fullest extent admitting every thing thus claimed in their behalf, have relied upon it for a wholly different purpose, as they discovered, in their increasing sensitiveness and pride, consequent upon increasing mental culture, only additional obstacles to the continuing residence, in the same land, of two free races between whom amalgamation by intermarriage was impracticable. The refinement of the class in question must settle for ever the necessity of their colonization, and they themselves should be the first to acknowledge and proclaim it. Ignorance and callousness may be satisfied with nominal freedom. Educated intelligence cannot tolerate it. And where the free colored man in America is educated and intelligent, and there are numbers who are both, he is like the prisoner in the cages that we read of, who would give life itself for the ability, but for a single hour, once more to extend each limb to the uttermost, and to stand again erect in the full measure of his manhood. While some, therefore, look upon the improvement, here, of the free colored man, as bringing him nearer to the object of his wishes, colonizationists rejoice in it as justifying that confidence in his capacity, without which their scheme, originally, would have been nothing better than a barbarous plan of removing the whole class to Africa, that they might perish on its shores, or relapse into the savage idolatry of their pagan forefathers.

If, agreeing with the Colonizationists, the free people of color are influenced to emigrate before the coming of the evil day so often referred to, so much the better. Should they, doubting the prophecy, abide the event, Colonizationists, with whom has been the vision, will at any rate, have done their duty.

I have thus, on the first occasion that presented itself, expressed, as President of the Society, frankly, and in what I have intended should be a business way, my views in regard to its leading interests, even at the risk of repeating verbatim, perhaps, speeches heretofore delivered

during the thirty years of my connection with the cause.

Thirty-seven years is the age of the Society: a brief one it is true, but crowded with interest for future history, in connection with Africa and her people. In 1816, immigration from Europe was unfrequent, creating pressure no where. In 1854, it rolls onward and over like a mighty wave, each of whose culminations is higher than the last as it falls upon our shores. In 1816, the ships of the world were not supposed to be adequate to the task of removing to Africa the increase even of our colored population. In 1853, the ordinary commerce of our country brought to us from Europe half a million of souls, exceeding by some 70,000 the total number of our free colored population. In 1816, the future of the latter was the reflection of a happy and careless past. In 1854, it is dark and gloomy and unpromising, with no break in the clouds, no lifting of the mist, no lighting up of the heavens, save across the ocean, and in the direction of Liberia. In 1816, Union in connection with slavery, was never spoken of, because disunion was not even the shadow of a dream. In 1854, Union has become a rallying word, a prayer—just as the relation of father became holier, after the idea of parricide had been suggested. In 1816, colonization was a philanthropy, limited in its views and uncertain in its results. In 1854, it is a political necessity, not political in the sense of party, but as the word regards the happiness of man, the permanence of nations, the spread of knowledge and the advance of christianity. In 1816, colonizationists were looked upon as zealous engaged in an impracticable scheme. In 1854, the great nations of the world are making treaties with the workmanship of this zeal, and so paying homage to its availability. In 1816, from Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, the coast of Africa presented a shining belt of sand, on which the waves broke with thundering sound, bathing the roots almost of the rich dank forest which waved its feathery crests of palm and cocoa above the rolling waters, and sheltered the barracoon of the slaver from the one cape

to the other. In 1854, there stretches along the deep, the same silvery line, and the cocoa and the palm still wave their foliage as landmarks above the horizon of the forest. But the barracoon is wanting in the landscape. The squadrons of civilized men line the coast that it may never be seen there more. Ships of all nations are busy in lawful commerce: and on the shore there are the dwellings of christian men and temples to the living God. Lighthouses guide the mariner from point to point. Vessels are on the stocks—saw mills are in operation—printing presses are at work,—the school master is abroad—candidates are up for office—a legislature is in session—a president sends in his annual message—a militia is equipped and trained and tried—and above all—far,—high,—away,—above all,—there is true freedom, religion, happiness and peace; and when, in its turn, that the succession of events may be complete, the funeral procession moves along, the dust that returns to the dust, is that of one who dying invoked blessings upon those who had built up, for God glory, and for the welfare of one mighty nation and the enlightenment of a continent, the Republic of Liberia.

Such are the demonstrations of 1854, compared with the dreamings of 1816. This is the cause whose anniversary we now commemorate. This is the people, whom we do most earnestly hope Congress may recognize as a nation among the nations. This is the people, that we would have brought so near to us by mails, by opportunities of intercourse, that the transit eastward may be as familiar as a morning walk. This is the cause, and this is the people, that we would have the States of the Union aid on their way to the fulfilment of their destiny, and to promote the interests of which we invoke the aid of every man and woman in America, who love their country and are willing to co-operate for its glory and renown—promising, to each and every one of them, that history shall tell of them and theirs no nobler story, than that which records the exodus of Africa with the religion and civilization of America.

#### Late from Liberia.

Just as we were going to press, we received letters from Monrovia, via England, to the 18th January last, informing us of the safe arrival of the ship *Banshee* the 19th December and the barque *Isla de*

*Cuba* the 18th of the same month. Our correspondents write encouragingly of the condition and prospects of affairs in the Republic. After a peaceful session, the Legislature adjourned the 11th January.

**Address of the Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia :**

AT THE 37th ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY 17th, 1854.

**MR. PRESIDENT :**

I congratulate you, sir, upon your position in this Society, and the Society that you are its President. To succeed such men as have preceded you, is no ordinary distinction; but you, sir, have deserved it from your long and uniform support of the objects of this Society. If the propriety of the selection could be questioned, your address this evening would give the answer. I trust, sir, that it will be extensively circulated, in connexion with all other information of a like kind, which the Society may have in its possession. We still have prejudices to meet and to remove, opposition to encounter and to subdue, and much to do to put this Society and what it has done in a proper view before this nation. It has never had the full sympathy of the American people, and but little of that of the Federal Government. The time has come, when both may be won, if a right course shall be taken to gain them. To do so, we must use freely all of those agencies by which public sentiment may be arrayed in favor of a good cause. The short-hand writer, the telegraph and the press are at our command. They must be employed and paid, to promulgate whatever may be done here, as soon as it is done, and whatever shall happen in connexion with this Society, as soon as it is known. We must do all that our predecessors did, and more. We cannot surpass them in merit, but we may equal them in effort. And we can do more, because the world's apprehension now, of the rights of humanity, whatever may be the color of the man, or wherever he may be found, has removed many difficulties which were in the way of colonizing our free people of color in Africa, when this Society was formed. Then every maritime nation in Europe, except Denmark and England, permitted their subjects to carry on the slave trade from Africa. Their factories and barracoons lined its coast, for more than three thousand miles. Every day's sun rose and set upon the sufferings of victims, added to those of the day before. Now all Christendom denounces such a trade as an odious crime. "From treaties and conventions which have been made by the nations of Europe to abandon it;" it ought henceforth to be considered as interdicted by the international code of Europe and America. It

was this trade which made the colonization of our free people of color in Africa, when this Society was formed, most difficult and uncertain. And it would yet be so, had there been merely a passive abandonment of the trade. But it was known, that having been pursued for more than two hundred years, it would be unlawfully continued,—as it has been, and is to this day—unless the nations of Europe and the United States would actively interfere to enforce the prohibition. It has been extinguished upon the Liberian coast and upon all of that colonized by England: but is still connived at by most of the authorities of the other nations of Europe, which have settlements upon the Western Coast of Africa. In consequence of this, Europe is now combined to give life and energy to their treaties upon this subject. The squadrons of England, France and the United States, enforce them. Severe penalties have been legislatively enacted, by all the nations of Europe and by ourselves, to punish all who shall be caught engaged in the slave trade, or in fitting out vessels for that purpose. This state of things has shown, too, that a richer commerce may be had with Africa than a slave trade. The nations in the interior of it, and the tribes upon the coast, have also found that out, and must pursue it, if the unlawful trade shall be extinguished, as neither Europe nor America will any longer deal with them for slaves. Besides, sir, that man must be blind to the impressions of Providence, during the last forty years, upon the understandings of men, if he cannot see, that their tendency is, to give to us a more intelligent view of right, with a disposition to support it, and to move our hearts with kindness towards all of the human race. Such are some of the changes in the last forty years, which prompt us to be active and earnest in our efforts to advance the objects of this Society, and which it had not in its favor when it was formed.

Our domestic condition now increases our obligation to do so. There are at this time in the United States, three times the number of free persons of color, that there were when the Society began to colonize them in Africa. If they are not harmless as a class, we know it to be chiefly owing to their necessarily inferior social and civil condition. They are freedmen without



liberty; are mostly without the privileges of instruction, or the right to labor as they please; and can never hope that their posterity here can become more elevated than themselves.

It is useless now to speculate upon the origin of their condition, or to speak of the policy of those restraints under which they must always live in the United States. They are imposed more or less in all of the States.

Society is natural, but its organization is artificial and adventitious. It has rarely in its beginning been favorable to equality of condition. Superiority of mind or of body, or larger possession of what makes property, have divided all communities at first into classes. The lower have served the higher for something to live upon, but as society advanced and labor became more oppressive, or was more wanted, all classes have been willing to lighten its burden, by the absoluteness of domestic servitude; if those could be found who could be coerced to bear it. War, want, crime, climate, peace and mistaken views of religion, have been the pretexes for reducing men into slavery. But pretexes as they are, when slavery has become habitual, and has been for a long time a part of the policy of any community, its safety may not permit the dissolution of the evil all at once. Rights grow up under such a system, which cannot with justice be suddenly taken away. All experience shows that every untimely interference with it, has produced neither good to the state, to the master, nor to the slave. When attempted by an external intervention, out of the sovereignty where it exists, it has always produced bloodshed, massacre and war. All that a nation can do, in which there is such a relation, is to deal with it kindly, in such a manner that the integrity of the state may be preserved. Its real duty is not to permit any other state or authority to interfere with it.

But, sir, slavery has never existed in ancient or modern times, nor anywhere, without the allowance of partial emancipation. This makes another class, larger in numbers, than the relations upon a superficial view of it, would seem to admit. In our own country, the number is one-eighth of the whole of our colored population. In the chapter of Roman civilization, its legislation for this class is one of the most curious and instructive in the history of man.—It was always difficult to deal with, but its result was, that the emancipated freedman, having lost the

guardianship of his owner, became the ward of the state. It gave to him protection but not citizenship, exemption from coerced labor, but only the right to labor in particular employments. The taint of servile blood, though the freedmen of Rome were white persons, followed their posterity to the third and fourth generations. Their children were called *libertini*, their grandchildren *ingenues*. Horace was of the latter class;—and if the caprice of the aristocracy, or of the Emperor, admitted some of them at times to the highest social intercourse, the class were never permitted to enjoy its equality until there was no recollection of the servitude of their ancestors.

How much more hopeless is the state of the African freedman of the United States. They never can become here, in social life, more than they are. Living, as they do, wherever they may live in the United States, only by the toleration of the States, they can never have, wherever they may be, exemption from legislative constraint, or the benefit of those sanctions of municipal morality which might otherwise give to them purity as a class.

It was this view of the colored freedman of America which led to the formation of this Society. Its first object was to give them a home, where they would be unprejudiced by color. Africa could alone give that security. There, it was hoped and believed, that their moral and intellectual capacity could be developed to its fullest extent, whatever that may be. That they would rear for themselves a government of law and order, resting upon liberty and religion. That they would teach to others all they had learned here, and give to the land of their fathers the tone and the habits of christian civilization.

Experience has shown that the framers of this Society were right in their anticipations, as well as in their benevolence. Acting then upon the existing state of things, and leaving the future to that Providence which guides us in mercy, the object of this Society is to colonize the freed man of color. It never meant by its agency, to make any other change in the condition of the colored man of this country. It has adhered to its pledges, and to its particular mission. And we are here this evening to tell you what it has done, and to ask your co-operation to enable us to do more. Our motives for doing so are stronger than they were—our free people of color have increased, and are doing so every day. Their intelligence

is larger than it was thirty years since; and this society has provided for them a standing point in Africa, to which they may go, unapprehensive of want, disease, or savage repulse.

Every chance which we have to do good, is a gift from Providence. Let us avail ourselves of this in behalf of the free colored persons of our country. It is no longer so much a matter of choice, as it is of duty. All that is wanted is a corresponding sympathy. Information of what has been done and what can be done, may produce it. We hope for it and do not believe that the sympathy of the American people will be withheld from this cause. We are assured, that there is in the American heart a responsive feeling for every wrong and suffering of humanity. Touch it lightly and it will yield liberally. Approach it through the understanding, and if there shall be no outward gush of enthusiasm, there is a well-spring in it to quench the thirst of all who are wandering in the desert, until they shall reach the promised land. (Applause.) Our ignorance of what this Society has done would surprise me, if I had not to express what had been my own, until my attention was called to it by two of my friends. One of them, early and for a long time an agent of this Society in Africa—and again sent there as an agent of the Federal Government to report upon the condition of Liberia, (the Rev. R. R. Gurley)—The other my venerable friend now in our view, who enjoys the high respect and consideration of all of us, and whose virtues and integrity have placed him above the resentments and the touch of party—(Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.) (Applause.) The successful realities of Liberian Colonization are but little known by a large portion of our country. It is perhaps universally known, that this Society has been in operation for more than thirty years. It is also known, that thousands of our free people of color have been colonized in Africa—but their social and political condition are not generally understood. It is not at this day generally known that the Colony has passed from a colonial dependency to a national Sovereignty. That it has been acknowledged as such by some of the largest powers in Europe. That it has made treaties with them, giving to this African Republic, the protection of all of those international usages and obligations, which regulate the intercourse of nations. Liberia, sir, including the Maryland set-

tlement at Cape Palmas—as you have just told us, has a sea coast of more than three hundred miles—with an average interior of more than forty miles. And there are voluntarily within its territorial jurisdiction, subject to its control, more than two hundred thousand native Africans. Liberia has also treaties with other tribes further in the interior, founded upon our modern relations of civilization and commerce.—We may reasonably suppose, when they have experienced their advantages, that other tribes and nations more remote, will seek for a like concession.

My friend, Mr. Gurley, says in his report to the Senate, that the relations of the Liberian government to these African tribes, are peaceful and friendly, and its authority over them salutary and benificent. It has banished the slave trade from all of this district of Africa, settled the differences which separated them, and suppressed the wars which have for centuries spread misery and desolation among them. Some of their most barbarous superstitions have been interrupted, if they are not altogether eradicated. Liberia too has given them incentives to industry, supplied new motives for trade, and incites them to listen and become enriched with the blessings of civilization and christianity. I am not sure that my memory has done justice to the language of the report, but I am, that it has not been exaggerated. Liberia has also a political organization which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of the American people. Its constitution, as a State paper, is not inferior to that of any other people who have asserted their national sovereignty in the last century. Its statement of the causes which had induced them to assume such a position, are truthful and manly. It has all the forbearance of christian humility, with the hopes and strength of christian confidence. And its final appeal “in the name of humanity and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common creator and common judge; for the sympathy of the nations of christendom, to which the peculiarities of their condition entitle them”—brings at once this response from our hearts that God has made all the nations of the earth of one flesh. Their government too has been administered by themselves for more than six years with discretion, and with enlarged views of the obligations cast upon Liberia from its position.—Now the ships of all nations are found in its harbors, receiving in return for the

goods which they have carried, African products which the arts and manufactures of modern times cannot do without. Nor must it be thought that Liberia has become what it is, without having encountered all those perils and sufferings which have uniformly marked the colonization of a savage coast. Turn your memories to the land where the war whoops and tomahawk of the Indian were met by the stern resolve of the first settlers of our own coast, and you have the renewal of the same savage wars in Liberia. Were it my privilege to speak to-night the eulogies of individuals, or of the triumphs of battles, enough could be told to excite your surprise and sympathy, for the unsurpassed christian devotion and heroism of the men, who suffered all and lost all, to establish this new Christian Republic.

Still with all the advantages of Liberia, and its entire fitness for all our free people of color, its resources are not sufficient for the support of its government; and for it at the same time, to act efficiently in maintaining her position in relation to much of Africa, nearest to it. If trade shall strengthen it, it will be remembered that the savage nations about them will receive from the same source every muniment of war. It needs a large population of the same cast, color and training with themselves to meet such an event, and to aid in opening the riches of her soil.— They can only be found here. She needs them also to aid in extending her christian influence, and to suppress the slave trade upon the coast, coterminous with her own. In such a cause, individuals may do much to aid this Society in sending to Liberia that portion of our free people of color who are willing to emigrate. But we should do more. It is our duty to act together, until we have aroused a public opinion—strong enough, to induce the legislative power of the Federal Government, to give its aid in colonizing our free people of color in Africa.

No combination is necessary in such a cause, but a sense of what is right, and what the interests of the United States require. We need no party interference or league, and should reject them; for the men of all parties in our country have the same impulses of humanity. But it is true that the human heart does not readily yield to its more generous propensities: and its indifference to all that does not immediately concern ourselves must be overcome by persuasion and kind remonstrance, before it will act to remove an ex-

isting evil or to redress a public wrong.— Revolutions move with a quick step—reformation with a slow foot. Still, if there be a real cause of reformation, its march will be sure. So it has been in all cases, where the aid of Government has been asked for a good cause, not immediately connected with its political administration. In such instances, there must be co-operation to obtain it. A single person has often produced it. Nay, have not all the reformations of our own, and of other days, began with some one individual, who perceiving that one was wanted, did not shrink from attempting its accomplishment. Infusing his own spirit into others, they became a part of himself, and afterwards moved as a mass, making a public opinion in favor of his cause, where there was none before.— Need I remind you that the first movement in the British Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, was owing to the benevolent, bold and persevering efforts and remonstrances of Clarkson. Though his King and the avarice of a long established trade were against him, he subdued both unto humanity. Was not the heart of all Europe hardened against the sufferings of prisoners until the philanthropy of Howard softened it into commiseration. And do we not see in our own country hospitals and asylums for suffering humanity reared by Government, from the persuasive instigations of a female, who womanly as she is, is stronger in her purposes of benevolence than any one of us—Miss Dix. (Applause.) I have said that the aid of the Federal Government must be sought. Fortunately it can be constitutionally given, and our national interests coincide with its power. But I pray you in advance, if in the discussion of this point, some things may be said which have the appearance of being political, not to suppose they are meant to be so. I am incapable of doing so at this time, and at this place.

The constitutional power of our Federal Government to aid in colonizing our free people of color, rests upon the connexion which the States of the Union have had with slavery before and since the Declaration of Independence. It began in our colonial condition: the importation of slaves into them from Africa, having been a part of the policy of the mother country. When the Revolutionary war began, slavery existed in every State, and slaves were considered and used by all of them as property. They descended by inherit-

ance as they do now where slavery continues; and were transferable at the will of their owners by purchase and sale, without any limitation as to the manner of sale. There was however this difference in the condition of the states. In some of them an early cessation of slavery was anticipated. In the larger number it was certain that it would continue for a longer time. This difference however had no influence upon the proceedings of the Congress of the colonies, but some feeling was excited, when it prohibited the importation of slaves. Not that under the circumstances, it was not thought proper, but it was considered by some of the delegates as having been prematurely done, with the intention to introduce it into the articles of confederation; which Congress designed to form as soon as the Declaration of Independence should be made. But every difference then yielded to the exigency of the times. All knew, that without the union of all the colonies, that independence could not be won. Our independence was declared and the articles of confederation were formed, without any clause relating to the powers of the States concerning slavery, but in the general admitting its existence in the States. In the mean time, between the acceptance of the articles of confederation and the acknowledgment of our Independence, Congress had acquired for the United States, by cession from the States, the northwestern territory. It had been resolved by Congress as early as seventeen hundred and eighty, that such relinquishments of lands by the States should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and should be formed into Republican States, to become States of the Union, with the rights of sovereignty. In a little more than three years after peace had been made, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of that territory. Then for the second time, the subject of slavery was brought into political discussion; but not with the angry feelings which have since been manifested. On the contrary, moderation, forbearance and a proper view of the existence of slavery among us, gave the first great triumph to our national humanity. Two stipulations were made in that ordinance; the larger, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the territory. The lesser:—"Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any one of

the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." This was the original of that clause in our present constitution to the same effect. In less than two years afterward, the convention was called to frame that constitution. Slavery became again the subject of discussion, and it was essential that some compromise should be made with the consent of all the States, before our Union, as it is, could be formed. What was it? It was the incorporation into the Constitution of the fugitive clause from the ordinance, with a still greater triumph of humanity, that the Congress of the United States should have the power within a given time to prohibit the African slave trade. This of course was a limitation upon the increase of slaves in the United States. The lesser provision was satisfactory to all, particularly to the States most interested in its execution. And there was one harmonious hymn of thankfulness throughout our country, that our nation had been the first among the nations of the earth to provide for the extinguishment of the greatest curse that man had ever inflicted upon his fellow man. Both of these clauses of the Constitution were meant to be grants of legislative power. They have always been acted upon as such.—At first and for more than thirty years always in harmony, or without producing excitement of any kind. In seventeen hundred and ninety-three—as soon after the legislative organization under the new Constitution had been enacted as it could be done, Congress acted upon the lesser clause concerning fugitives from labor. It comprehended the States and territories in the north west or south of the River Ohio also. In the next Congress, under the larger clause relating to the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States themselves shall think proper to admit; an act was passed prohibiting the slave trade from being carried on from the United States, to any foreign place or country—also prohibiting American ships from transporting slaves from foreign places, to other foreign ports. The ship was to be forfeited, and those concerned in giving a vessel such a destination were subjected to heavy pecuniary penalties. In eighteen hundred, a more efficient law was passed. It prohibited our citizens, and all other persons residing in the country who were not so, from holding any property in a vessel which was to be

employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign port to another foreign port. Neither citizens, nor other persons residing in the United States, could be employed on board such vessels. They were made liable to capture by any commissioned vessel of the United States. Then in eighteen hundred and three, some of the States having by that time declared that slaves should not be brought into them, Congress passed an act to aid in enforcing the prohibition. Finally the act of eighteen hundred and seven was passed, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States. Thus consummating those great purposes of humanity; which the Constitution was meant to accomplish and guard—all happening under those compromises in the Constitution relating to slavery; just as it was anticipated they would do, and as those who framed the Constitution, and as the people who ratified it, meant they should do. My narrative of the connexion of the Federal Government with slavery is not yet done. I will now show what its practice has been under that clause of the Constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves, from which we may gather its power and its obligation to aid in the removal of our free people of color from the United States.

Eight years after the date of the act, which put an end to the importation of slaves, we had passed through our second war with England. In the 10th Article of the treaty of peace, we find the slave trade denounced as irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and both nations contracting to use their efforts to promote its entire abolition. I do not know what other persons think about it; I do not know that I am right; but I have sometimes thought, with the glories of that war upon our national escutcheon, in proud companionship with those of the Revolution, that such a tribute to humanity was worth to both nations all the cost of the war. (Applause.) The United States, true to the obligation imposed by that treaty, passed an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade; and another making it piracy for our citizens to be engaged in it. It is to the first of these two acts to which I wish to call your attention: Because it discloses how the powers to regulate commerce and to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States, have been exercised by Congress. It shows further that the

Federal Government has already colonized Africans in Africa, and that it may, if our commerce can be advanced by doing so, aid in the colonization of our free people of color. That act declares, that the armed vessels of the United States, may be employed to enforce the acts of Congress which prohibit the slave trade, and it authorises the President to make arrangements to remove beyond the limits of the United States all negroes and persons of color, who may be brought into the United States; and that he may appoint agents to reside in Africa to receive there such persons. And one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. Under this act the President appointed agents for its purposes, sent laborers to prepare for the reception of such Africans as might be liberated from American slave ships; chartered a ship to carry them to Africa, on board of which the first colonists of the Society went, accompanied by a ship of war, commissioned for that purpose.—And under the act the government has done the same in other cases. England no less sincere, has kept her faith, at a cost which the finances of no other nation could have borne. No vulgar views of interest prompted the action of either nation. It was a great and positive illustration of the age, how christianity influenced the practices of nations as well as the consciences of individuals.—And if its purifying efficacy was not sufficient, when it put an end to white slavery in Europe, to prevent African slavery from succeeding it, it can only be accounted for from the fact, that but a short time before the mariner's compass "had opened the universe," and given to Europe a new continent for its enterprise.—All of us know, that the discovery of America corrupted at first the desires and the habits of Europe; and that in the eagerness of its natives to possess its mines and work its lands, that all of them compromised their consciences, by adopting the old Greek and Roman barbarism, that barbarians might be enslaved.

Contrast the condition of the world now, with what it was when England and the United States made their treaty to use their efforts to put down the slave trade. Then every maritime nation in Europe sanctioned and pursued it. Now it has been abandoned by all of them, under the influence and under the example of England and the United States. Both nations have kept the object constantly in view.

In our last treaty with England—familiarily known as the Webster-Ashburton treaty; both nations have stipulated to employ portions of their naval marine on the coast of Africa, to capture vessels unlawfully engaged in the slave trade; and further, they bind themselves to remonstrate against its continuance by any nation then permitting it. France has since made a like treaty with England. Indeed the United States has always readily met every direct proposal for the abolition of the slave trade. Our refusal to give a right of search of our ships upon the ocean for that purpose, stands upon different grounds. We did not do so, because we were unwilling that a strict right of war should be converted into a practice in peace. Because such a right in peace could not be given without its being unequal in its execution between the nations conceding it, as the larger nation would more frequently interrupt the commerce of the lesser; and because such a practice in peace would be likely to lead to war. Such has been the course of the Federal Government to suppress the slave trade, without its constitutionality having been questioned.

What shall be the next step in the march of our national humanity? It should be to adopt any additional means which give the strongest promise, to accomplish the hitherto unexecuted purpose. Let the nationality of Liberia be acknowledged. It does not imply unrestrained intercourse. That may be regulated by treaty, subordinately to the differing condition and interests of the States. It has been shown that the Federal Government has colonized slaves in Africa, under its power to regulate commerce, and its power to prevent importation of slaves. The statute under which it was done is still unrepealed. It may then be done again. Its obligation implies that the ways and means for discharging it, may be any which the expediency of such an occasion may require. We may unite with Liberia as we have done with England to extinguish the slave trade. We may have an agent there for the extension of our commerce with Africa. Or we may purchase territory there and colonize it with the same view, and strengthen it by sending such of our free people of color as may be willing to emigrate; whether they have become so under the influences of this Society or otherwise. There is no indirection in the suggestions which have been made. All of them have the sanction of those men of the

early days of this Republic, to whom we still look as guides to direct us as to what the Constitution forbids or allows.

Mr. Jefferson, as early as eighteen hundred and one, expressed views upon this subject, from which I will repeat extracts in his own words. The House of Delegates of Virginia in 1800, requested its Governor, then Mr. Munroe, to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing lands without the limits of the United States, whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society, may be removed.

Mr. Jefferson, then the President of the U. States, in his letter in reply to Mr. Munroe's communicating the resolution, approves the object of it, and says: "The plan of relegation may be executed with the aid of the Federal Executive." Mr. Munroe sent his letter to the General Assembly, but being doubtful as Mr. Jefferson was, what persons were contemplated by the resolution, he asks the Legislature to be more precise in that particular. His language is, "It remains therefore, for the General Assembly to explain more fully the description of persons who are to be transported." It answers, that the Governor be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits of the same, to which such free negroes and mulattoes, and such of them as may be emancipated, may be sent or choose to remove as a place of asylum; and that it was not the wish of the Legislature to obtain the sovereignty of the place. Thus matters stood, until 1804, when Mr. Jefferson resumed the subject of the resolution of 1800 and 1804. In a letter to Governor Page, he says, I have it not in my power to say that any change of circumstances has taken place which enables me yet to propose any specific Asylum for the persons who are the subjects of our correspondence. I beg you to be assured that having the object of the House of Delegates sincerely at heart, I will keep it under my constant attention, and omit no occasion which may occur to give it effect—as Mr. Jefferson had stated in his letter that there were objections to the places to which his mind had been directed for the asylum; with a suggestion that it might be made in the remote parts of Louisiana. The General Assembly passed another resolution, instructing its Senators in Congress and requesting that its Representatives do exert their best efforts for

the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a competent portion of the territory of Louisiana, to be the residence of such people of color as have been, or shall be emancipated in Virginia, or may hereafter become dangerous to the public safety. Afterwards, in 1811, Mr. Jefferson received a letter from a private person asking him to give his opinion upon the practicability of establishing a colony on the western coast of Africa. In his answer he gives an account of his official action upon the resolves of the Virginia Legislature. He says that he had proposed Sierra Leone, and if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America, expressing it however as his opinion that Africa was preferable. He further states, that he had written to our Minister in London, Mr. King, "to endeavor to negotiate with the Sierra Leone company to receive such of these people as might be colonized thither." Further, that the effort which he had made with Portugal to obtain an establishment from them, proved also abortive. And in reply to the question, whether he would use his endeavors to procure such an establishment, he says, "Certainly I shall be willing to do any thing I can to give it effect and safety," and again, "*that nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves, undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.*" He adds, "exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all expenses." Mr. Munroe partook fully of the views of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Madison entertained the same opinion, and expressed himself in favor of the removal of our free people of color, as a question truly of a national character. I might cite the names of several of our distinguished men of that day, who expressed the same opinions and wishes. When this Society subsequently petitioned Congress for aid, the committee to which the subject was referred, reported that nothing was more desirable or worthy of the pecuniary resources of the country, than to provide for the removal of our free people of color. Several of the States have passed resolutions in favor of its being done by the United States. Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. I do not mistake the number, when I say that twelve of them have done so. Why then may it not be done, and be better done, through the agency of Liberia and of this Society

than any other way. The situation of the first, and of this Society, recommend them. Liberia has become what it is, from the efforts of this Society. It now rejoices, confidently believing the prospect to be cheering, that it has given to Africa, through the instrumentality of our free people of color, all the advantages of our entire civilization, with our christian belief and our christian life. Should the christian world view correctly, all that this Society has done, and what Liberia is, it will not fail to make it the chief point for its future missionary efforts for Africa. No one doubts the constitutional right of our National Government to colonize either a newly discovered country where such a discovery has been made by our own ships, commercial or military. Or that it may purchase territory for the same purpose.

It may do so by a direct purchase and transfer, under the form of treaty. It may be done under the war power, by treaty, in anticipation of what our national defences may suggest to be proper, or we may take territory as one of the incidents of successful war. It may do so, under the power to regulate commerce. And there is a great constitutional conservative obligation upon the National Government to remove a national evil, when it presses upon the general welfare of the United States, and when it can be done without interfering with the rights of private property, or with those institutions allowed by the states, and which were meant to be guarded by the constitution of the United States. That conservative obligation will be found in the first clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is, "the Congress shall have power to lay, and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." In this I suggest no new or loose interpretation of the Constitution. I reject, myself, the employment of all means, which are not essential to the execution of a substantively granted power, in the Constitution. That no means shall be legislatively used to enforce a grant of power in the Constitution, which do not concur with the intent of the power and with the extent of the obligation which it imposes. And that such intent and extent may only be inferred by giving to the language of the grant, just that meaning which each word of it has in its common use and accepta-

tion in the English language. Let me be not confounded with those who have resorted to the preamble of the Constitution, in which the same words, "provide for the common defence and general welfare," are found; to infer a legislative ability in Congress, out of the particular grants in the Constitution. The difference between those words in the preamble, and in the clause to which reference has been made, is this, that they are in the first a recital of the motives which induced the people of the States to ratify the Constitution—and in the clause, they recognized it as a grant of power for which national revenue might be raised and applied.—But there is to be found an analogous practice in the legislation of this Government, which has no other constitutional authority than such as have been mentioned, to shew how its powers may be used to colonize our free people of color in Africa. I mean the colonization of the Indian tribes. Have not those tribes from the beginning of the National Government been colonized? Except in the clause to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, and in that which apportioned the representation of the States in Congress, the word Indian is not to be found in the Constitution. But as the Indian tribes, whether within, or beyond the territorial limits of the States, were considered by us, (as they have been by all the nations of Europe which colonized any part of the American continent) as independent nations, with a right of occupancy of their lands, but without the power to sell them, unless permitted to do so, by the sovereignty within whose territorial limits their lands were; they have been brought within the treaty-making power to get from them cessions of their lands, and when they were made; within that policy of the general welfare of the United States, which for our interest and their own, required that they should be removed at the cost of the United States. The Federal Government made a compact with the State of Georgia, to buy from the Indians in Georgia, their right of occupancy to their unceded lands in that State, with an obligation to remove them from the State, when the purchase could be made. It has been done. A treaty was made in 1828, with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi, to colonize them at the cost of the United States, in another part of Arkansas, than where they were.—Eaton and Coffee's treaty with the Mingo and the warriors of the Choctaw

Nation, provided for the removal of them at the cost of the United States. General Cass afterwards made a treaty with the Creek Indians for the cession of all of their lands east of the Mississippi, with a stipulation that they would be removed to the west of it at the expense of the United States.

In the year 1834, Congress passed an act designating territory in the United States to which the Indians might be removed, declaring that it should always thereafter be deemed the Indian country. Several tribes are now there under the protection of this Government, with the promise that the humane policy of the Government will be illustrated by their civilization. If any one wishes to see that policy about to be further carried out, it will be found in the very interesting report of Mr. Manyeny, the present efficient Commissioner of the Indians affairs, accompanying the message of the President to this Congress.

If then the Congress of the United States has made appropriations of money to remove and colonize Indians and Africans, the Constitutional powers exerted for doing so, apply equally in favor of appropriations of money to aid in removing and colonizing our free people of color whenever Congress shall think it nationally expedient to make them. This must be so, unless the Government's power to colonize, is particular as to persons, and not general. If any one shall say so, to exclude the free man of African origin from the benefit of the powers, he interpolates into the Constitution an exception which is not there, and will exclude himself from that class, which has hitherto guarded that sacred instrument, by giving it a rational and limited interpretation in opposition to those whose tendency has been to give to it legislative ability in cases where the power has not been delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or when powers have been asserted by the Legislation of the United States, which were reserved to the States respectively or the people.

Mr. President:—My object in all that I have said concerning the power of the Federal Government, has been constitutionally to aid this Society in colonizing our free persons of color, and to present the claims of Liberia to the intelligent consideration of our legislators. A few more words at this late hour, and I shall be done.

The Colonization of our free persons



of color is not a local interest. It is national, because they are in every State of this Union in a hopeless condition of inferiority, without any possibility that they can be made partakers of the political and civil institutions of the States, or of those of the United States. They number now more than four hundred and fifty thousand. A larger number than all of the Indians within our limits. Their numbers will increase, from emancipation beyond that of a natural production, though that will not be less than it has been. Such a caste, without civil privileges, implies discontent and hostility. Whether the last shall be so or not, it will be thought to be so, and the restraints upon them, will be multiplied. They have seen, sir, and are here enjoying their best day in the United States. The natural increase of our white population, the additions to it already by emigration from Europe and such as are sure to follow, even in larger numbers than have yet come, will drive them into the most degraded offices of civilized life if not from employment of every kind. The object of the Society is to place them out of the reach of such a result. Its designation is the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States. Its object, as it is expressed in its Constitution, is to colonize them with their consent, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, and to act in co-operation with the general Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject. The South and Southwestern States where slavery is a part of their domestic condition, are not more interested in this matter, than the rest of the Union, except as they may give larger numbers to be sent to Africa. The inconveniences and interferences of emancipated colored persons in them, they can control. But their philanthropy makes them wish to avoid the use of their power, and they look to this Society and to the Federal Government to aid them in making that philanthropy efficient.

The condition of the Southern States in

this matter, and in every other concerning them, in any event, is one of strength and not of weakness. Commanding as they do by their products a large portion of the world's industry and its interests, without any cause for apprehending that it will be less and with every reason for believing that it will be larger, they have as strong a bond of union between them as any which unites the same population in any part of the world. Let come what may, they have confidence in their future. They know that their coasts may be pillaged but that their interior cannot be successfully assailed. Abounding in every thing which in ordinary times can be enjoyed and sufficient for any exigency which may happen, they feel that they are secure.

But they do not wish to rely upon such considerations, and they do not indulge them, remembering the old times of their fathers, in every part of this land, and that God strengthened them together, to escape from a common tyranny. Their heart's wish is to enjoy the blessings given to our nation in patriotic fraternity. Prompted too by a holier sentiment, our common christianity and its influences upon their consciences and their practices, they think that a sufficient guaranty that their rule at home, will be regulated accordingly. Unaffected in their sensibilities by either the exaggerations of fiction or the assaults of fanaticism, they have neither resentments to express nor contempt to bestow. They are conservative too for this nation. The excesses of unchristian and revolutionary innovation, have no countenance there. If they cannot prevent them from being felt in other localities, they mean to prevent them from becoming national.

Standing upon the good sense and strong sympathies of the American people, they hope for a long course of national quietude and happiness, confidently trusting whatever may affect our general welfare, that it will be under the guardianship of our National Constitution.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

### List of Emigrants

*Who sailed in barque "Lila de Cuba," from New York, November 10, for Monrovia, Liberia.*

It will be seen that, while the company embraced three large families, of ages from the infant of months to the venerable grandmother of over fourscore, the large proportion were in the prime of life.

Augustus Washington, who with his wife and two children emigrate from Hart-

ford, Connecticut, receives from the State Treasury two hundred dollars to defray the expenses of their passage and settlement—thus becoming the first fruits of the liberal purposes of that patriotic State in behalf of Ethiopia.

Mr. Washington was once an under-

graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and of good standing as a scholar. For several years he has been a Daguerreotypist, in Hartford, ranking high in his profession, and receiving a large share of patronage in his art. He takes with him material and instruments for his profession, but we trust is destined to fill a higher position in the Republic.

Stephen Ajon takes with him high testimonials of probity and intelligence, and is accompanied by a most interesting family. We hope the new circumstances surrounding him will develop latent energies, and exhibit him a courageous, industrious, and successful citizen. He has for some years sustained a good reputation in Newburg, though kept poor by the claims of a large and dependent

family. We have never heard a whisper to his disadvantage, unless that he was somewhat unstable of purpose; and even in this respect, when one considers the intense efforts made to discourage his family, one is disposed rather to give him the credit of considerable firmness.

The Rev. Mr. Peterson, a methodist preacher, from Rome, goes highly recommended, and we shall look for his return a year hence with great interest.

The Pennsylvania company, while much larger than the others in number, was superior in organization and promise of usefulness. Our intercourse with the leaders, Rev. Messrs. Williams and Deputie, for a week before sailing, left a deep impression of their worth and promise of benefit to Africa.

## EMIGRANTS FROM

## Johnstown.

Name.	Age.
1 Rev. Samuel Williams, - - -	40
2 Mrs. Ann Ellen do. - - -	39
3 Sebastian do. - - -	17
4 Ann Ellen do. - - -	5
5 Francis do. - - -	4
6 Samuel do. - - -	3
7 Mrs. Margareno do. - - -	86
8 Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, - - -	38
9 Virginia do. - - -	16
10 Georgiana do. - - -	13
11 Francis do. - - -	11
12 Amanda do. - - -	8
13 Edmund Brown, - - -	29

## Holidaysburg.

14 Charles Deputie, - - -	44
15 Mrs. Mary Ann do. - - -	37
16 James Henry do. - - -	16
17 John do. - - -	10
18 Hannah do. - - -	9
19 Robert do. - - -	6
20 Mary do. - - -	4
21 Margaretta do. - - -	2
22 William Nesbit, - - -	35

## Saltsburg.

23 David Kelly, - - -	31
24 Mrs. Catharine Kelly - - -	26

## Blairsville.

25 Thomas Lillason, - - -	35
26 Mrs. Ellen do. - - -	27
27 Henry J. do. - - -	17
28 Elizabeth J. do. - - -	8

## Greensburg.

29 John H. W. Harris, - - -	25
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

## Uniontown.

Name.	Age.
30 Alfred Truman, - - -	34

## Huntingdon.

31 Curtis J. Carr, - - -	38
32 Joseph Brooks, - - -	35

## EMIGRANT FROM NEW JERSEY.

33 Christina Gibbons, - - -	60
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## EMIGRANTS FROM CONNECTICUT.

34 Augustus Washington, - - -	39
35 Cordelia A., do. - - -	29
36 Alonzo Seward, do. - - -	24
37 Helena Augusta, do. - - -	11

## EMIGRANTS FROM NEW YORK.

38 Marshall Allen, Utica, - - -	24
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## New York City.

39 Rev. D. H. Peterson, - - -	60
40 Abram Caldwell, - - -	53
41 Darius Jacklin, - - -	60
42 Hannah do. - - -	60
43 Sylvanus do. - - -	19
44 Joseph, - - -	13

## Newburg.

45 Stephen Ajon, - - -	47
46 Jeannet, do. - - -	32
47 Adelia, do. - - -	17
48 Sarah, do. - - -	15
49 Rose, do. - - -	12
50 Hannah, do. - - -	11
51 Stephen, do. - - -	8
52 Maria, do. - - -	6
53 Rebecca, do. - - -	4

Adults, - - -	39
Children, - - -	10
Infants, - - -	4

Total, - - - 53

## Items from the Liberia Herald.

THE fine bark "Banshee," A. J. Wilson master, of Baltimore, anchored in our roadstead on the 3d inst., with 211 immigrants. The "Banshee" sailed from Baltimore and had a passage of 31 days. Of the immigrants by this vessel 23 have been landed here, 140 are destined for Grand Bassa, and 48 for Cape Palmas. We are

informed that in this company of immigrants there are persons of intelligence and worth, who are fully alive to the importance of their position as members of a free government. It is to be hoped that the duties which will devolve on them, in assisting to promote the interests of their adopted country, will stimulate them to

acts of enterprise; that they will exert themselves to increase the agricultural resources of the country, and build for themselves honorable reputation. Our country is rich in all the resources which gives celebrity to a nation, and it only requires a moderate outlay of funds, and a reasonable portion of enterprise and industry to develop them.

We would be glad to hear of monthly arrivals of immigrants who would reclaim our forests from their primitive growth, and make them blossom with productions for exportation. This can and will be done. Already something in this way has been accomplished, and before very long, it is not too much to say, that a great deal more will be done. An industrious and enterprising population is greatly needed; and as soon as the colored people of the United States will flee from the land which gives them but a moiety of protection, and gather under the "Lone Star," it will be, comparatively speaking, but a short time before Liberia will wear a pleasant appearance, and be one of the most desirable homes.—*June 15.*

Our late advices represent the state of affairs in the leeward counties to be healthy and prospering, and as there is nothing to disturb the tranquility which so happily surrounds every settlement in our Republic, the people are true to their interests in prosecuting honorable avocations for the accumulation of an honest competency. In no former period of the history of Liberia has there appeared so much real contentment, and so many energetic minds, as are now clearly perceptible on every hand. It is no longer doubtful as to the practicability of gaining wealth and importance by the cultivation of the rich soil every where to be found throughout Liberia; and it is now fully demonstrated that every year's expenditure on a properly arranged farm will annually yield the proprietor a handsome income. The old song, "that nothing can be done in the way of farming without an outlay of thousands," is rapidly exploding, and we know, and others on examination will also learn the fact, that out of the numerous farms scattered throughout the country, with immense numbers of coffee trees, and acres upon acres of sugar cane, that the proprietors, with but a few exceptions, have not altered their ordinary arrangements, or in any wise curtailed their reasonable expenses.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. When we speak of farms in connexion with Liberia, it is to be understood that

we refer to tracts of ten, twenty, and fifty acres; in a few instances one may find well cultivated farms of fifty to one hundred acres. It is enough for our purpose to know that the agricultural interests of the state are largely on the increase, and that in a few years Coffee will be offered for export as readily as camwood and ivory now are. It only requires a little energy, labor, and a small outlay of money, to make our country one of the most desirable places for a home on the habitable globe.—*July 6.*

It is now pretty well understood that Boyer of Trade Town is earnestly at work to re-gain the favor of the government. He has lately made some disclosures to the authorities of a very important character, and which, by the way, may eventually prove against his interest in one respect. He is however to be narrowly watched, as long since all confidence was lost in him.—*July 6.*

**IMMIGRANTS.**—We are happy to be able to say that the emigrants by the "Banshee," from Baltimore, who landed here, and at Bassa, are doing well. They have had but slight attacks of the acclimating fever, and it is not supposed that they will suffer much from it.—*July 6.*

**GEORGE CAIN** of Grand Cape Mount, continues to violate his obligations to the Government. What ought to be done with him? Boombo who is now a prisoner here, declares that Cain led him into the difficulties, for which he is now being punished. Is there no way of convincing Mr. Cain of his allegiance to the Government? We think this a matter deserving great consideration.—*July 6.*

**GRANDO.** We know not the whereabouts of this chieftain. One thing we are certain of, that his own countrymen have turned against him—and wherever he is, he is living on the hospitality of his neighbors.

This will not last long, and it is not improbable but he will soon be brought to this city and placed in the hands of justice—for which the blood of innocent men, women and children loudly cries and we hope to live to see the day, when it will be meted out to him to the fullest extent.—*July 6.*

**THE City Authorities** have entered into arrangements with a person, we believe competent for the under-taking to keep the

streets clear of weeds and other noxious growth. We sincerely hope that this matter will be strictly attended to, and thereby cause our city to present a more pleasing aspect. The officers of the town should be made to do their duty, and be responsible for the collection of the taxes. It is but a small amount that is required of each male adult, and it should without the least delay be collected.—*July 20.*

LATE advices from England, 23d June, state the price of Camwood to be £18 to £28 per ton, and the demand regular. The lowest price is for an inferior article, such as is obtained in the Sherbro. There is none such in our market. The camwood now in our city is being bought up for the London market, at \$70 to \$75—specie payments.

Palm oil readily sold at £35 10 to £36 per ton, and the probability was, that there would be an advance on these prices.—Thousands of gallons have been bought up here, within the last fortnight, for the London market at 33-3 cents per gallon, specie payment, indeed the demand for African produce, of almost every description, is very great.

VESSELS WANTED.—A ready market will be found in Liberia for six more vessels, well built, coppered and copper fastened, and drawing a light draft of water. Their burthen should be from 50 to 100 tons.—*July 20.*

RICE, we are informed, can be purchased at Marshall in large quantities. As it is very scarce here, and selling at high prices, would it not be a good speculation to some of our merchants, to send down a vessel and buy up a quantity? It is a matter well worthy of consideration.—*July 20.*

PRINCE GEORGE CAIN, of Grand Cape Mount, has not yet made the first movement to ameliorate the condition of Boombo, who is now here a prisoner for acts committed under his direction. And, if what we hear be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, Cain continues to violate his engagements with the Government.—We trust the day is not far distant, when he will be compelled to demean himself properly. Old King Sand Fish, is loud in his complaints against Cain for his unfaithfulness to his solemn promises.—*July 20.*

It is now pretty generally known to most of our citizens, that the natives residing within our jurisdiction are not inclined

to revive the slave trade, one exception perhaps may be made, and that is Prince Manna, of the Gallenas. He is capable of committing any act, however dishonorable, if there be a possibility of his being a gainer in the end. Manna has often declared that he would never again encourage the slave trade, and we know that in the early part of last year, he did actually engage to supply Don Chrispo with a cargo; but the other chiefs in the Gallenas, strongly opposed him, and he had finally to abandon the idea. Therefore, if at any time, slaves are taken from any place in our jurisdiction, it will be through the baseness of Prince Manna. But the Government is keeping a strict watch on the gentleman.—*July 20.*

It is now many months since our harbor was honored with the presence of an American vessel of war. What has become of them? We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the U. S. ship "Constitution," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Mayo, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval forces on the West Coast of Africa.

ARRIVED on the 15th inst., Rev. Alex. Crummell, A. B. and family, per British Mail Steamer, "Forerunner," from England. We learn that Mr. Crummell comes at the instance of A. B. F. Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the supervision of Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne; his field of operation will be either in this, or the county of Grand Bassa. Mr. C. no doubt will prove a very efficient ecclesiastical auxiliary in this important field of missionary labor. The Protestant Episcopal Mission has heretofore confined their efforts to the south coast, and this part of Liberia was overlooked, until Rev. E. W. Stokes, in 1850, organized an Episcopal Church in this place. No doubt this is the beginning of better days.—*July 20.*

THE last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, was very interesting. The attendance from all parts of the Union was much larger than usual. Many of the distinguished Statesmen of that great country, were present, and eloquently advocated the claims of the society. If what we gather from American papers be taken as evidence, the cause of African Colonization has obtained a popularity among the American people, that no other benevolent institution has ever attained: and is it saying too much, when we assert, that the scheme of American Colonization to Africa, is the most prominent and

effective plan for the benefit of the African race, than any we have ever heard brought to the notice of the civilized world. The colored man is brought from the grinding yoke of oppression and transplanted in the land of his fathers. Here he stands "erect, self-poised, and none dare to make him afraid." He is recognized as a man, and if he will exert himself, and try to understand his position, and responsibilities as a free and independent citizen of a free and independent Republic, he may gratify his ambition by obtaining the highest honors in the State if he gains the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is governed by laws, which he assists in making. If he appreciates his condition he is bound to raise himself, and the State which heartily welcomes him. There is no aristocracy in Liberia, but what industry and intelligence recognize, and those who do not possess sufficient pride and patriotism to raise themselves in the scale of intellectual worth, must be contented, even in Liberia, to occupy subordinate positions. The American Colonization Society is a praiseworthy institution—its name is already immortalized.—It has planted on a savage coast, tho' having to surmount innumerable obstacles of the most appalling character, a free and independent State, and which is recognized and received into the family of nations, by England, France, Belgium, Prussia and Brazil, and these governments extend to the Liberian Governments every national courtesy that the most fastidious nation could demand. It is to a country possessing these advantages that we would invite the colored people of the United States, and from every other quarter, to come. It will be to the advantage of themselves, and their children, if they will without delay seek a home in Liberia from the deep degradation which they are now living under. In making these remarks we are influenced by the most kindly feelings for our colored brethren. We have nothing to gain by their coming to Liberia, indeed all the advantages will be on their side. But the fact is, we are grieved to see that our brethren show a want of appreciation of the boon of liberty and equality, and in consequence our race is more and more slandered, and looked upon as subjects, fit only to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."—July 20.

The address of the Hon. Edward Everett, at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society in January last,

will, we are sure, be read with the liveliest emotions. Liberians ought to feel a pride in reading it, and the colored people in the United States will find in it, matter for much reflection. We do not, however, believe that every one will receive the address in that spirit, which we think is its due, for it is well known, there is no subject, however holy and magnanimous its character, but that many will be found to array themselves in hostility to it. We admire the tone of the address, and it is our opinion that all right-minded persons will think as we do about it.—July 20.

THE health of the Immigrants per "Banshee," landed at Fish town (Buchanan) Grand Bassa, we are happy to say, at the latest dates, was under all the circumstances, as good as might reasonably be expected. Most of them are preparing to go into their own houses, and are sanguine of making a competent support. Some dozen or more of the immigrants by this ship, will embrace the first opportunity to move to this County—they are experienced mechanics, and they think their chance of constant employment will be better here, than in Grand Bassa.—August 3.

NEW RICE.—It is gratifying to learn, that the prospect of large quantities of rice coming into market is great. Already rice has fallen in price, and from all we can gather the farms in every direction have yielded abundantly. The natives, and our own farmers are busily engaged in gathering in their crops, and in almost every instance, the greatest satisfaction prevails among them.—August 3.

OUR city we are happy to say, is presenting somewhat a tidy appearance. The streets are being well cleaned, and it is hoped that the laborers now at work on them, will be kept constantly employed, at the duty, under the direction of the acting commissioner, who is well known for his industrial habits, and a strict devotedness to every duty he undertakes.—August 3.

OUR NATIONAL DAY.—The 26th July, the anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, was celebrated in the usual way. Although the day was exceedingly rainy, there was a goodly number of both sexes out. The exercises of the day were performed in the Providence Baptist Church, and that large building was densely crowded. The choir performed their duty well

and elicited from many generous hearts the highest commendation. Mr. Edward W. Blyden, was the orator, and he acquitted himself to the admiration of that vast assemblage. He had made himself perfectly acquainted with his subject and in his happiest style chained the attention of all who were so fortunate as to be within hearing.

Of course there were many of the good things of life prepared for the day. A sumptuous repast was served up at 3 o'clock P. M. at the residence of David More, Esq., under the direction of the city authorities, at which His Excellency the

President, the Vice President and the general officers of Government were present. The time passed off pleasantly, and to the satisfaction of all.

At the same hour at "Ellis's Naval Hotel," another rich table was spread for the accommodation of a large number of persons who enjoyed themselves happily.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, a most magnificent supper was spread in the spacious dwelling of Major Payne, by the young gentlemen of our city, at which nearly all of our young ladies were present, who seemed overjoyed at being in such good and pleasant company.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 29th of January to the 26th of February, 1854.

#### MAINE.

<i>Bath</i> —Bath Col. Society, by F. Clark, Esq., Treasurer.....	134 00
By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Catais</i> —Rev. Mr. Keeler, Cong. Church .....	5 00
<i>South Berwick</i> —Chas. E. Norton, Cong. Ch.....	23 64
<i>Richmond</i> —P. F. Barnard.....	1 00
By Rev. D. Powers :—	
<i>Bath</i> —Wm. M. Rogers, S. A. Houghton, Dea. Levi Houghton, Capt. J. Patten, Jas. F. Patten, Freeman Clark, a friend, each \$5; J. P. Morse, \$2; Capt. J. Merritt, \$1, to constitute Rev. Mr. Whittlesey a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	38 00
<i>Augusta</i> —Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late Isaac Sanford, of Augusta, Me., by John Jewett, Ex'r.....	800 00
	<hr/>
	1,001 64

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—	
<i>Salmon Falls</i> —P. Lawton.....	5 00
<i>Dover</i> —Wm. Woodman.....	5 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Dr. Kittridge, Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., Richard Jenness, Dea. John Knowlton, each \$5; Dea. Knight, \$1.....	21 00
<i>Chester</i> —Mrs. Persis Bell, \$5; Rev. L. Armsby, \$3; T. J. Melvin, John White, A. D. Quiggs, each \$2; J. W. Noyes, Wm. Greenough, Mrs. Tenney, Amos Hasselton, Lydia H. Tenney, Mrs. C. Emerson, Mrs. Aiken, each \$ 51; T.	

Hale, Isaac Lane, each 50 cents.	22 00
<i>Manchester</i> —David Hill, \$3; David J. Clark, \$1.....	4 00
<i>Francestown</i> —Wm. Bixby, Esq., \$10; Sarah Cummings, Dr. Thomas Eaton, Col. Daniel Fuller, each \$5; Mark Morse, Esq., \$4; Thomas B. Bradford, S. D. Downes, Moses W. Eaton, Israel Batchelder, each \$1.....	33 00
<i>Amherst</i> —S. B. Melendy, \$1; John Follansbee, \$3; M. Spalding, M. D., \$5.....	9 00
<i>Milford</i> —Rev. H. Moore.....	1 00
<i>Hollis</i> —Miss Mary Farley, second payment on life membership, \$10; Benj. Whiting, \$4; Rev. Leonard Jewett, \$3.	17 00
<i>Nashua</i> —Franklin Monroe, \$5; Josephus Baldwin, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Pelham</i> —General S. Richardson, \$3; Mrs. H. H. Richardson, \$3,50.....	6 50
By Rev. D. Powers :—	
<i>Dover</i> —Daniel N. Christy, \$5; Moses Paul, \$3; Mrs. Perry, \$5; Silas Moody, Sarah Green, a friend, each \$1.....	16 00
<i>Nashua</i> —Judge Parker, Deacon Hartshorn, each \$5; Deacon Adams, \$2,50; Dea. Kimball, \$2; Mrs. H. T. Gilman, Thos. Toleman, each \$1; collection in Rev. E. E. Adams's Society, by the hand of Dr. Kitteridge, \$41.....	57 50
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rev. H. D. Moore, \$5; Charles Robinson, \$2; Washington Williams, Col. Sterns, each \$5; C. Myers, H. H. Ladd, John Knowlton,	

each \$2; a friend, \$4; R. Randall, J. K. Pickering, C. W. Brewster, each \$1; J. M. Mathers, 50 cents.....	30 50
<i>New Market</i> —Collection in Rev. E. C. Cogswell's Society, to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	30 00
<i>Henniker</i> —Abel Connor, \$60, to constitute Dr. Nathan Sanborn and Mrs. Mary C. Folsom, life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Horace Childs, \$30, to constitute himself a life member Am. Col. Soc.; Washington Barry, \$1.....	91 00
	355 50

## VERMONT.

Collections for the Vermont Col. Society from the 1st of January to the 10th of February, 1854, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell, viz :	
<i>Ira</i> —Bap. Ch., \$5; L. Fish, \$1; R. Ross, W. Mann, Amos Tower, each 50 cents.....	7 50
<i>Jericho Centre</i> —Ezra Elliott, \$2; Mrs. J. Hamilton, C. H. Lyman, L. Blackman, Albert Lee, Miss L. Monroe, Augustus Lee, L. L. Lane, R. J. W. Pierce, each \$1; Daniel Lee, 75 cts.; Eben Lee, E. H. Lane, C. Lane, H. Stone, each 50 cents; Mrs. E. Lane; John Lee; each 25 cents; W. W. Lyman, 15 cents; J. Baly, 10 cents; J. Hall, 3 cents.....	13 53
<i>Jericho</i> —T. Galusha, George B. Oakes, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Milton</i> —Rev. J. Parmele, \$1; N. Fairchild, B. Fairchild, E. A. Witters, George Ashley, each 50 cents; Mrs. T. Hoxie, friend, cash, H. A. Ashley, each 25 cents.....	4 00
<i>Swanton</i> —A friend, \$10; Daniel Bullard, Rev. H. J. Sampson, Geo. Barney, C. B. Hurlburt, each \$1.....	14 00
<i>St. Albans</i> —Theodore W. Smith, J. Smith, each \$5; Mrs. T. Kingman, E. J. Hicks, each \$3; Mrs. B. Swift, C. B. Swift, each \$2.50; Mrs. B. Stevens & Son, Wm. Bridges, Mrs. E. L. Janes, W. E. Gadcomb, each \$2; J. L. Chandler, Rev. W. Smith, L. L. Butcher,	

R. S. Locke, J. H. Brainerd, G. M. Farrar, Wm. Farrar, Mrs. L. Seymour, C. L. Loomis, each \$1; Mrs. J. Hoyt, B. Fay, each 50 cents.....	39 00
	80 03

## MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Lowell</i> —Hapgood Wright, \$1; by Capt. George Barker.....	1 00
RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. George Barber :—	
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. H. Gibson and R. DeWolf, each \$15; to constitute Dr. Nathaniel Miller a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30; Rev. Thomas Shepard, D. D. Cong. Ch., \$1.....	31 00
<i>Pawtucket</i> —Rev. C. Blodget, Cong. Ch., \$14.....	14 00
<i>Providence</i> —Edward Pearce, \$25; Edward Carrington, \$50; H. N. Slater, \$25 and E. W. Fletcher, \$5—\$30, to constitute John Frank Slater, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., R. H. Ives, \$25; Lady and daughter, M. B. Ives, each \$20; E. W. Howard, \$15; Miss Julia Bullock, Dr. S. B. Tobey, Calvin Dean, Thomas Harkness, each \$10; Paris Hill, W. J. Cross, Joseph Carpenter, Elizabeth Waterman, Gilbert Congdon, L. P. Childs, John R. Burrows, Josiah Seagrave, Jr., Hon. Elisha Harris, Richard Waterman, Wm. Field, S. G. Arnold, H. A. Rogers, Joseph Rogers, John H. Mason, Zech. Allen, Wm. G. Angel, S. A. Nightingale, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Thos. J. Stead, Miss A. L. Harris, Rufus Waterman, Henry W. Gardner, Wm. W. Hoppin, Mrs. B. Aborn, T. P. Shepard, each \$5; Benjamin White, Frederick Fuller, each \$3; Miss P. Harris, Charles Dyer, Thomas Phillips, each \$2; Orin A. Read, Mrs. J. H. Read, Mrs. H. Brown, Miss Sarah Harvey, each \$1.....	371 00
	416 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—	
<i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$25; Philo Pratt, \$10; in full to constitute himself a life member of	

the Am. Col. Soc., Elnathan Peck, \$5; in part to constitute himself a member of the Am. Col. Soc., John B. Talcott, C. B. Erwin, Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, Prof. E. A. Andrews, each \$5; W. H. Smith, C. M. Lewis. H. Butler, each \$3; Henry Walter, T. S. Hall, Chas. Peck, M. Judd, John Stanley, A. North, H. F. North, each \$2; Abram Peck, T. W. Stanley, A. D. Judd, H. K. Hale, A. Giddings, G. W. Loomis, Julius Parker, O. H. Seymour, each \$1; Wm. W. Giddings, 50 cents..... 91 50

Clinton—Dr. D. H. Hubbard, H. Tainter, each \$5; G. E. Elliott, \$1..... 11 00

Gulford—Joel Tuttle, \$5..... 5 00

NEW YORK.

Williamsburgh—Rev. Samuel Baker, \$1... 1 00

MARYLAND.

Annapolis—A. Randall, Esq., \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Co. Soc. 30 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—

Washington City—J. C. R. Esq., \$50; cash \$10; Senator Gwinn, \$100; W. A., \$5; G. T. D., \$1; F. B., \$5; C. T. J., \$5; C. & S., \$5; A. J. O. B., \$5; J. N. B., \$5; Com. S., \$5; W. M., \$5; G. W. B., \$1; H. W. B., \$1—\$203, towards constituting President Pierce, a life director of the Am. Col. Soc.; D. C., Esq., \$25; S. H. H., \$5, W. N., \$5; W. B. T., \$5; B. F. P., \$5; C. W., \$5; Z. W. D., \$5; D. C., \$5; H. L., \$1; O. C. W., \$1; W. W. G. \$1; A. S., \$5; M. K., \$2.50; J. S., \$1; T. M., \$2; cash, \$1.50; cash, \$3; collection in M. Ch., South, \$25..... 306 00

Georgetown—Collection in Presb. Church, \$25.25; C. W. Pairo, \$25..... 50 25

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Yanceyville—Rev. John S. Grasty, \$2..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—

Alexandria—Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., A friend to colonization, \$30; cash, \$10; cash, \$5; J. S. Hallowell's Young Ladies School, \$12; J. S. H., \$5; A few members of the M. E. Church, \$10.87..... 102 87

Richmond—Colonization Society of Virginia..... 300 00

402 87

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq :—

Mansfield—J. Purdy, \$5; B. J. Mercer, \$3; J. H. Cook, \$2; J. P. Drennen, Jesse Williams, David Wise, Jacob Reisinger, Charles H. Cummings, W. W. Granger, Thomas Burr, H. H. Dyer, Z. S. Stocking, Rachael Elliot, A. Conn, H. Endley, P. P. Myers, Labez Cook, E. McCall & Co., H. R. Smith, Samuel Braden, R. Bowland, G. S. Dulin, J. R. Hooker, J. W. Littler, each \$1. 31 00

WISCONSIN.

Baraboo—Meth. Epis. Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Thomson, Pastor..... 11 00

Total Contributions.....1,916 76

FOR REPOSITORY,

MAINE.—Bath—John Deering, \$1, to April, 1855—Richmond—P. F. Barpard, \$2, to July, 1854..... 3 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Captain George Barker :—Dover—J. P. Mellen, \$1, to Sept. '54; Dea. E. J. Lane, \$1, to Nov. '55; Capt. Moses Paul \$2, to Nov. '55; John H. Wheeler, \$1, to Nov. 54. Durham—Hon. Valentine Smith, \$1; Chester—John White, \$2, to Oct. '57; Mr. Orcutt, \$1, to Oct. '54. Manchester—Daniel Clarke, \$1 for 1856; Isaac Tompkins, Charles Richardson, each \$1, for 1854, Abraham Brigham, Frederick Smyth, each \$1, to Oct., '54, D. C.



Gould, \$2, to Oct. '55, David Gillis, \$3, to June 1860, Josiah Crosby, M. D., \$1, to Oct. '54, James L. Cheeny, \$5, to Oct. '58, O. W. Bailey, \$1, to Jan. '55, Wm. Patten, \$2, to Oct. '56, David Hill, \$2, to July '54. <i>Francetown</i> —P. C. Butterfield, \$2, to Dec. '54, Thos. B. Bradford, \$1, to June '55, S. D. Downes, Moses W. Eaton, S. W. Wilcox, Israel Batchelder, P. H. Bixby, R. Bradford, Samuel B. Hodges, each \$1, to Oct. '54, Hon. Wm. Parker, \$1, to Dec. '54, Harvey Copeland, Dea. S. Starret, M. G. Starret, each \$1, for 1854. <i>Hollis</i> —Benjamin Whiting, \$1, for 1854. <i>Nashua</i> —Ziba Gay, \$2, to Oct. 1859, M. W. Merrill, \$1, to June '58. J. A. Balwin, \$1, to Sept. '56, James Hartshorn, \$1, to Sept. 1854. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Col. J. Dimick, \$1 75 to Feb. 1854. . . . . 51 75	Mr. Blodgett, \$2 50, to July, '56. . . . . 2 50
VERMONT.—By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:— <i>Milton</i> —Joseph Clark, \$1, for 1854— <i>St. Albans</i> —Jasper Curtes, \$1 for 1854. . . . . 2 00	PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Lancaster</i> —Miss Catharine Yeates, \$5, to January, 1858. <i>Lower Chancesford</i> —M. Wallace, \$20, to July, 1855. . . . . 25 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lowell</i> —J. A. Knowles, \$3, to June '56. . . . . 3 00	VIRGINIA.— <i>Prince Edward C. H.</i> —Rev. Elisha Ballantine, \$1, for 1854. <i>Richmond</i> —James B. Burrell, \$1, for 1854. <i>Norfolk</i> —John W. Keeling, \$3, to February, '55. <i>Big Lick</i> —Rev. U. Powers, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 6 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker:— <i>Newport</i> —Dea. Hamm, \$1, to Aug. '55, Wm. P. Sheffield, \$1, to January, '55, Wm. A. Clarke, \$1, to Jan. '55, Miss H. Clarke, Charles Devans, each \$2, to January, 1856. <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. Benj. Hall, Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$1, to January, '55, Hon. George Pearce, to July, '55, \$2. <i>Providence</i> —Stephen Arnold, Menzi Sweet, Caleb C. Cook, Resolved Waterman, Orin A. Read, Edward A. Green, Thomas Eddy, R. J. Arnold, Benjamin White, Wm. Andrews, Wm. Whitaker, Abner Gay, Jr., Pardon Miller, Charles Dyer, each \$1, to January, 1855, Mrs. H. Brown, \$1, to January, 1854, Mrs. Alice T. Clarke, \$3, to January, 1857. . . . . 29 00	NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charlotte</i> —Rev. R. H. Lafferty, \$4, to July, 1855. <i>Greensborough</i> —Rev. R. C. W. Cuthers, \$1, for 1853. . . . . 5 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Fairfield</i> —Mrs. A. G. Jennings, \$1, for 1854. <i>Waterbury</i> —Richard M. Rand, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 2 00	GEORGIA.— <i>Milledgeville</i> —Wilkes Flagg, \$1, for 1854. <i>Marietta</i> —C. W. Joyner, \$1, for 1854. <i>Augusta</i> —Henry Saxton, \$2, on account. . . . . 4 00
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Princeton</i> —Rev.	ALABAMA.— <i>Livingston</i> —Rev. G. W. Doggs, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 1 00
	KENTUCKY.— <i>Versailles</i> —Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, \$1, for 1854. <i>Harford</i> —Obed Bennett, L. A. Carson, Thos. Baird, each \$1, for 1854. <i>Elkton</i> —William Dickerson, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 5 00
	TENNESSEE.— <i>Hawkinsville</i> —M. McGhee, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 1 00
	OHIO.—By John C. Stockton, Esq.:— <i>Mansfield</i> —Hon. Wm. S. Granger, Wm. W. Granger, each \$1, for 1854. <i>Steubenville</i> —F. S. Henning, M. D., \$2, for 1854, '55. . . . . 4 00
	ILLINOIS.— <i>Abingdon</i> —E. Butler, \$1, for 1854. <i>Gatesburgh</i> —L. D. Jared, \$1, for 1854. <i>Ellisburgh</i> —C. Edmonson, \$1, for 1854, by Rev. John Crawford. . . . . 3 00
	WISCONSIN.— <i>Madison</i> —Mrs. J. Weed, \$1, for 1854. . . . . 1 00
	TEXAS.— <i>Warren</i> —Rev. J. H. Car, \$1, for 1853, by Rev. C. Kingsbury. . . . . 1 00
	CHOCTAW NATION.— <i>Doakville</i> —Rev. R. D. Potts, \$2, for 1853, '54, by Rev. C. Kingsbury. . . . . 2 00
	Total Repository. . . . . 151 25
	Total Contributions. . . . . 1,916 76
	Total Legacies. . . . . 800 00
	Aggregate Amount. . . . . \$2,868 01

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1854.

[No. 4.]

## Annual Message of President Roberts.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives :*

It is my duty on the present occasion of your meeting to inform you of the condition of the Republic. And I cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, "*Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.*" Every revolving year brings with it cause of congratulation and thankfulness to God that the great work in which we are engaged, of rearing up on these barbarous shores a Christian State, is onward in its march, by gradually developing its practicability and excellence.

During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has afflicted our land; but, on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time—in no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercan-

tile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state; our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce; and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending these branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging. Our educational interests have also been blessed—the educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise, and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities—who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of His churches—inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion—thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

These blessings, gentlemen, are not fortuitous, but sure indications of Divine protection and favor, and should create in the minds of our fellow citizens generally, as I doubt not they do, feelings of devout gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being who in His goodness continues to favor us with such distinguished mercies. And in this connection I am impressed with the belief, and there is certainly nothing in it presumptuous or extravagant, that the prosperity of our country, resulting from these blessings of Providence, has a relation to something out of it, and beyond itself. Its meaning evidently is in subservience to the good of Africa; and to my mind is sufficient proof that God is forming this people for himself; that He has raised up Liberia to exert a special agency in the great work of redeeming this vast peninsula from barbarism, superstition and idolatry.

I maintain fully the doctrine that "God has just as really a work for nations to do as He has for individuals;" and that there may be just as much of speciality in one case as there is in the other. If diversity of position, gifts and social relations, lays the foundation for a difference of action and influence as it respects individual persons, why may not the same diversity, existing as it does among the great masses of men, present a reason for special exertion and influence, as it respects particular nations? And this appears to me to be consistent with the history of nations in all ages. In the wise economy of God each nation has its particular work assigned it, and is responsible for its performance. Many considerations lead to this conclusion. And, in relation to Africa, it would seem that the past his-

tory of Liberia clearly indicates some special design in Providence, some intimation that through her the conflict between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, is to be decided, and the victory given to eternal righteousness in the elevation of down-trodden Africa. A single glance at the past and we readily see there was something in the first planting of these settlements, something in the character of the men who formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, which is altogether peculiar, and seems plainly to indicate some special design. Perhaps no other nation began its existence under circumstances so peculiarly embarrassing as ours. But the men who laid the foundation of Liberia's existence were chosen and precious. They were not men of extensive learning, or of great wealth, but enterprising, conscientious men, imbued with the principles of freedom. Keenly alive to the wrongs they were suffering they fled from grinding oppression to this, their fatherland, to establish and enjoy, in government and religion, what is set forth in the Bible as the birth-right of all men, and the foundation of all advance in human well-being.

The settlement of Liberia by such a class of men was a great event in the Providence of God, and seems most clearly to point out His purposes; and to our election for some special and mighty agency in the work of rescuing this continent from the iron grasp of ignorance and sin. And, gentlemen, do we not see indications also of the same design in the training to which the infancy of Liberia was subjected. Means and ends have a connection:—by the character of the one we are led to look for something answering to it

in the other. A remarkable antecedent in the Providence of God foreshadows to us peculiarity of design in the sequence. And this is clearly illustrated by the strange facts in the early history of Israel. The wonderful providence in reference to that people must have made a deep impression on all reflecting minds that God was forming them for some great end, that He was training them for some mighty agency in the work of His mercy to man.

The beginning betokened the design. And so we may reason in reference to Liberia. In the annals of no other country, Israel alone excepted, is there to be found such a series of trials, such a wrestling with difficulties, such scenes of imminent peril, and of signal deliverance. At every step we have been made to see our danger, and the hand of God in our rescue from it.

And, gentlemen, what could be more remarkable than that Providence, which, notwithstanding our feebleness, advanced us so rapidly to the position of acknowledged nationality? and gave to our institutions a character so simple and free, at the same time wholesome and efficient, admirably calculated to develop the energies of the people, and to exalt them in intelligence and virtue; institutions whose influence, like the congenial atmosphere we breathe, pervades all, sustains all, and yet interferes with no act that is right: allows the fullest, freest exercise of thought and feelings of everything compatible with the existence of virtue—the foundation of all freedom.

Here government is purely a benevolent arrangement, looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the progress of civil,

social, and religious improvement among her children, leading them to that elevation where, in the Providence of God, I believe they are destined to rise—"that they may see good days wherein they have seen evil."

That Liberia has been trained in the school of a particular providence, and has been raised up for a particular work, in my mind scarcely admits of a doubt. And the character and extent of that particular work to me seems equally clear. And, gentlemen, those wonderful providences towards us should lead us to feel secure in God while we walk in the path which He has marked out for us.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen around us, and especially those, in the Providence of God, placed under our immediate care; and, I doubt not, you will adopt such additional measures within your reach, as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

Considering the state of these people—so debased and degraded, through long ages of neglect and misery—it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the great and important changes which are now so rapidly being wrought in the social and moral condition of many of them. And these changes are steadily going forward, effecting not only the tribes immediately within the bounds of the government, but their influence is penetrating into the interior, and will ultimately and speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. So far certainly the end has been commensurate with the means. And it is a matter of great

encouragement to know that there is still an increasing willingness on the part of the natives to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the government, and by christian associations. "Do good and communicate to all men as you have opportunity," I may repeat here, is a Divine command, and strictly applies to us in reference to the improvement of the aborigines of this land. And I know this to be your most earnest desire.

Gentlemen, I feel great satisfaction in being able to inform you that since the last meeting of the Legislature nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations happily subsisting between this Government and foreign powers. No cause of complaint seems now to exist, on the part of foreign merchants and traders in relation to our commercial regulations; but their intercourse with the citizens of the Republic, as far as have come to my knowledge, is harmonious and conciliatory.

We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's Government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French Government we are also receiving tangible proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future prosperity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly—as advised by our agent in Paris—by an equal number of equipments for our militia. I am happy also to inform the Legislature that, during the year just passed, the independence of Liberia has been formally recognized by his Belgian Majesty—accompanied with expressions of friendship, and warmest wishes for

our success and happiness. By recent intelligence from the United States I am assured that the cause of African Colonization, and of Liberia, is rapidly growing into public favor, in that country. I regret, however, to have to acquaint the Legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander Lynch of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

I am aware that our fellow citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise, on the part of the United States Government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project—whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and Christianity—that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States.

I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature that, with one or two exceptions, the public peace among the native tribes within our jurisdiction, has been steadily maintained, and among the tribes, by whom we are surrounded, I am happy to say, the best feeling towards this government prevails.

I have to state, and it is matter of regret, that the efforts of the government to produce a reconciliation between certain Vey and Golah Chiefs, and restore peace to the country bordering on our northwest

frontier, have not been as completely successful as could be wished.—Notwithstanding every effort on the part of this government to accommodate the differences between them, in the early part of the present year their affairs grew worse, and assumed an aspect which threatened the most fearful consequences. The Vey Chiefs were obstinate—received our commissioners coldly—and disregarded every overture made to them for an amicable adjustment of the disputes and difficulties, which were distracting the country. Nothing but war could satisfy their claims. Indeed one of their chieftains, Boombo—encouraged by George Cane, of Grand Cape Mount, became so emboldened as to extend his depredations into the Dey country—sacking and burning towns and villages—murdering scores of the inhabitants, and carrying off hundreds of others into captivity.

Matters being driven to this extremity no alternative was left the Government but to take immediate, decisive and coercive measures to check—nay, to put an end to these acts of aggression and cruelty.—Therefore—in conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, adopted at its session in December last, “authorizing the Executive to employ the most feasible, and, if necessary, forcible measures, for the purpose of bringing about a speedy termination of the existing difficulties and wars in the vicinity of Grand and Little Cape Mount”—early in the month of March a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McGill, was ordered to proceed to Little Cape Mount—to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of that district—to

maintain the authority of the government—and to apprehend the offending chiefs, that they might be brought to answer for the gross violation of their solemn engagements with this government, to abstain from all wars: and that they be required to make reparation for the wrongs they had committed on unoffending tribes.

On the arrival of the troops at Little Cape Mount—after some delay—all the principal Chiefs, on both sides—except two—were assembled, and an investigation commenced of the matters in dispute between them, and of those chiefs, who were implicated in the outrages committed on the Dey tribe.—These matters, however, were found to be exceedingly complicated, and likely to consume much time in their adjustment; it was therefore thought advisable that the chiefs—who readily consented—should repair at a time fixed to Monrovia, where the investigation would be resumed, and a final settlement had of all the difficulties between them. In the mean time the atrocious criminality of Boombo being clearly apparent, he was arrested, and conveyed to this place, and handed over to the civil authority for judicial examination.

He has been tried, and found guilty, on the fullest testimony, of all the charges alleged against him, and is now in prison undergoing the penalty of the law. With apparently deep humility and contrition, he acknowledges the enormity of his crime, and admits the justice of the punishment awarded him. Several Dey chiefs have recently joined, under assurances for his future good conduct, believing, as they say, he was influenced wholly by George Cane, who has now abandoned his

interest, to ask the clemency of the Government in his behalf. I submit their request to the consideration of the Legislature, simply remarking, gentlemen, that perhaps, under all the circumstances, some commutation of his sentence might possibly be a matter of policy consistent with prudence.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the measures taken by the Government, in reference to the Vey chiefs residing at Little Cape Mount, though not producing all the good effects desired, proved very beneficial by restoring peace to that neighborhood, and enabling the natives—especially of the Dey Country—to resume their agricultural pursuits, which in consequence of the disturbed state of the country had for some time been neglected; and but for the timely interference of the Government, another year would have found them almost wholly destitute and in great distress.

George Cane failed in his promise to meet the other chiefs here in April last, and I have reason to believe he has united with the Chief of Goronamra, and has recently made one or two predatory incursions into the eastern section of the Golah Country. The intelligence, however, is not certain: I shall nevertheless be able, doubtless, during your present session, to give you further and more definite information in regard to him. With George Cane war seems to be a ruling passion. No persuasion, I fear, will restrain him from shedding the blood of his defenceless brethren. But that he must be checked, gentlemen, is certain. Common safety requires it, justice and humanity demand it, and these claims are not to be resisted. If therefore, it shall be estab-

lished that George Cane is yet carrying on his predatory wars, some measure should be speedily adopted to restrain him. I am happy to inform the Legislature, that with this exception, no serious discord seems to exist among the tribes within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

The state of affairs in relation to Trade Town remains unchanged—excepting, which was very desirable, that a reconciliation between Boyer and Jim Flo of Trade Town Point has recently been effected. Boyer, however, has not yet fulfilled all his engagements with the government—especially in not having secured and delivered up for trial, the person of Grando—whom he aided in the attacks upon our settlements in the county of Grand Basa, in the year 1851. He has paid five hundred dollars in consideration of his misconduct on that occasion; but protests his inability, in consequence of Grando having escaped out of the country, to apprehend him. In every other respect he promises implicit obedience, and is constant in his assurances of fidelity to the government, and earnestly intreats that its ban upon him, in relation to commercial intercourse, may be removed. And perhaps it is due to him that I should state that notwithstanding the dubiousness of his motives, in one instance certainly he has demeaned himself in a manner which entitles him to some credit. A few months since a Portuguese slaver attempted to revive the slave trade in that district, and Boyer, with some others, engaged to deliver him within a certain number of days two hundred slaves, and received in advance a portion of the purchase money; in the mean time, however, Boyer communicated to the authorities at

Grand Bassa information of what was going on, which enabled the government to take measures to frustrate the whole design.

But, gentlemen, with respect to Boyer I may also state that hitherto, than he, no chief within the bounds of the Republic, George Cane and Grando perhaps excepted, has been guilty of grosser deception and unblushing duplicity in all his intercourse with the government. For this reason, in connection with his failure to arrest Grando, whose escape from Trade Town there were good grounds to believe he favored, indeed advised, I have not thought proper to withdraw the interdict prohibiting trade and intercourse with that territory.

It will now rest with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far his recent conduct merits future confidence—also to determine whether any other demand shall be made in lieu of the stipulation for the delivery of Grando—which was a covenant of the first importance—and also whether the interdict in reference to trade shall be raised.

I am gratified in being able to state, gentlemen, that no measure hitherto adopted by this government for the punishment of gross misconduct on the part of native chiefs, especially those residing near the sea coast, has produced more satisfactory results than the interdiction, and the firmness with which it has been maintained, of commercial intercourse with Trade Town. I am satisfied it has given a stability to the authority of the government which no other measure could have produced in so short a time. And I am clearly of opinion that a similar policy, in reference to Grand Cape Mount, or the establishing of a settlement there, will have to be adopted to restrain George Cane from in-

dulging that indomitable propensity for war which seems to possess him. The natives of that neighborhood report that he boasts of his intention to continue the war, and should the government send troops to chastise him he has only to retire for a few weeks into the interior, beyond their reach, and when the troops shall have left the country he will return to prosecute his designs. Such doubtless are his reasonings, as he is aware of the impracticability of maintaining a military force in the country for any length of time. The antidote, however, is an interdict of commercial intercourse with Grand Cape Mount.

Close up the channels through which he obtains his supply of arms and other munitions of war, and in a very short time he will be powerless, and like Bowyer, will return to his allegiance to the government.

In this connection, gentlemen, I am happy to state that the successful attack, by the troops of the Republic, in 1852, on Boyer's fortified town, which was supposed by the natives to be impregnable, has, I am persuaded, fully established, in regard to the natives, the invincibility of our arms, and that in future the authority of the government is not likely to be opposed by open force.

Nevertheless, I beg to remind the Legislature of the importance of continuing a well organized militia, which, in reference to the natives, seems to be the only thing that can give them an idea of the power of the government. And, gentlemen, this is not the only consideration which should draw the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of cherishing and maintaining an efficient military force.

We have settlements remote and weak, surrounded on all sides by savage tribes who delight in war,



and whose cupidity is easily excited, and which, in many instances, is only restrained by a knowledge of the readiness and power of the government to punish their temerity. It becomes us therefore to be prepared for any emergency. Our citizens should be thoroughly trained in the use of arms, and for acting together if called into the field. But to effect this satisfactorily our present militia system requires revision. And I would recommend it, gentlemen, to your careful attention, with the hope that you will adopt such improvements as shall give promise of greater efficiency to this arm of public defence.

It has been suggested, gentlemen, in respectable quarters, that the Legislature, at its present session, should take into serious consideration the necessity of recommending to the people some amendments to the Constitution, which the times seem to demand.

An amendment to the 11th section of the 1st article, which defines the right of suffrage, is suggested as being particularly desirable. The object of this amendment it appears, is to provide against abuses of the elective franchise; as also against evils which it is supposed are likely to arise in the event of a large influx of immigrants on the eve of an election, who, according to existing regulations, are permitted, immediately on their arrival in the Republic, to draw lands under a certificate; which certificate, as expressed in the law, gives only an "imperfect right" in the land until certain improvements shall have been made on it, when said certificate may be exchanged for a deed in fee simple.

The section of the constitution referred to provides that "every male

citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage." By some it is held that persons holding land under certificate come within the meaning of this section; others maintain that the word possession, as employed in this connection, was intended to imply absolute right or title—a freehold estate in one's own right, subject to no conditions; therefore, the party holding land by certificate only cannot claim under it the privilege of voting. This subject by some means came up before the Legislature at its last session, when the following Bill, entitled "An Act defining the right entitling male citizens to suffrage," was adopted, viz:

"That from and after the passage of this Act, all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have drawn lands, and holding a certificate, showing the time at which said lands were drawn, thereby giving the drawer possession, shall be considered possessors of real estate, and allowed the right of suffrage during the term which is allowed by law for the improvement of said lands." This definition of the Legislature, however, though observed at the late general election, does not settle the question at issue. Indeed instead of satisfying the objections that had been raised it has given rise to new grounds of complaint, and has also excited no little animadversion among the people. It is contended that the act of defining is in itself unconstitutional, and though adopted possibly as a fiction of policy, it is calculated to establish a precedent of a most dangerous tendency, at once repugnant to, and subversive of the first principles of the Constitution. And, gentlemen, it must be admitted that the

arguments carry with them some weight. It is too well known scarcely to require mention that in forming the Constitution no one principle was kept more prominently before the Convention than a division of the three great powers of the government, legislative, judicial, and executive; that they should be independent of, and separate from each other—each confined to the discharge of the proper and legitimate functions assigned it. Under this wise and judicious arrangement it is for the Legislature to make laws, not to interpret them—those even of the least importance, much less the fundamental law of the Constitution. To weigh words and sentences, to define their distinct and legal meaning, especially in reference to the provisions of the Constitution, is for another department of the government, not the Legislature.

However, it was this action of the Legislature principally, I believe, that suggested the idea of amending the constitution. But, gentlemen, while I confess that in my opinion some amendments to the constitution consistent with the interest of the people, and perhaps at the present time demand, are desirable, I am also of opinion that no such necessity exists for the purposes contemplated, in regard to the section referred to. It is nevertheless quite plain that the subject which has led to these reflections is one of much importance, and is entitled to the serious and candid consideration of the Legislature. The abuses complained of, and the evils likely to arise from the causes to which I have alluded, are such, gentlemen, as should be remedied, and provided against. And the remedies to be applied are clearly within the scope

of the powers of the Legislature. A slight revision of the law regulating elections, will correct the one, and the passage of a naturalization law will secure the object desired in regard to the other.

Gentlemen, in a young and prosperous state, where with each revolving year, the power and resources of the Government and the energies of the people are being rapidly developed, it becomes frequently expedient to make new laws, or modify old ones, to meet the exigencies of affairs growing out of these changes, hence the frequent recurrence of your meetings.

And coming as you do from all parts of the Republic, it is presumed that you are acquainted with the particular wants of the people, having learned from them the practical operations of old laws and the expediency of enacting new ones. It is therefore expected, gentlemen, that your attention will be drawn to a review of the present code, in all its branches, and that you will make such additional laws, or amendments, as the general good may require or that circumstances may justify. I may however be permitted to invite your particular attention to the navigation, commerce and revenue law, which in view of the extension of trade requires, in my opinion, some alterations, which I will take occasion at an early day to lay before you, necessary to its efficiency, and at the same time will be affording greater facilities and encouragement to commercial enterprise.

I am not aware, gentlemen, of any very important changes necessary to be made in the Judiciary. The present system, though susceptible of improvement, works well, except perhaps so much as relates to the pro-

bate court, whose power should be increased to enable it to act with more promptness in the settlement of estates. I recommend the whole system however to the careful attention of the Legislature. Nothing certainly is more interesting to the public happiness, than the faithful administration of justice. To this branch of the political organization the citizen looks with confidence for the protection and security of his rights, and for the redress of grievances. Before the court he presents himself, with full assurance that just recompense will be awarded him for wrongs which he may have suffered from the hands of others. It is therefore important, that every facility for carrying the laws into prompt and faithful execution should be provided. And I may also add that it is equally important that the rules of legal proceedings before the several courts, should be made as simple as possible, stripped of all unnecessary technicalities, and brought within the comprehension of every citizen.

I beg also, gentlemen, to draw your attention to the subject of education, than which no subject is more vitally important to the future welfare and prosperity of our infant state. The government being immediately under the influence and control of the people, wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among them, are as absolutely necessary to the support and stability of the government, as for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, it is the duty of the Legislature to cherish and sustain, by every possible effort, this great interest. I am sensible,

gentlemen, of the deep solicitude you feel in regard to this subject; I am well aware that the limited state of the public finances, at the present time, will not allow you to appropriate much money to this object. I doubt not, however, that you will encourage, to the extent of your ability, those missionary societies and other institutions which are promoting among us the means of education, as well as true religion; and are preparing many of the youth of the Republic for useful employment both in Church and in State. I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the Act of incorporation for "Liberia College" has been accepted by the gentlemen therein named, as Trustees—that they have organized themselves into a body corporate; and though their plans, I believe, are not yet fully digested, we may hope that they will be able soon to carry the contemplated college into operation. It has been suggested, however, that some of the provisions of the charter are not as clear and as well defined as could be wished, therefore doubts might arise in regard to their true meaning, which it would be well to prevent by an amendatory act—a draft of which has been handed to me, and is herewith submitted for your consideration.

Another object of general interest, which deserves the fostering care of the government, and which cannot fail to suggest itself to your attention, is agriculture. There are but few subjects that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of the Legislature than a consideration of the best means of promoting, especially among the native tribes, the agricultural interests of the country. This source of national independence and wealth I recommend

to the constant guardianship of the Legislature.

The land along the banks of the St. Paul river, as far as Millsburg, having been all taken up, it has occurred to me, gentlemen, that great advantages might be secured by opening an avenue or road from the river, at some suitable point, leading into the interior; on each side of which farm lots may be laid out for the accommodation of new settlers. I have conferred with the gentleman who has charge of the Colonization Society's affairs, and the location of immigrants coming out under its auspices to this country, upon this subject. He approves the plan, and thinks that the society would not object to defray a portion of the expense thus incurred. I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Perhaps, gentlemen, of all the evidences of the prosperity of the country the increase of population is the most unequivocal. And with respect to Liberia, the constitution requiring that the first enumeration under it shall be ordered by the Legislature—this has not been ascertained since the year 1843. I beg, therefore, to recommend to the particular attention of the Legislature the propriety of making provision, at the present session, for taking a census, or enumeration of the whole inhabitants of the Republic, including the entire aboriginal as well as the Americo-Liberian population.

Gentlemen, I have the honor of laying before you a communication from Governor Wright, enclosing an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in reference to the purchase of a tract of land in Liberia, as a location for emigrants from that State. You will observe, gentlemen, that one of the provisions of

the Act is opposed to the existing regulations of this government with regard to the allotment of lands to emigrants, and which, in my opinion, it would be impolitic to adopt. I have communicated to Governor Wright my views respecting that provision, and have stated some of the reasons which make it inexpedient for this government to entertain it, and at the same time suggested a plan which I thought might meet the wishes of the General Assembly. Accompanying is a copy of my letter. No further communication from Governor Wright however has been received. Nevertheless, in the mean time I would ask an expression of the Legislature in regard to this subject, that the Executive might be prepared to act definitely should the question be revived.

I have an intimation, gentlemen, that a subject of much delicacy will probably be submitted to your consideration during the course of the present session. I allude to a petition which I understand will be laid before the Legislature by Mr. Jacob Vonbrum, and others, his relatives, of Grand Bassa, who claim the right of property in a certain tract of land in the aforesaid county, lying along the beach between the old settlement of Bassa Cove and Fishtown Point. They rest their claim on a purchase alleged to have been made many years ago of King John, by their father, to secure the right of way to the coast. This being a subject of much importance, I may state for the information of the Legislature, that a portion of the tract claimed was purchased—whether before or after the purchase alleged to have been made by Mr. Vonbrum's father is uncertain—of King Joe Harriss, by the New York and Penn-

sylvania Colonization Societies; and was occupied in 1834 by the immigrants landed from the ship *Ninus*, whose melancholy fate forms a part of the history of Liberia. And subsequently, in 1836, a council of the chiefs of the whole country, attended by Governor Buchanan and Dr. Skinner, was assembled at Fishtown, when, as appears from the document executed on the occasion, not only the purchase made of King Joe Harris was confirmed, but the remaining portion of the territory lying around the sweep of Bassa Cove was ceded to the Commonwealth. It also appears, from what I can learn, that Mr. Vonbrum's father was represented in this council, but no claim was set up in his behalf, or any reservation made in his favor. I beg, however, to add that while the rights of the government should be strictly guarded and looked after, individual rights are no less sacred, and that justice to Mr. Vonbrum, and those connected with him in the claim referred to, demands that a candid and careful investigation of the whole matter be had by the Legislature, and if the claim can be established, that their rights be secured.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the progress of repairs and improvement of public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted. For want of funds, no measures have yet been taken to commence the building ordered to be erected in this city for the Executive residence. I am happy to say, however, that the prospects are now more favorable, and that the work may be commenced, during the present season, under a fair prospect of being prosecuted to completion within a reasonable time. I would also invite your attention to the dilapidated

condition of the light house on Cape Mésurado, which is almost entirely unfit for use. I recommend that provision be made for the erection of a new house, more suitable to the purpose, and for supplying a lamp better adapted to the wants of the mariner. A further appropriation for the erection of the prison in the County of Grand Bassa is found to be necessary; and to which I would ask your particular attention. Your consideration is also invited to the accompanying communication from Mr. Edward Hall, of Greenville, Sinou, requesting on behalf of the proprietors of the Saw-Mill in that County, that the Government will extend to them such aid as will enable them to carry forward more successfully their operations.

The estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury will be laid before the Legislature at an early day. In the account, gentlemen, you will observe that the expenses of the year have been greatly, though unavoidably, increased by the necessity of maintaining for several months, a garrison at the new settlement of Buchanan, as also by the expedition to Little Cape Mount, and other measures which the Government has been compelled to adopt for the purpose of settling disputes and difficulties among certain native tribes, and putting an end to their cruel and destructive wars. But we may reasonably hope that the harmony now so generally subsisting between the several tribes will continue, and that in future there will be no occasion for expending any considerable amount of money to maintain this good understanding and preserve peace.

I may not omit to mention in this place, also, that we are under renewed obligations both to the American and to the New York State Colonization Societies for pecuniary assistance rendered the Government, during the year, and which arrived very opportunely, to relieve it of some pressing demands.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the public finances will be fully shown. I have great pleasure, however, of stating here, that the condition and prospects of the revenue are decidedly encouraging—indeed, quite equal to our most sanguine expectation.

During the year just passed the revenue has been more considerable than during any former year. And from the increased, and still increasing trade, and commercial facilities, bringing into the Republic, large quantities of merchandise, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the treasury, from that source during the present year, will considerably exceed the amount of receipts of the year just ended. It is therefore confidently hoped that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, during the year, not only its ordinary expenses will be met, but all its present liabilities will be discharged, and that such public improvements may be made as are thought to be particularly necessary.

The following is a concise statement of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury, as detailed fully in the accounts which will be laid before the Legislature, for the fiscal year ending 30th September last.

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Showing the receipts, into the

treasury, from all sources, to have been \$35,093, while the public expenditures to the same period have amounted to \$32,072; leaving in the treasury on that day, exclusive of sundry merchandise in public warehouse, \$2,695. I may also add, there is now due the treasury, from various sources, the sum of \$7,963; and the present liabilities of the Government, including \$5,738 due to foreigners, amount to \$13,925; leaving a balance against the Government at the period above named of \$6,062.

It is my duty to inform the Legislature that the strictest accountability has been observed by the officers who have been charged with the management of the fiscal concerns of the Government. No delinquency has been discovered. And as the period for which many of the officers who have been associated with me in the administration of public affairs, during the present Presidential term, expires with the current year, I avail myself of this occasion to assure the Legislature that the officers, generally, have manifested their best endeavors in the discharge of their respective duties, and I am greatly indebted to them for their cordial support and co-operation in every thing which has been suggested for the advancement and benefit of the public interest. But, gentlemen, in the afflicting dispensations of Divine Providence, during the year, two of our most distinguished fellow citizens and public servants, have been removed by death. To say that Hon. H. Teage and James Brown are no more, is but to open afresh the fountain of public grief. But while we bow in humble submission to the afflicting hand of Divine Providence; the earnestness of lan-

guage—the force of arguments—and the commanding eloquence of our late Secretary of State, can never be erased from the memory of those who have listened to his patriotic appeals in this Chamber, in advocacy of Liberia's rights and national interests. Superior genius and talents were his, and his mind endowed by nature with a lively imagination, and a remarkable degree of logical strength, admirably fitted him for the many responsible public stations, which through the course of many years, he was called to fill.

And (except that his public career numbered fewer years) less may not be said in reference to the public services of the late ex-Senator Brown, whose love of country knew no bounds, whose ardour increased in proportion to the difficulties which surrounded it, and when danger threatened, no personal sacrifice was too great for him to make for the public weal. It is not for me however, to pronounce here an eulogium on the public life and character of these eminent men. Their public deeds are identified with, and belong to the history of Liberia, and will be recorded on its pages.

Gentlemen, in the above, I have submitted for your information, and have recommended to your consideration such objects of public concern as occurred to me worthy your particular attention and serious deliberation. I may however, during the course of your session, have occasion to invite your attention to other matters of interest connected with the common weal. In the mean time, gentlemen, I am fully persuaded that your own zeal for the interest of your fellow citizens, will readily suggest to you other subjects of importance, which will claim your immediate attention.

It is a matter of congratulation that the view which I have been able to lay before the Legislature of our affairs—foreign and domestic—presents gratifying and indubitable proofs of the continued prosperity of our country.

And in conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I am deeply sensible of the arduousness as well as of the importance of the labors in which you are now about to engage. To your guardianship are committed the rights and interests of the whole people of this Republic; and your first care is to preserve and foster these by good and wholesome laws, thereby laying deep the foundation of Liberia's future happiness and prosperity. And, gentlemen, I scarcely need remind you that the prosperity of a nation depends much upon the purity of its patriotism; especially of its legislators. If this be founded on the broad and solid basis of right, political economy, as well as moral philosophy, pledges to it the possession of every object which lies within the grasp of national desire. If we desire to seek our country's good, to see her people prosperous and happy, her government permanent and just, and her national character high and commanding, this is true patriotism—a passion which if controlled by virtuous principles leads to much that is generous in sentiment, elevated in purpose, and noble in action. Men, however, do not always distinguish between the popular and the true notion of patriotism. Local attachment is a radical principle in the constitution of man, and often leads him to that popular notion of patriotism which is selfish in its objects, and in its domestic relations devoted to sectional interests. But this is not true patriotism—that patriotism

which, unbounded by county lines, or sectional prejudices, is founded upon the law of benevolence, and when exercised extinguishes a thousand jealousies which are ever ready to interrupt public harmony. True patriotism is, in its very nature, virtuous; doing right, which is virtue itself. It aims by equal legislation, extending to the remotest angles of the country, to encourage and support the interests of all.

Acting ourselves, gentlemen, upon these principles of a pure and high-minded patriotism, and inculcating them in the rising generation, then shall our patrimony be also that of our children—and Liberty, having here found a home, shall abide for ever.

Gentlemen, I have now only to

assure you of my cheerful concurrence and assistance, where required, to promote the discharge of your present duties. And my earnest prayer is that your minds may be drawn to that Almighty Being, the source of all wisdom and knowledge, and from whence come all earthly blessings; that He will enlighten your understandings, and so direct your deliberations that whatever measures you may adopt they shall tend to the perpetuity of our institutions, the improvement of society, and the spread of civilization and christianity among the barbarous tribes of this continent.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Dec. 6th, 1853.

#### From Liberia.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Sept. 29th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor of your favor, per barque "Adeline," from Savannah, June 2d. And notice with pleasure that the prejudices in the South, against colonization, are giving way, and that the scheme—as seems indeed, to be the case in all parts of your country—is rapidly growing into favor. I am glad you succeeded in forming a Colonization Society in Savannah, "which promises much good"—pecuniarily I trust—"as well as by way of giving character to your operations." I was gratified to observe in some of the leading city papers, which Mr. Gurley was good enough to send me—several friendly notices of African Colonization, and of your visit in connection with its interests. These are encouraging indications. And I doubt

not, that under God, and your able and judicious management, the cause will continue to prosper until your benevolent and philanthropic wishes shall have been fully accomplished.

I notice that much has been said recently by the American press in relation to the plan of procuring laborers from the Coast of Africa for certain of Her Britannic Majesty's West India Colonies. I have seen also, in the London "Times," a report of the remarks in the House of Lords on the subject of the contract with Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., for the purpose above named. As these remarks—as also the remarks in American papers in regard to this matter—seem to have been elicited by a proclamation issued by this Government, which you have probably seen in the Liberia Herald, I have thought that it might be interesting to you to know something of the circumstances which led to



this measure. In the first place, however, I should state, that in issuing the proclamation referred to, the Government had no intention whatever of implicating Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., or of placing any unnecessary obstacles in the way of their obtaining emigrants from the Liberia Coast. Nor have any facts come to the knowledge of the Government to induce the belief that they, or their agents, have actually sent off persons, or that they would knowingly send off any, without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians. But the Government had good grounds for believing that attempts would be made, by certain chiefs, to force persons to emigrate without the facts being known to the emigration agents.

The facts are simply these:—some time last year several disturbances arose between certain Vey and Golah chiefs in the neighborhood of Grand Cape Mount, and, as you are aware, in the early part of the present year Boombo and George Cane, the chiefs, residing respectively at Little and Grand Cape Mount, attacked and captured three or four native towns in Golah, as also in the Dey country, and carried off, as captives, several hundred of the inhabitants.—Soon after these occurrences a report was rife here that George Cane had contracted with the agents of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. to supply a number of emigrants. Complaint was also made to the Government by the Golah and Dey chiefs, who had suffered, that Cane's intentions were to send to the West Indies the captives he had taken from their towns. We had no reason to suppose, however, that the agents of Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co. would countenance constrained emigration, or that they

would have received these persons, knowing them to be captives. But the chances were a hundred to one that they might be received; as it was more than likely that nine out of ten that would have been offered at Grand Cape Mount, at that time, would be of this unfortunate class—and probably no complaint, then, and there, would have escaped them. They were suffering a painful captivity, and whatever their feelings might be in regard to emigrating, they would gladly, perhaps, have availed themselves of any opportunity to escape their oppressors. And further, we were assured that these poor fellows were given to understand that when offered as emigrants if they disclosed their real condition their lives would pay the forfeit.—Many of these captives have since been released and returned to their homes and families—and all I am told corroborates this statement.—Under these circumstances it was not thought unreasonable that vessels conveying emigrants from within the jurisdiction of Liberia should repair to some port of entry, before leaving the coast, to afford the Government an opportunity of knowing whether the emigration was free or constrained.

The fact is, sir, with respect to this emigration business, the strictest watchfulness must be observed, otherwise it may lead to abuses and evils of the most painful character: Not that respectable British agents would, knowingly, be the means of producing such results; but let it occur that the chiefs along this coast, may send off captives to the West Indies, as emigrants—and very soon we shall have revived the old system of procuring slaves by war and kidnapping. Doubtless many of the natives may be induced

to emigrate of their own free will; if so, well—the Government will interpose no objection; in the mean time, it is the duty of the government to maintain a freedom of emigration by keeping in check the cupidity of the chiefs.

Boombo is still in custody here; but as yet the difficulties between the Vey and Golah tribes have not been fully adjusted. Sometimes the prospects are encouraging; then again some trivial thing occurs which opens the breach, and makes it necessary to the peace of the country, that Boombo be detained until a full reconciliation can be had. It is hoped this will soon be accomplished.

I am happy to be able to inform you that—excepting the misunderstandings above alluded to, and which, indeed, do not immediately affect us, further than to obstruct commercial intercourse, to some extent, and the progress of civilization among the natives—our relations with the native tribes around us were never more harmonious and peaceful.

From Mr. Benson and Dr. Smith you will, of course, receive accounts of the emigrants landed at Buchanan from the "Banshee." I am told they are doing well.

Dr. Brown, of Greenville, is no more; and I have some fears that—in the absence of a regular physician the emigrants by the "Adeline," at Sinou, may suffer more than they otherwise would in passing through the fever. Though Mr. Murray writes me that many of them have had the first attack, and, under his supervision, "are coming on finely." I am sure Mr. Murray will do all in his power for their comfort, and recovery from the acclimating fever.

We received, a few days ago, a thousand muskets from the French Government, as a present to the Republic. The uniforms, our agent writes us, were not ready, but, with the accoutrements, would be forwarded by the next vessel for Liberia.

I am very sorry that the "Liberia Herald," for want of paper, is discontinued; I hope, however, only for a short time. A supply of type, paper, and ink was expected by the Shirley; but Dr. Lugenbeel wrote us, in consequence of your absence they were not sent.

I understand the contemplated exploration of Africa, east of Liberia, by commander Lynch, will probably be abandoned. I am sorry for it.

With kindest regards,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your ob't serv't,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain,

*Secretary and Treasurer,*

Am. Col. Society.

—  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, Dec. 13th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—Though I have nothing important to communicate, I am sure you are always gratified to learn that Liberia is steadily progressing in all her important interests. And as I know of no opportunity likely to occur soon for the United States direct, I have thought that you might not complain of the expense thus incurred by enclosing to you via England, a copy of my communication to the Legislature; which will give you some idea of the state and progress of public affairs here.

Since my last, nothing has transpired to interrupt public harmony—either with respect to foreign traders along our coast, or the native tribes by whom we are surrounded.

The new immigrants, both at Grand Bassa, and at Siñou, are doing well. Mr. Benson speaks in the highest terms of the company that settled at Buchanan—they are enterprising and industrious—well pleased with the location; and many of them have already erected comfortable frame buildings.

This is particularly gratifying, as we had entertained fears that in consequence of the unwillingness of a number of them, on their arrival at this place, to proceed to Bassa, they would be greatly dissatisfied, and become depressed in spirits; which might affect unfavorably, both their health and future prospects.

I am happy to say that the settlement at Fishtown, Lower Buchanan, is considered permanently established, and is, indeed, a beautiful place.

I was disappointed by not receiving a line from you by the barque "Gem," Captain Lawlin, which sailed from New York October last. I am always glad to know how the cause of colonization is progressing in the States. And I had to complain a little that I now seldom see the African Repository. Have you erased my name from your list of subscribers? I hope not. By the way, I hope you have remembered the paper, type and ink for the Liberia Herald, and that we should receive them by the first emigrant ship.

With kindest regards,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev W. McLain,

*Sec. and Treas. of the A. C. S.,*  
Washington City, U. S. A.

LETTER FROM JOHN BARLOW.\*

GREENVILLE,

Sept. 6, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—With pleasure I sit down in my native land to address you a few lines, informing you of our very agreeable passage and safe arrival. After forty-four days sailing, we dropped anchor opposite our long desired home. I am much pleased with the place. I find that there is every thing to make one comfortable. I must say that the captain of the Adeline did act towards us like a gentleman while on board, also the chief mate. We can find no fault with them. I hope you will always get such as him to bring out my friends. I found the captain very agreeable. I could set and converse with him both in the French and Spanish language.—Our company generally are doing very well. Some few of them have been attacked with fever, but none dangerous. Many of our company have already cleared up their lots, and are making preparation to build their houses. You will send me if you please, those things of mine that was left in Savannah by the first opportunity. Accept my best respects. Answer this as soon as you can, and you shall always hear from me.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BARLOW.

Rev. W. McLain.

LETTER FROM SIMON HARISON:

"UNCLE SIMON."

BUCHANAN,

Grand Bassa Co., Liberia,

September 10th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—As I have safely arrived on the shore of Western Af-

\* The writer of the foregoing letter is a native African, who after many years residence as a slave in the State of Georgia, purchased his freedom and that of his wife and son, and with them emigrated to Liberia, from Savannah, last June.

rica, in the above named place, I thought it my duty to say a word to inform you how I like this quarter of the world. I suppose I need not trouble you with a history of my passage over the briny deep; but one thing I suppose would not be amiss on that subject. You are aware, sir, that if a colored man don't know anything else, he knows when he is pretty well used; consequently I would just say I liked the Banshee trip, and think Capt. Wilson the commander, is a gentleman, or was towards myself and family. I hope he did not come to Africa for the last time. When I arrived at Monrovia, I anticipated that I was at the end of my journey, but there I found that from your consignment, I had not come far enough, that I could not yet be released from another water passage. I had, while there, an interview with Rev. Mr. Wilson on the subject of my mission, and in conclusion was decided that I should proceed on my journey until I would arrive at the place of my destination. As I had long since learned the lesson of obedience, I was willing to submit, feeling that He who had never left me when I would try to do his will, was the same in Africa that he was when I went to the Choctaw Nation. I submitted the case, and said with one of old, I can but perish if I go, and am resolved to try. After a few days we weighed anchor, and soon lost sight of the capital of the Republic; but it was not long until anchor was dropped in sight of the place where I am now located. To me, at first sight, the place looked lonesome, and when I was called upon to go ashore, I did so. I thought I was ashore sure enough; and as they say in the south sometimes, this

is running the thing too far in the ground. The inhabitants was very clever, but the houses was principally thatched, and not too many of them; and plenty of bushes within sight; and you know a colored man likes to see a good many fine houses, even if he don't have any himself. But I am here in the land of naked people, and all I could then say was, well, God is everywhere. I have been here nearly three months, and now thus far I will say a little about this country and people. As for the country, I firmly and religiously think that this is the home of the colored man, and I also think that he is indeed blessed by his Creator when he sets foot on the soil, notwithstanding all the disadvantages. If he came here healthy and gets the fever—if he is prudent, I think it is possible for him to master it; and if he dies, he might have met the same fate in the States. If he is industrious, the advantages he meets with will outweigh the sacrifice he has made, and then he stands here erect as a *free man* to boot. I think the location is decidedly better than that of Moprovnia; and now I hope to bless God that he so conducted your mind to send me to Bassa County. I speak for myself, although when I doubted my liking it, but the cloud has already begun to break; the prospect looks better than it did a few weeks ago; and I am not the only one that has made like expressions. There has been some deaths among us, but leaving out one family, we have got along thus far beyond our expectation.—They tried to make us believe at Monrovia that death would be certain if we came here, but I find it is no more so than many places I could mention in the States. I must not forget to state that you have an

agent here that does honor to his office. Under his administration I think I can pass through my six months without a murmur. I tell you, Mr. McLain, Stephen A. Benson is a man of good sense, and the least I can say, he is a gentleman and a christian in my opinion. I found here when I came a lot secured for the Presbyterian Church, but there is no church on it. I hope there will be one got on it of some kind soon. There is a few members here, but having no pastor and no house of their own, they feel desirous that something should be done for them if possible. I ask you the question, what can be done for the church at Fishtown in Western Africa? I have no doubt but that you have oftimes made use of this expression, He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

Sir, in conclusion, I beg leave to be remembered to all the church of Christ, and those that are laboring in the vineyard of the Lord. Pray that the God of Jacob will sustain his servants in benighted Africa. My utmost regard to the mission of the U. S. A. and the American Colonization Society. My sincere prayer is that they will not slack their energies, and that Elijah's God will bless their every effort. I bless my Heavenly Protector that I ever fell in their hands; and for the encouragement of brethren of a sable hue, I say to them Africa is not what many term the grave yard for the colored man, or that he must die as soon as he comes here; and as to the place where I am located, a handsomer spot cannot be found on the coast. I believe it to be healthy, and a finer prospect for agriculture can't be scared up; and what is quite as encouraging, the inhabitants is more

on an equality—in a word, the people is a working people; they don't appear to be one part of the community going around to see if his neighbor has a Jackson mint-drop, so that he can shave him out of it, or steal it from him, but he goes to work and tries to earn one too. I am speaking in a general way, so I think you are doing emigrants a special favor when you send them to Grand Bassa County. I say this because I would like to be a friend to my own color. There has been a few frame houses put up since I have been here; and they are working on the streets—in fact things begin to look like living.—Please let me hear from you in reference to the favor asked at your hands.

Yours with the greatest respect,  
SIMON HARRISON.

Rev. W. McLain.

LETTER FROM ARMISTEAD MILLER.

MONROVIA, Sept. 30, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I again feel it a duty, as an opportunity is afforded, to drop you a few lines. I have not written to you for a great while, and indeed there has not been a direct opportunity to send letters; while at the same time I have been very busy. I am attending strictly to my studies, and also trying to improve my lot. Liberia is daily growing in interest. Every day tells something of her prosperity. Her schools and churches are at work; her farmers are increasing in enterprise; on the St. Paul's they have begun to value their lands very highly, in so much that it is now very difficult to obtain a tract of front land on the river.—Many of them are planting out great quantities of coffee, and the most of them are making sugar and

syrup. The worst thing with our farmers is that they have so little machinery and horse power, or beasts of burden of any kind. It appears too that few of them understand the proper mode of manufacturing the above articles. I wish we had a little more instruction about these things. I believe that a man can raise a pretty fair support on one acre of land with his hoe in this country; and the work is not only easy to such as have nothing else to do, but is even diverting and pleasant to such as have to work.

Yours very truly,

ARMISTEAD MILLER.

Rev. W. McLain.

*Banner for the Johnston Artillery Company.*

At a meeting of the Johnston Artillery Company, a committee was appointed to draw up some resolutions respecting the Banner which was presented to them by their friends in Charleston, South Carolina.

Captain S. J. Crayton was called to the chair, and C. G. Hansford appointed Secretary.

On motion of Lieutenant A. Furgerson, a committee of five was appointed; the committee was as follows:

First Lieut. A. Furgerson; Second Lieut. Wm. Summerville; Third Lieut. J. Calvin; First Sergeant C. G. Hansford; Second Sergeant A. N. Rogers.

The committee retired, and after a short deliberation returned, and reported the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we, the officers and members of the Johnston Artillery of Greenville, do accept with feelings of profound gratitude, this mark of respect and esteem in which we are held by our friends in Charleston.

2d. *Resolved*, That we tender them our sincere thanks for a Banner, the sight of which fills our hearts with a manly and patriotic pride.

3d. *Resolved*, That we will preserve this Banner as a sincere memento of their friendship toward us.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted: After which the company adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the committee transmit to our friends in Charleston by the first opportunity the proceedings of this meeting.

2d. *Resolved*, That the committee forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Rev. Wm. McLain for publication in the African Repository. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

C. G. HANSFORD,  
*Secretary.*

—  
GREENVILLE, LIBERIA,  
*April 1, 1853.*

REV. MR. MCLAIN:—Sir, you will confer quite a favor, sir, if you will give the above proceedings an insertion in the Repository.

Yours very respectfully,  
S. J. CRAYTON.

**Present of Books for distribution in Liberia.**

Our friend, Mrs. Kell, of Princeton, Indiana, has caused to be forwarded to our care, one hundred copies of the Testimony of the Re-

formed Presbyterian Church, to be sent to President Roberts, for distribution in Liberia.







TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
62	Brig Chipola	November, 1844																		21							21
63	Ship Roanoke	November, 1845			7							166	13	1						25	34	2					187
64	Barque Rothschild	January			1															2		1					3
65	Barque Chatham	May			1							25											3				26
66	Liberia Packet	December, 1846														4		1			3						11
67	Sch. Mary Wilkes	January			2							13	24	1									6				40
68	Liberia Packet	September, 1847														23	35	37			28						129
69	Barq. Nehemiah Rich	January			1							28	1		6												44
70	Brig Amazon	February			1																						44
71	Liberia Packet	April										134	4														138
72	Brig Col. Howard	May												45	54												99
73	Liberia Packet	September, 1848			4							15	8	2											1		31
74	Barque Laura	January														9	142										151
75	Liberia Packet	February			3							1	46	2													55
76	Clintonia Wright	April															2			19							21
77	Barque Huma	May												50	131												181
78	Liberia Packet	August										2		11													14
79	Liberia Packet	January										69	65														135
80	Barque Chieftain	February												13	154												167
81	Sch. D. C. Foster	March			2													7		35	19	17					78
82	Liberia Packet	July										37	1	14								1					56
83	Barque Edgar	October			1																						31
84	Liberia Packet	December			2							6	3	9						15							38
85	Brig Alida	February														3		56	18	42	8	8					139
86	Brig Sea Mew	March			15																						15
87	Barque Baltimore	April												28	98												126
88	Liberia Packet	July										6	3														56
89	Barque Zeno	September			20													1									36
90	Barque Morgan Dix	November																									149
91	Liberia Packet	December										30	9	10	66					25							154
92	Brig Julia Ford	January														16		1		13	16						47
93	Barque Ralph Cross	May										1	48	16	11		4							22			126

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	Texas	Choc.	Cher.	Total.
94	Brig Oriole.	October, 1852	2		3	16	11		1								4										37
95	Bar. Joseph Maxwell	November, 1852											105	36	7												148
96	Bar. Linda Stewart.	November, 1852					1				2	129	39														171
97	Barque Shirley	November, 1852					1															1					99
98	Brig Zebra	December, 1852											14	6	19	98	13						16	2	1	2	92
99	Ship Banshee	April, 1853	6			1	3					81	52														161
100	Barque Shirley	June, 1853										6					5										11
101	Barque Adeline	June, 1853													.37												134
102	Ship Banshee	November, 1853								8	154	4										96					261
103	Barque Isla de Cuba	November, 1853			4	16	1	32																			53
104	Brig Gen'l Pierce	December, 1853										7	56	15													163

Recapitulation.	
Massachusetts	509
Rhode Island	400
Connecticut	48
New York	63
New Jersey	34
Pennsylvania	47
Delaware	1
Maryland	3
District of Columbia	16
Virginia	7
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	8,204
Georgia	3,983
Alabama	272
Mississippi	4,549
Louisiana	
Total number	8,204
Number born free	3,983
Number that purchased their freedom	272
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia	4,549

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the colony of "Maryland, Liberia."

### Our Relations with Liberia.

In the postscript of yesterday's issue we gave information from Liberia, via England, up to the 13th of December, much later than had previously been received by direct communication with that republic, which fact is suggestive. It ought to be generally known in the United States that Great Britain has already established a semi-monthly communication, by steamer, with Liberia, a measure that has produced a large increase of traffic between the two countries, both in exports and imports. In plain words, by cultivating, more than this country has done, commercial and other relations with that young republic, England is establishing herself in relations with the Liberians that will accrue to her advantage, and to our disadvantage. Unless measures are promptly taken to place ourselves in an equally favorable position, a large amount of profitable commerce will be diverted from us to enrich the coffers and augment the influence of a powerful commercial rival.

We are aware that England's relations with other portions of the African coast have enabled her to open steam communication with Liberia at comparatively little cost. She had but to extend a route already established, and direct her steamers to call at one or more ports of Liberia on their outward and homeward passages. But her having made such extension of the route is conclusive proof that it promised a profitable enlargement of her commerce. Ever ready to embrace any opening that presents feasible prospects of commercial or political advantage, Great Britain is proverbially far-sighted and cautious in all such matters. Indeed it is easy to show, and has been shown more than once in this journal, that commerce with Liberia might be made a source of large profit to any commercial nation, whether it be France, Great Britain, or the United States, and it seems to us that if any country ought to be alive to the importance of such commerce ours is that country. And it seems impolitic in the highest degree that the people of the United States, to whom Liberia is indebted for her very origin—who have to a great extent made that prospering republic what she now is—should be shut out from the most direct and profitable participation in the commercial advantages the republic already yields and yet more largely promises.

Of course England is not to blame for getting the start of this country in this

great enterprise. It was the duty of her government to improve any favorable circumstances of which she could take honorable advantage. She had outstripped the government of the United States, as indeed have three other governments, in generosity to the new republic, by handsomely and fully recognizing its independence and sovereignty, and forming with it treaties of amity and commerce. She had also contributed liberally toward Liberia's naval equipment, as France has since done to that of her militia. And as the United States government had coldly stood aloof from the republic of its own creating, and perseveringly refused to negotiate with it as a sovereign power, England naturally and fairly availed herself of such an inviting and promising market. The fault of all this—the foundation of this now palpable error—lies with the sovereign people of this Union, and with them *alone*. The government of the United States—meaning thereby the administration for the time being and congress—would long since have recognized the independence of Liberia, if the people generally had given expression of their will to that effect. Nay, it is not too much to say that probably President Fillmore's administration was deterred from adopting, or at least recommending such a course, by the belief that the people were adverse to it. That the present administration is not so favorably disposed towards Liberia, we think is very probable.

Now, in all this we verily believe the people of the United States, and especially the commercial community, are not just to themselves. In a pecuniary sense they stand in their own light. We say the people, as distinguished from those whom they have appointed to perform the executive and legislative duties of Government, for the reason already specified—that the recognition of the Independence of Liberia, and the establishment of more direct commercial intercourse with that republic, are matters that rest *with the people*. We all know that it is the sober, well weighed and deliberately formed opinion of the people that directs all the important acts of the government. Under a free, representative government it must ever be so, and Heaven forbid that we should ever have any other, either in name or in practice. It is desirable, therefore, that the people should be induced to look candidly at this matter. Do

they wish, after a republic has been planted by them upon the continent of Africa—after they had watched over and aided its infancy, and its colonial dependency and growth, to throw it off and treat it with coldness now that it has become a republic, with institutions and forms of government the very counterpart of their own? Surely this cannot be, if due reflection is given to the subject. After having planted republicanism there,—after having guarded and watered the tree of liberty upon another continent—we cannot turn from it with contempt or disapproval now that it has grown vigorous and brought forth abundant fruit. If we throw it upon monarchies for support and sympathy, may it not also become monarchical?

So much for the principle of the thing. But what of its profit? Under the fostering care of this country, commerce with Liberia would unquestionably be a source of large gains. The products of that country we have often enumerated, and need not to-day repeat, though we may present recent statistics hereafter. Take, at present, one branch only of the subject. To our cotton interests, both of growth and manufacture, the trade of Liberia is of vast importance. It is by no means improbable that whenever an exploration of that country is made—as made, it almost certainly will be ere long, by this or some other commercial nation—it will be found that the head waters of the St. Paul river interlock with those of the Niger, and that the mountains which form the southern boundary of the valley which the Niger drains, will be reached through the tributaries of the St. Paul. Whether this proves to be the case or not, Africa still presents an inviting market for the coarser class of cotton goods in the cheap manufacture of which we are already in advance of England. At present, however, Great Britain supplies that market. She sends coarse cotton goods there, after paying us freight and commission on the raw material, and she takes away in return the rich products of the country on

which her merchants make liberal profits. While England is thus gaining the good will of Liberia, and monopolising her commerce, the people of the United States are looking on with indifference, or only indulging in useless envy at her enrichment by means which we might employ with at least, if not more than, equal facility and success.

We speak modestly when we say that all this is not creditable to the national characteristics of practical good sense and enterprise for which we receive credit.—For what have been the impediments which have stood in the way of our just now being as favorably circumstanced as the people of Great Britain, with respect to Liberian commerce? First, an abstraction touching differences of race and color.—An abstraction, we mean, so far as Liberia is concerned, for it is well understood that the intelligent President of that republic, who is a gentleman of rare good sense and modesty, has expressed himself as willing to adopt a mode of representation at the seat of our Government, which will in no way interfere with or offend the feelings or prejudice of the American people. The second impediment militates against our reputation for enterprise. In Liberia is a market for many things we manufacture and produce—a market easily accessible, and one that supplies, in return, products we have to buy elsewhere, principally for cash, and always at rates increased by the profits of those from whom we buy, which products we could, in Liberia, obtain in barter and at original cost. They are products, too, that command a ready sale. Yet, with a full treasury, the people are unwilling to incur an original outlay of no very heavy amount, and prefer to let a rival power absorb that profitable commerce. We feel sure that when these things are rightly understood and prudently considered, the voice of the community will be almost unanimous in favor of recognizing the independence of Liberia, and of establishing steam intercommunication with that republic.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Jan. 28.*

### Expedition to Central Africa.

The last mail, says an English paper, has brought despatches from Dr. Barth, dated Kashna, 6th of March, 1853, and from Dr. Vogel, dated Murzuk, 12th of August. Dr. Barth had successfully performed more than one-third of his jour-

ney to Timbuctoo, and crossed the frontiers of the territory of the Fellatahs by entering the province of Kashna, and reaching its capital. He was under the special protection of the *galadimi* (or Prime Minister) of Sakatu. The tidings

from Dr. Vogel are likewise favorable.—This youthful traveller had successfully accomplished the first and most difficult portion of his journey from Tripoli to Lake Tsah, having reached Murzuk on the 5th of August last. He is probably the first European who has traversed that region in the middle of summer; and it

must be a matter of congratulation to his friends that his health has not suffered in the least by his journey, during which the heat was most oppressive—the thermometer ranging between 92 and 100 deg. in the shade, and reaching 120 deg. in the sun. The supply of water was very scarce, and at all times bad.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

### Interesting from Liberia.

HARTFORD, March 6th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—That the commerce of Western Africa is assuming some importance in the judgment of England, may be reasonably inferred from the fact that she has established a monthly line of steamers to that coast, connecting with Liberia.—This line is composed of four steamships, viz: the Forerunner, of 400 tons; the Faith, of 900 tons; Hope, of 900 tons; and Charity, of 1000 tons. Commander Rudd, U. S. N., in a letter dated frigate Constitution, August 20th, 1853, off Monrovia, says of these steamers: "they are doing a first rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course cutting up our trade very much—and I believe in two years they will get all of it. Steam is the only thing on this coast; sail vessels are behind the age."

When will our government look a little after its interests in that direction?

Please append to this the following communication, which I have this day received from Rev. Mr. Peterson, an intelligent and esteemed colored man, who sailed from New York last November in company with Augustus Washington and family from this city for Liberia,

Yours,  
J. ORCOTT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I am now in Western Africa, Liberia, town of Monrovia. We had a very pleasant passage out in the bark Isla de Cuba, Capt. A. Miller, a very good man and an excellent officer. All arrived safe—all well. We held worship all the time, and had good order throughout the passage. I never heard the captain speak harsh, or swear, or say any bad word during the passage. When we arrived we were received by the first peo-

ple of the town with all friendship and kindness. I was very much disappointed, but agreeably so, as I found all things so much better than what I expected. I can say for a truth, that I was never treated better in any part of the world, though I have travelled a great deal previous to this voyage.

The colored people in the United States are greatly misled, and are very blind in regard to Liberia. It is about to be one of the greatest republics in the world. The foundation is already laid just after the order of the United States, with the lone star and eleven stripes. It contains three counties, Mesurado, Sinou, and Bassa. They all send their representatives and senators to this town. They enact laws just as they do in the city of Washington, or in any other parts of the United States. President Roberts is a noble statesman, a christian, a gentleman, no respecter of persons. His cabinet and council are wise men.—They are all in peace and unity, and he is fully the choice of the people.

The churches are in a flourishing condition, and they are gathering in the natives. Under the laws and civilization a great work is going on in this quarter of the earth with the blessing of the Lord. As to Mr Augustus Washington, he and his family are in the best of company. He can make from ten to fifteen dollars per day, and if he will mind his eye he will make an independent living in a few years. I would say more now but if it please the Lord I intend coming to the United States in the spring and publishing a book, so that all may know for themselves.

I am, truly, your humble servant,  
D. H. PETERSON.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,  
Africa, January, 1854.

### Liberia, in the London Times.

The London Times, the most influential newspaper in the world, has an article speaking of Liberia with great favor.—That paper says of Africa:—

Our Colonies have hitherto done but little good, and neither the French in the north, nor the British in the south, have much reason to be thankful for their pro-

gress. The whole continent seems inaccessible to civilization and improvement. But Africa now contains, at any rate, a free and independent state, inhabited by blacks, well organized; not unwisely governed, and exhibiting, as will soon be discerned, all the external features of a first class constitution.

Between the points of Cape Mount and Trade Town lies a strip of country now called by the name of Liberia, and recognized by European governments as a lawful and perfect State. Its institutions are formed on the Republican model; it possesses its Chief of the State and its legislative bodies; and at this moment we have be-

fore us the "Message" of President Roberts, addressed to the "Senate" and the "House of Representatives," and dated from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, December 6, 1853. There is more, we believe, in this negro state than there appears to be. The whole address of the President is characterised by sound views and strong religious feeling—efforts are unceasingly directed to the propagation of christianity and civilization in the districts around—and perhaps this experiment may do more for the regeneration of Africa than the more expensive schemes that have preceded it.

[For the African Repository.]

### Funeral of Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

Swiftly they pass away, those ancient men,  
Who took the training of the olden time,  
And fearless in their energy of toil,  
And strong in virtue,—held an upright course,  
Till the snows blanched their temples.

Such an one

We yield this day unto the sacred earth  
With many tears.

His persevering mind,  
Clear sighted, yet serene, in social life,  
His plain, republican simplicity,  
His truth in friendship,—his inspiring smile,  
His patriarchal hospitalities,  
Have traced his impress deep, on countless hearts.—  
The cares of commerce, and the rush of wealth  
Swept not away his meekness,—nor the time  
To cultivate all household charities.—  
Nor the unswerving, conscientious zeal  
To consecrate a portion of his gains  
To man's relief, and the Redeemer's cause;—  
Hence is the living warmth of gratitude  
Blent with his name.—

The eyes of the poor blind,  
That never saw his face, are full of tears,—  
For they remember those paternal tones  
Of gentle courtesy, and kind regard,  
When in his visits to their pleasant home,  
They gathered round him;—they remember too,  
The large benevolence that nurtured them.

Liberia mourns, for every winged ship  
That bore her offspring to her fostering arms,  
Came freighted by his bounty, or his prayers.—

He frowned not on the brows that God made dark,  
But with a wise and christian brotherhood,  
Sought for their highest good.—So Afric bends  
This day, a weeper at his honored tomb.—

We may not number all his charities,  
That stood with fervent smile at death's dark gate,  
Making it light, and prompting him to plant  
Their germs in the young hearts of kindred blood  
For whom the grandsire's prayer so oft was  
breathed.

The last autumnal day drew on, and long  
Disease had chastened him with wasting stroke,—  
A glorious autumn day, of cloudless blue.—  
High noon approached,—the kingly sun was bright,  
And through the open casement came the air  
With balmy softness. Earth was beautiful,  
And all its love-ties strong.—

But Heaven was fairer still.—  
Forth went the soul,—leaving on the pale clay  
Strange beauty,—as of one released from pain,  
And entered into rest.

Oh! Praise the Lord!—  
For the example of his godly life,—  
And for its blessed close.

Ye mourning ones,  
Who watched so tenderly by night and day,  
While the frail flesh was falling,—tho' the tide  
Of grief must have its way,—yet, firm in faith  
Keepsilence,—till the tear is turned to praise.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Hartford, Conn., Dec 2d, 1853.

### Extract from a letter from the Rev. Alex. Crummell.

Among the items from the Liberia Herald, in the March number of the Repository, the arrival at Monrovia, the 15th July last, of the Rev. Alexander Crummell and family is noticed. Mr. C. is a colored Episcopal clergyman, who was educated at the University of Cambridge in England, and who went to Liberia to labor as a mis-

sionary, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Calender, an English publication, contains the following extract from a letter from Mr. Crummell:—

I presume you are well acquainted with the common reports concerning Liberia, its climate and products, which are set forth by the colonization society. These

representations are quite correct. The country is a beautiful one, abounding in fine scenery, grand ranges of mountains, and magnificent forests. There is manifestly no exaggeration in the accounts given of its agricultural capacity and richness of soil; and with an intelligent, energetic population, it might become one of the greatest

commercial nations in the world; for, in other providential accidents, the fact that the climate is not an extreme one—that the heat is never immoderate—warrants the assumption that there is no insurmountable hindrance in the way to prevent the people becoming an active, stirring, enterprising nation.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 26th of February, to the 20th of March, 1854.*

<b>MAINE.</b>	
<i>Portland.</i> —John Neal, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Capt. Geo. Barker. Jonathan Tucker, \$5; Dr. N. L. Rugg, H. Cousins, each \$1, by Rev. C. Soule.....	37 00
<i>Springfield.</i> —S. C. Clarke.....	2 00
	39 00
<b>VERMONT.</b>	
Collections for the Vermont Col. Soc., by Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Agent:—	
<i>Essex.</i> —S. Douglas, \$1; John Sands, 50 cts.; J. Hunt, M. Swain, each 25 cts.....	2 00
<i>Jericho Corners.</i> —A. Field, S. Blodgett, David Fish, David Hutchinson, George B. Oakes, each \$1.....	5 00
<i>Underhill Flat.</i> —Rev. S. Marsh.	1 00
<i>Rochester.</i> —R. Goddard, \$1; S. A. Hebbert, 50 cts; O. Morse, J. Pearson, each 25 cents.....	2 00
	10 00
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Exeter.</i> —Daniel W. Gorham, M. D.....	2 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
By Capt. George Barker:—	
<i>Haverhill.</i> —David Marsh, \$10; Samuel Chase, \$5; Mrs. A. Kittredge, \$4; Hon. J. H. Duncan, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Ames, each \$3; Cash, 50 cts.	25 50
<i>Bradford.</i> —Miss B. Lovejoy, Laburton Johnson, Dr. Luther Johnson, each \$1.....	3 00
<i>Newburyport.</i> —Capt. Nathaniel Smith, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Hon. Micajah Lunt, \$20; E. S. Rand, John Harrod, Wm. Cushing, each \$10; Wm. Stone, \$5; Mrs. Little,	

\$1.50; Mrs. Hale, Mrs. March, Joshua Hale, Mrs. Hale, Miss Hale, each \$1; Cash 50 cts....	92 00
	120 50
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
<i>Barrington.</i> —Rev. S. S. Hyde's church.....	11 00
<i>Providence.</i> —Prest. F. Wayland, \$25; A. D. & J. Y. Smith, S. Hutchins, each \$10; Elisha Dyer, Preston Bennett, H. Kendall, H. L. Kendall, John Whipple, Earl P. Mason, each \$5; Royal Chapin, \$3; Hon. Thomas Burgess, \$2; Mrs. Leavitt, \$1; Cash, 50 cents....	81 50
	92 50

<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
By Rev. John Orcott:—	
<i>Branford.</i> —Lyman L. Squire \$10, in addition, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Col. Parsons, J. Freeman, Dea. Harry Page, each \$5; Rev. T. P. Gillel, Capt. Barker, each \$3; J. Henry Page, L. W. M., L. Stephens, Morris Day, Jared Cotton, S. Morris, G. R. Davis, E. B. Goodrich, Dr. Loomis, each \$1.....	40 00
<i>Collinsville.</i> —S. W. Collins, \$10; Rev. C. B. McLean, Charles Blair, John McTaylor, each \$2; Seth P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, F. J. Garnitt, R. H. Tiffinney, G. H. Nearing, Lucius Barber, Dea. H. N. Goodwin, P. O. Humphrey, L. W. Haywood, G. P. Haywood, C. W. Harvey, J. A. Stupplebeen, each \$1; George Chapin, Seth Bishop, N. H. Brainerd, each 50 cts.; Joshua S. Heath, B. M. Mattoon, each 25 cts.; L. G. Brown, 75 cts.; N. N. Barrett, 21 cts.; Calvin Marey, 28	

cts.—\$31.24; to constitute Dea. H. N. Goodwin a life member of the Am. Col. Society. . . . . 31 24

*Mount Carmel*.—Collection in the Congregational Church, \$31; to constitute Rev. D. H. Thayer a life member of the Am. Col. Society. . . . . 31 00

*Plainville*.—E. Sanford. . . . . 1 00

*Stratford*.—Mrs. Linsley. . . . . 2 00

*Milford*.—Collection in 1st Congregational Church, \$23.49; in part to constitute the Pastor, Rev. Jonathan Brace a life member of the Am. Col. Society. In 2d Society—Charles Baldwin, A. Clark, each \$2; Theo. Stow, E. B. Smith, N. Fenn, Dea. L. S. Bristol, D. N. Clark, C. B. Bassett, Dr. Beardsley, D. Peck, L. Langridge, J. Tibbals, each \$1. . . . . 37 49

*Plymouth Hollow*.—Seth Thomas, Seth Thomas, Jr., each \$10; Dea. W. P. Judson, W. Woodruff, each \$3; E. Thomas, Marcus Prime, G. W. Gilbert, each \$2; A. E. Woodward, J. B. Woodward, T. J. Brodstreet, each \$1; to constitute Rev. James Averill a life member of the Am. Colonization Society. . . . . 35 00

177 73

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*.—Campbell & Coyle, annual contribution for 1853, \$5; Benjamin Ogle Taylor, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.—by Rev. J. N. Danforth. . . . . 35 00

VIRGINIA.

*Big Lick*.—Mrs. Sarah Betts, annual contribution. . . . . 10 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

*Hillsborough*.—A Friend to Colonization. . . . . 1 00

*Lindley's Store*.—Rev. John Newlin. . . . . 5 00

6 00

GEORGIA.

*Bainbridge*.—From Rev. S. D. Campbell, to constitute his daughter Cassandra Mansfield Campbell, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. by Rev. R. T. Marks, Treasurer Flint River Pres. . . . . 30 00

TENNESSEE.

*McMinnville*.—William White,

\$10; in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. . . . . 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

*Olive Branch*.—A. B. Cowan, Esq. . . . . 8 00

CHOCTAW NATION.

*Doaksville*.—Rev. C. Kingsbury. . . . . 2 50

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq. :—

*Mount Vernon*.—Mathew H. Mitchell, Esq., Wm. Dunbar, and Mathew Hogge, Esqrs., each \$2; Cash, Cash, each \$1; Daniel S. Norton, J. H. McFarland, Benjamin F. Smith, Esq., T. P. Frederick, L. Harper, Hon. S. F. Gilchrist, S. W. Farquar, L. S. Lewis, Dr. J. N. Burr, J. C. Ramsey, J. Arantue, G. B. Arnold, A. E. Davidson, J. Sperry, Hon. R. C. Hurd, E. S. S. Rouse, J. Summers, James George, E. Lyburger, David Gorsuch, S. Israel, Esq., J. B. Galusha, C. H. Scribner, Jos. C. Devin, G. Browning, Windon & Norton, J. Woodbridge, J. B. Brown, G. Winn, Warner Terry, Elliott C. Vore, J. Weaver, G. B. Stille, Daniel McFarland, Dr. Mathew Thompson, G. W. Barnes, Rev. R. C. Colmery, Bean & Mead, James Smith, Jr., Dr. J. T. Hobbs, Dr. J. H. Officer, J. M. Andrews, Rev. A. Hurmont, M. White, J. H. Marble, W. Lambert, H. Curtis, Esq., John Parrot, Abet Hart, two Newark Baptists, \$1 each, H. B. Curtis, Esq., Dr. D. P. Shannon, J. Blake, Thomas Evans, Jas. G. Chapman, N. Guernsey, Mrs. Elie Miller, Joseph Popham, A. Allen, Hon. Wm. Bevans, Rev. L. Warner, D. F. Randolph, Adam Harnwell, A. B. Norton, G. W. Morgan, P. Siler, Hon. Elie Miller, Robert Irvine, Job Evans, Henry Ewall, G. C. Lybrand, Abraham Darling, George McWilliams, each \$1; G. W. Jackson, 50 cts.—\$82.50; towards constituting the Rev. Dr. Munscher, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. viz : Mrs. E. Buckingham, \$5; Mrs. D. S. Norton, \$2; Mrs. D. Rodgers,



Mrs. J. N. Burr, Mrs. E. Al- ling, Mrs. J. Relf, each \$1; Mrs. McGiffin, 50 cts., \$11.50.	94 00	—Leonard Johnson, \$2, to May, '56; Miss A. Hasseltine, \$1, to July, '54. <i>Newbury- port</i> —Josiah Little, \$3, on ac- count; William Gunnison, \$2, for '53-54; Nathan Horton, \$2, to May '56; Dea. J. Caldwell, \$2, for '54-55; R. Robinson, \$1, for '54; Capt. Miltimore, \$1.50 on account; Mrs. E. Hale, \$1; Hon. S. Marston, \$3, for '54-55-56. . . . .	41 84
By Rev. L. B. Casle :— <i>Willington</i> —Collection \$8; twen- ty-one friends, \$21. . . . .	29 00	RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. George Barker :— <i>Providence</i> —Wm. Coggeshall, \$1, for '54. . . . .	1 00
<i>Spencer</i> —Collection in M. E. Church, \$3; Sundry persons, \$8. . . . .	11 00	NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> —Young Men's Christian Union, \$1, to July, '54, by Geo. W. Perkins, Librarian. . . . .	1 00
<i>Penfield</i> —M. E. Church, collec- tion. . . . .	1 00	PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Columbia</i> —Mrs. Sarah Ann McCahon, \$1, for '54. . . . .	1 00
<i>Huntington</i> —Cong. Church, Mr. Clark, \$16; Sundry persons, \$7. . . . .	23 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Wash- ington City</i> —Rev. Amos D. Hollister, \$1, for '54. . . . .	1 00
	158 00	VIRGINIA.— <i>University of Virginia</i> —Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, \$1, to March, '55. . . . .	1 00
Total Contributions. . . . .	\$691 23	NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newby's Bridge</i> —Nathan Winslow, Esq., \$10, to 1st Jan. '59. . . . .	10 00
		GEORGIA.— <i>Augusta</i> —Dennis Al- exander, on account. . . . .	5 00
FOR REPOSITORY.		KENTUCKY.— <i>Owensborough</i> —Sin- gletton Springs, \$1, for '54, by James Lashbrooks, Esq. <i>Lo- isville</i> —Dr. John R. Pirtle \$1, for '54. . . . .	2 00
MAINE.— <i>Portland</i> —Samuel Sweet- ser, to Jan. 1854. . . . .	2 00	INDIANA.— <i>Fort Wayne</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, \$1, for '54. . . . .	1 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Concord</i> — Mrs. D. M. Stickney, \$1, to April, '54. <i>Exeter</i> —Rev. Mr. Hurd, \$3, to Nov. '56; Mrs. Mary Abbot, \$2, to Nov. '55.	6 00	MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Olive Branch</i> —A. B. Cowan, to Jan. '56. . . . .	2 00
VERMONT.— <i>Chelsea</i> —Amplius Blake, \$3, to Jan. '55. <i>Wells River</i> —Wm. S. Holt, \$5, to Jan. '55. <i>Enosburg</i> —Dea. George Adams, \$3, to Jan. '55.	11 00	MICHIGAN.— <i>Cold Water</i> —E. G. Fuller, Esq., to Oct. '58. . . . .	6 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jo- seph Tracy :— <i>Springfield</i> —E. Palmer, for '53, \$1. <i>Concord</i> —Dea. E. Tolmin, for '52, \$1; William Monroe, for '51, \$1. <i>Wilmington</i> —Dea. L. Parker, for '54, \$1. <i>Millbury</i> —Rev. N. Beach, to July, '53, \$2.— <i>Hingham</i> —Hawkes Pea'ing, to July, '58, \$1. <i>Boston</i> —John M. S. Williams, \$1, to March, '55. <i>Wenham</i> —Rev. J. Tay- lor, \$1, to March, '55. <i>Black- stone</i> —Wm. Benson, \$1, for Repository sent to Mrs. Lovina Benson, Millville, Mass., to Feb. 27, '54, by Andrew H. Reed. <i>Hingham</i> —Charles Lane & C. B. W. Lane, each \$2.67 to March, '54. <i>Dorches- ter</i> —Joseph Ford, \$1, to March, '55. <i>Lee</i> —Eli Bradley, \$1, to Nov. '54. <i>Haverhill</i> —By Capt. George Barker :—Wm. R. Whittier, Moses D. George, Leonard Whittier, J. J. Marsh, Dr. M. Nichols, each \$1. to May, '55; Mrs. M. E. Ket- tridge, \$1, for '54. <i>Bradford</i>		TEXAS.—By Rev. C. Kingsbury: — <i>Clarksville</i> —Rev. S. Corley, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Jefferson</i> — Mrs. D. Alsobrook, \$1, to March, '55. . . . .	2 00
		CHOCTAW NATION.—By C. Kings- bury :— <i>Doaksville</i> —Rev. A. Ried, \$1, for '54. <i>Wheelock</i> — J. Edwards, \$1, for '54. <i>Fort Towson</i> —Dr. L. A. Edwards, \$1, to March, '55. . . . .	3 00
		Total Repository. . . . .	93 84
		Total Contributions. . . . .	691 23
		Aggregate Amount. . . . .	\$785 07

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1854.

[No. 5.

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## The McDonogh Legacy—Wants of the Society.

SINCE the decision of the McDonogh will case by the Supreme Court of the United States, we have been frequently congratulated by the friends and well-wishers of this Society on this favorable decision, by which it was supposed that we should soon have plenty of money; one sanguine friend of the cause having gone so far as to state, in a letter from Baltimore to the Journal of Commerce, (which statement has been copied far and wide throughout the country,) that this Society would, by that decision, receive \$30,000 annually for forty years.

We heartily wish that the congratulations of our friends were based on a surer foundation—something more *tangible*, on which we could *rely* for the necessary means to enable us to meet our present *pressing* engagements, and to extend our hitherto circumscribed operations. But we have not yet received enough from the McDonogh estate to pay for the paper on which we now write; and

as to the probable time *when* we shall receive any part of the annuity which Mr. McDonogh intended that this Society should have, we cannot, at present, form the most *distant* idea. The decision of the Supreme Court simply affirms that the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore are entitled to the estate, to the exclusion of the heirs at law; but it does not order the payment of the annuities made by the will; and perhaps years may roll around before this Society shall receive the first installment of the annuity bequeathed to it by the testator.

The amount to which this Society can, in any event, be entitled, cannot exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year for a period of forty years—the legacy being one-eighth part of the net income of the estate, not to exceed that amount. But, even if no obstacle shall be presented to the regular payment of the annuity, we cannot, from present appearances, calculate on even one-fourth

that amount; as may be inferred from the third annual account of the executors, published in our present number. Of course, we shall endeavor to secure our rights in the will; but we cannot, at present, calculate on funds from this estate, or *any other*, to enable us to meet our present wants, and to carry on the operations of the Society.

We would, therefore, have our friends to understand, that, instead of being full, we are empty; instead of being rich and independent, we are poor, very poor, but not ashamed to *beg* for so good a cause. Who will help us in our present time of need? We have not made a direct appeal through the Repository for funds for a considerable time.— But, as our receipts, during the present year, have been comparatively small; and as we have recently been under the necessity of *borrowing* money, in the hope that before the maturity of our notes in bank, we shall receive assistance from some source, we are constrained to appeal to the liberality of our friends for aid.

We are very desirous to extend our operations in Liberia, especially to make more extensive preparations for the comfortable accommodation of emigrants, and for the establishment of settlements further inland, especially one, at present, in the interior of Grand Bassa Co., the practica-

bility, importance, and desirableness of which are shown in the letter of Hon. S. A. Benson, in our present number. The formation of interior settlements in the elevated, more salubrious, and doubtless more healthy regions, and the opening of roads communicating therewith, are highly important objects for consideration, and for decided action if we could command the necessary means. But, in the present state of our finances, we cannot render that aid to the Liberian Government, to carry forward these desirable objects, which we should like to render. We have also long felt the importance of facilities for regular communication between the United States and Liberia; which subject engaged the special attention of the Board of Directors at the last annual meeting, and is more fully set forth in the circular of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, General Traveling Agent for this Society, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

We have long been entertaining the hope that our General Government would render us some material aid, to enable us to carry forward these important and desirable objects; but the prospect of aid from this source is, at present, far from being encouraging. The aid that we have received from those States which have made appropriations for the benefit of their own free people

of color, has enabled us to send more emigrants to Liberia, during the last two or three years, than we otherwise could have sent; but as those appropriations are exclusively designed for the free colored people within the respective states that have thus come forward to aid this Society, and as, in no case, have they been sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the transportation, and six months' support in Liberia, of those for whose benefit they were made; we may say that the Society has not yet received any direct aid, either from the General Government or from any of the States. And hence, from the beginning of our operations, we have been almost entirely dependent on the liberality of the friends of the cause; to whom we are still obliged to appeal. We shall, therefore, be very thankful for any remittances, however large or small, to help us to carry forward a work which promises so much good, and which we believe is destined as an instrumentality in the hands of God to perform a very important part in the civilization and christianization of millions of the human family.

**THE McDONOGH ESTATE.**—The executors of John McDonogh have filed in court their third annual ac-

count of this large estate. As much of the property consists of wild lands, which are as yet unproductive, the receipts of the estate are much smaller than is generally supposed. The following is an abstract of the principal receipts and payments for the year ending October 27, 1853:

RECEIPTS.

From rents,	\$59 563 31
From claims, mortgages, debts, &c.,	24 188 99
From interest on deposits,	2 001 34
	<hr/>
	\$85 753 64
Balance on hand as per last account,	33 252 98
	<hr/>
	\$119 006 62

PAYMENTS.

Taxes, insurance, paving, re- pairs, clothing and provi- sions for slaves, expenses of administration, obligations of the testator, &c.,	81 110 30
Balance on hand in the branch of the Louisiana State Bank, bearing 3½ per cent. interest,	37 896 32
	<hr/>
	\$119 006 62

Eight slaves belonging to the estate have died during the past year.

The executors of the estate are Christian Roselius, A. D. Crossman, W. E. Leverich, F. B. D'Aquin, and John Spear Smith. The sum paid the executors for their services is only 2½ per cent, on the receipts which only amounts to \$1,862,70. This sum divided by five only leaves \$372 54 to each of the executors. Few so large estates receive so small an income, while two-thirds of the revenue is consumed in taxes, insurance, paving, &c.—*N. O. Pic.*

Letters from Liberia.

FROM HON. S. A. BENSON.

MONROVIA, Dec. 31, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have been in this city about a month.

On the 19th inst., I received your esteemed favor by the Banshee. I regret to say that the letter via England to which you alluded, has not

yet come to hand. It was very gratifying to me to learn that we may expect a good company out from Bassa in the spring. Should they prove as valuable a company as those sent us by the Banshee last June, and should they do as well as they have in acclimation, I shall greatly rejoice.

Your views and desires relative to the formation of an interior settlement in our county are perfectly accordant with ours. I have shown that part of your letter referring to this subject to a number of the legislators and citizens from Bassa who are up here, and they have concluded to give our mountain region as thorough an exploration as they can, immediately on their return home. The Rev. Mr. Rambo, an Episcopal missionary, who came out in the Banshee this time, has promised me to come up from Cape Palmas in March and accompany a number of our men out there. I am very anxious to have that interior settlement commence and go ahead. It is truly a desirable section of country, with regard to healthfulness, beauty and resources. The natives residing out there are anxious. They continually send down to enquire as to when operations will commence. If you will make an appropriation to assist in having a good road cut from the point up the St. Johns at which boats can safely reach to the mountains, about ten or twelve miles, and will allow one of your emigrant vessels to call by Cape de Verd and bring down to us about two dozen good jacks, jennies and mules, I feel assured that the expenses of transportation would be comparatively speaking light and satisfactory to you. Jacks and mules will thrive well in that country, and when trained to it, with the assistance of one or two

men to drive them in train will convey every thing from the river to the new settlement. If you can procure double the number of animals I have mentioned, all the better. I must repeat it, sir, that country must be settled, and you and the Society will never regret it, though it may cost something to effect it. I will do all I can by advice and personal attention to assist in the accomplishment of this object. A good house for storage should be built at the starting point, near the river, in which every thing can be deposited, and then transported as occasion may require. On both sides of the road leading from this house to the mountains will be farms laid off, and occupied in a few years all the way along. The place near the bank of the river, where the house should be built is about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and the country continues beautifully elevated, and intersected with cool running brooks all the way to the mountains.

The specimen of iron ore sent you by the Shirley, I hope will prove quite opportune for the purpose intimated in your letter.

I expect to return to Buchanan about the middle of January. You may rest assured that I will make every necessary preparation for the comfort of the expected company of emigrants.

Yours most respectfully,  
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

FROM WILLIAM C. BURKE.

MONROVIA, Jan. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—This is to inform you of my safe arrival on the shores of Africa. We had quite a rough time during the voyage; but for my part I feel thankful to Almighty God, and also grateful to the Society, for the safe arrival of myself and family on

the shores of Liberia, and the comfortable support that we have received so far and expect to get during the space of six months. If the Lord should bless me with life and health, I see no reason why I should not be able to live comfortable, after a while. This certainly is a fine place for any one that has money or goods to sell, to get along very fast. At the same time, I am happy to say that the poor man may also live if he has health and will be industrious. The emigrants up to this time are all in pretty good health. Myself and family at present are all in pretty good health. Hoping these few lines may find yourself and family in good health, I remain with high consideration your humble friend and servant,

WILLIAM C. BURKE.

Rev. W. McLain.

FROM H. J. ROBERTS, M. D.,

MONROVIA, Jan. 17, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR;—Your kind favor by the *Banshee*, bearing date November 8, came to hand the 19th ultimo, and as usual, it afforded me much gratification to hear from you. The *Banshee* came in the day after the *Isla de Cuba*, with her goodly load of emigrants. Three of the emigrants died on the passage, two children and an aged man. You have truly given me my hands full. A good many of the company by the *Isla de Cuba*, have been down with the fever; among whom was Mr. A. Washington. But I am happy to state that the most of them are convalescent. The company by the *Isla de Cuba* is, I think, a smart, industrious set of people; such as Liberia may be proud of. They have wisely determined to settle on the *Junk river*, than which I do not think we have a better in Liberia. If they should prove to be as ener-

getic as they seem to be, they will be such as the Republic greatly needs. Oh how badly we want men of the right stamp. I shall do all in my power to conduct these emigrants safely through the acclimating fever. When I can persuade emigrants to concede that I understand better than they do how to treat them and how they should conduct themselves, I have little fear of losing my patients, if they are persons of good constitutions.

The legislature rose on the 13th instant. The President elect, with the Vice President, were sworn into office on the 2d inst., when the President delivered his inaugural address to a house crowded to overflowing.

Yours respectfully,  
H. J. ROBERTS.

FROM H. W. DENNIS.

MONROVIA, Jan. 18, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: The homeward mail steamer has just arrived in port. I avail myself of this opportunity of writing you a few lines to go by her via England.

The ship *ulpshee* arrived here on the 19th ultimo, having on board 274 emigrants, of whom 258 were for this place. There were three deaths on the passage, viz: Jacob Stevenson, aged fifty-six years, Margaret Watson, aged seven months, and George W. Ladd, aged two months. The emigrants, baggage and freight for this port were all duly landed. A large number of the children were sick with the whooping cough. Two of them have since died of that complaint. The vessel was discharged in ten days after her arrival, including the day of her arrival and one Sabbath, on which two days there was no work done, and therefore only eight days were used in discharging her.

She was duly ballasted with sand, and cleared for Cape Palmas on the 4th inst.

The stores and other freight as per bills of lading were all correctly received, after deducting the amount consumed by the emigrants on the passage, the account of which the captain handed me. Agreeably to your request, I visited the ship's hold, and saw that all packages and parcels for this port, for which there were no bills of lading, were landed.

All of this company, except 93, are located on the St. Pauls, in the settlements of Virginia and Clay-Ashland (Kentucky.) I am sorry I could not consistently comply with your wishes in locating the entire company on the river. The company per Isla de Cuba, consigned to the care of Mr. J. B. Jordan, fifty-four in number, are located in Monrovia.

There have been several attacks of the fever amongst the emigrants. None, however, have died as yet, except the two children before mentioned. They are all, upon the whole, doing pretty well, and much better than I expected; for on their

arrival, many of them, regardless of the advice of both the doctor and myself and others, would freely indulge in eating fruit, and some in drinking spirituous liquors. These remarks do not embrace the entire company; for there are some very honorable, industrious, and frugal persons among them; and in them Liberia will be benefited as well as themselves; and such we are always happy in welcoming to our country, to assist us in the perpetuation of our institutions and government.

Since I last wrote you by the Shirley, we have not lost any more of the emigrants we had on hand by the Zebra and the Banshee. Those by the Shirley, I may say are safely passed through their acclimation, None of them have died.

The short stay of the steamer causes me to write in great haste. You will therefore excuse the hurried manner in which this letter is written.

Please present my best respects to Dr. Lugenbeel.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. DENNIS.

Rev. W. McLain.

### Regular Communication with Liberia

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE undersigned respectfully invites all to whom this note is addressed to co-operate in an effort to raise one hundred thousand dollars or more, during the present year, over the ordinary annual contributions to the society, to enable it to purchase or build one or more steamers or other ships to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia. But one opinion exists in regard to the importance of regular communication with Liberia, though whether by steamers or swift sailing ships is an economical

question, demanding, as it will receive, grave consideration. This question is already before an able committee. The object here proposed is to secure a fund for carrying their decision, whether for steamers or other vessels, into effect. The wants of the Society and Liberia are known from intimate personal observation to the writer; and as a General Agent, appointed by the Directors to visit various parts of the Union, it is his wish to accomplish as much good in as brief a time as possible. In his humble en-

deavors to advance the cause and increase the resources of the society he confidently expects the countenance and aid of all its numerous friends. It is not intended by this proposal to withdraw funds from other agencies, but, with the public favor, to secure a special fund for a special object, second to none connected with the interests of the society. Subscriptions to this fund will be received either as a loan to trustees for ten years, without interest, then to be repaid, should the enterprise be found self sustaining, or as absolute donations to the cause. All subscriptions to this fund will go to the credit not only of the individual subscribers, but of the States or Territories in which they reside, and a donation of one thousand dollars or more will entitle the donor to become a life director of the society, or to appoint some other person to this honorable office. While there is not the least reason to imagine that the fund proposed will not be demanded for the great object of opening regular communication with Liberia, still, should this occur through any unlooked-for vicissitude of circumstances, it may be, and the writer trusts will be, applied, with the consent of the subscribers, to the great objects of education, comfort, and improvement in the Republic of Liberia. To the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, the venerable chairman of the Executive Committee, and to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, the efficient Secretary of the Society, is the writer indebted for valuable suggestions. It is to be regretted that appeals in behalf of objects of great benevolence should ever fail to be interpreted as reasons and occasions for cheerful and spontaneous aid. Let devout hearts consecrate this enterprise by their prayers. The undersigned will be thankful for commu-

nications on the subject and for subscriptions to this fund. All such subscriptions will be acknowledged in the African Repository and other public journals.

R. R. GURLEY.

P. S. All subscriptions for this proposed Fund received by me will be made payable to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, or to his order, to be deposited in trust with the Executive Committee of the Society, subject to the disposal of the Board of Directors. Editors friendly to the object will confer a special obligation by publishing this card. Further details may be given hereafter.

R. R. G.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer :  
GENTLEMEN:—Some days ago you very kindly gave place in your interesting journal to my proposal, addressed to the friends of the American Colonization Society, for a united effort to obtain *one hundred thousand dollars* or more, over the ordinary annual contributions to the Society, to enable it to *establish frequent and regular communication, by steam or otherwise, between the United States and Liberia*. I can see no good reason why Congress should not supply by a direct appropriation, or by an appropriation of a portion of the public domain, the means for this object to the Society. Whether regard be had to the increase of our commerce, to the suppression of the African slave trade, or to the welfare of our free people of color—a people not less clearly entitled than our Indian tribes to the protection and aid of our Government—to say nothing of vast benefits which in many other respects the spread of civilization and chris-



tinuity upon the African coast must confer upon our country, valid reasons will suggest themselves for such an appropriation. Should, however, this aid be denied by Congress, we may look confidently I trust to other sources—first, to the liberality of some if not all the State Legislatures; second, to generous donations from wealthy friends of the cause; and, in the third place, to the contributions of *able and benevolent churches and congregations throughout the United States*. There are doubtless two hundred churches in the country which could readily contribute each one thousand dollars, constituting thereby their pastors, or other persons whom they might be disposed to honor, life directors of the society. Doubts, I am aware, exist in some minds in regard to the importance of the object, and I therefore pray you to do me the favor to publish the accompanying letter from a gentleman whose opinions on all subjects, and more especially on this, are entitled to high consideration. From a residence for several years in Liberia, from long and intimate acquaintance with African emigration and trade, from familiar knowledge of the details and necessities of the Society's movements, and habits of close investigation into the most economical and expedient methods of conducting its operations, Dr. HALL is eminently qualified on this subject to pronounce a reliable judgment. I will only further add that a number of our citizens who are anxious to aid this great object propose at an early day to invite a general meeting of the friends of the Society in this city to consider and adopt measures in furtherance of the enterprise.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

BALTIMORE, *March 25, 1854.*

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d instant was duly received, and I lose no time in reply. You merely propound one question, viz. Whether it would not be cheaper for the American Colonization Society to charter vessels for transporting emigrants to Liberia than to own and sail one for that purpose. As a general course of operations I think it probably would be, but not materially so. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, when considered in merely an economical point of view. Vessels that are sailed, I mean commanded, by their owners or part owners, are no doubt sailed most economically. The nearer one is to the actual use or expenditure of moneys, the more he can economise and control that expenditure. The merchant depends almost entirely upon the master for the good and prudent management of his vessel, consequently is always disposed to give him an interest in her as part owner, or rendering his services dependent upon the contingency of profits. A good merchant, having a judicious master interested, could sail a vessel at a less expense than the Society, through any agent it might be able to procure; but then it is to be considered that the vessel must make a profit if chartered, and the owners will not be content with less than the *largest* profit which can be realized. Often this profit exceeds by far the extra expense the Society would have been subjected to in sailing its own vessel. As there are objections to the Society's owning and sailing a vessel, so there is also to their chartering. Everybody knows when the agent of the Society is in the market, and that a vessel of near a certain capacity must sail at a given date, made known of necessity through

its "notice to emigrants" and appeals for funds, ship-owners in the port from which the expedition is expected to sail would well know what vessels would suit and what number of such were in port, how engaged, &c. The Society's agent would labor under a disadvantage under such circumstances, especially as he cannot decide upon the exact size of the vessel he may require until immediately before taking one up.

The Secretary of the Society can readily inform you of some exorbitant prices he has been obliged to pay for vessels, partly from the above causes.

The principal objection to the Society's owning a vessel is the difficulty of getting a good agent to manage its business and one well acquainted with shipping business and interests. I think this objection lies nearly as heavy against chartering. Once get a vessel on good terms, and make a good selection of a master, and I believe there would not be more risk of loss in the management of her than there would be in going into the market to charter four or six times a year. Upon the whole, therefore, I think the economy would be about the same either way. This is my answer to your *one* question. But I trust the prosecution of your efforts to procure funds for the purchase of a steamer or sailing vessel does not depend entirely or mainly upon the most economical mode of transporting emigrants to Liberia. There is no stronger advocate than myself, as you well know, for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of all means devoted to philanthropic purposes; but in this case *expediency* comes before economy, and *humanity* before that. The thing which I deem more important

than all others connected with colonization at the present time is regular and stated communication, backward and forwards, between this country and Liberia; and this cannot be done by chartered vessels; they would not effect the object even were most of them to return directly to the United States; and this cannot be calculated upon unless chartered out and home, which I hesitate not to say would be more expensive than owning and running a vessel belonging to the Society.

We want a vessel of peculiar arrangement, with ample space for emigrants and conveniences for their every comfort, free ventilation, cooking apparatus, water closets, &c. We want a master accustomed to the business, one to whose care masters can with confidence commit their freed servants, and whose reputation for seamanship, knowledge of the coast, humanity, and kindness will induce the free people of color in our cities to embark with him. The vessel must go and return as "The Liberia Packet;" thereby convincing thousands who before were skeptical that their friends have gone to *Liberia*, and not to a market. By passing and repassing, taking out repeated loads of emigrants, bringing back passengers and the products of Liberia to our market, she becomes almost a part of Liberia itself, and is a guarantee to the doubting candidate for emigration that his embarcation is but the first step on the shores of Africa.

I feel, my dear sir, *that this thing must be done*; and allow me, as one of the humble workers in this great cause, to beg that you will not hesitate or falter in prosecuting, with all your energies, the work you have so nobly begun. Certainly no one

could so effectively make the appeal as yourself, and I cannot doubt your success. The question of economy should not deter you. All that I have said more than answering your question you may consider uncalled for, but please remember I have said but a few words when as many pages would hardly suffice to

detail the reasons and the necessity for the undertaking you have commenced.

I am, very truly and respectfully,  
yours,

JAMES HALL.

To the Rev. R. R. Gurley,  
*General Agent A. C. S.*

[From the Virginia Colonizationist.]

**Letters to Rev. W. H. Starr, Agent of the Va. Col. Society.**

Extract taken from a letter written by Rev. B. J. Drayton, Cape Palmas, Liberia, 1st September, 1853, to Gilbert Hunt, a colored man residing in Richmond:

“The state of the colony is good, and all things are moving along quiet and prosperous. The laws are respected and obeyed. Agriculture is receiving material attention.”

Another, from A. B. Henderson, to the same, 30th Sept., 1853:

“Our little Republic is in a flourishing state. I wish you could see us once more before you die.”

MONROVIA, *Sept. 30, 1853.*

Rev. W. H. STARR—Dear Sir: I now attempt to redeem a promise I made to you previous to my leaving the United States, that you should hear from me in the way of a letter. My time has been so occupied, since my return home, that I could not conveniently do so. I wrote to you from New York, after our separation in Norfolk, but did not receive an answer from you. I supposed that your time was so occupied in the cause of colonization, that you could not attend to answering it. Since my return, I have seen several persons from your section, and Western Branch, whom I met with when there, and welcomed them to the shores of Liberia, the only true home of the man

of color:—among them D. Wiles, I. Deans, the Ricks', young Cooper, Elliot, &c. With those individuals I have conversed several times in reference to their feelings in regard to the country and future prospects of living; and generally they are favorably impressed, and their prospects bright. They will all, (one perhaps excepted,) locate on the banks of the beautiful St Paul's river, where they will grow the productions of this country, sugar-cane, coffee, ginger, arrow-root and vegetables generally. The Elliots, Ricks' and others of them commenced operations a few days after landing, and up to this time have been at work with but little, if any, drawbacks from African fever, which in the main was brought on by unnecessary exposure. The emigrants from Western Branch and Portsmouth are quite an acquisition. We will heartily welcome as many of those kind of emigrants as you can drum up. I take great interest in those people especially. They seem to look up, in some respects, to me for advice and direction, because of the acquaintance made when I visited Norfolk, Portsmouth and Western Branch, during my stay in America, hence my time has been much taxed in writing letters to their friends for them. In this, however, I take pleasure. I think I can jus-

tifiably say that the state of things in the Republic are prosperous, and that there is evident improvement in agriculture and internal improvements. The British line of steamers, from London to this country, touching here, greatly facilitates our commercial affairs, and favorably affects all classes of the community. Seeing the interest taken in the trade on this coast by the English, I am somewhat astounded at the comparative indifference of the American merchants. At least one steamer from the United States might profitably ply between some two ports in the States and Liberia, touching at Sierra Leone. I must make what I have said suffice for the present, and shall expect to hear from you. Say to Richmond Johnson I shall expect to see him in Liberia, and he must bring me 100lbs Smithfield hams, and when he comes bring all conveniences he can for use, as they may be cheaper than he can obtain them here. I may write to him. Make my regard to the Mayor, to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction by you when passing in Norfolk; also to Mr. Bain, of Portsmouth. Any books you send will be thankfully received.

I remain, very respectfully,  
Yours,

J. W. ROBERTS.

N. B.—I do not write for publication.

R.

—  
MONROVIA, Liberia,  
Sept. 29th, 1853.

Rev. W. H. STARR—Dear Sir: According to a promise I made you on leaving the land of my birth, and the home of my childhood, I now send you a line or two. You, perhaps, before this, have heard of the safe arrival of the "Banshee," the vessel in which I sailed, and of her

passengers, and of the particulars connected with the voyage. This will inform you that I am happy to say that I am "yet alive" through the goodness of God, and measurably well, and to a good degree well pleased with the country and apparent prospects before me. I have already shared the fate of all new comers, to have an attack of the acclimating fever, but have gotten along pretty well, and am now able to look after my business. My intention is to locate on the St Paul's river, where I have gotten a small tract of land, and now having a house in the course of erection. From what I have seen of the country and the prospects of making a living, I am favorably impressed. And the condition of things here are as good as circumstances would cause one to expect. The people from Western Branch, and that section, are generally situated on their farms, satisfied with the prospects before them, and do not regret their having left the country from which they came. I find that while men who are disposed to strive for a living in the country may become comfortable at least, poor widow women and single women find it up-hill work. I find another thing that has proved detrimental to many who have emigrated to this country, and to the cause of colonization, that is the fact of causing and obliging emigrants to locate at points where they do not wish to, and contrary to their desires and wishes, as was the case with many who came out when I did, and who desired to land at Monrovia, and were compelled to go to Bassa. That there is great sympathy between the body and the mind cannot be denied; and no one can have too much nerve to bear up against the acclimating fever, consequently several who fell victims to

the fever, their death has been attributed to a dissatisfied mind. I am not alone in the opinion that persons emigrating to this country should, after making so great a sacrifice, as many must do, to come so great a distance, should be allowed to stop at any point in the Republic they wish to. Please make my respects to all enquiring friends. Mr. Roberts, whom you saw in Norfolk, gives his regards to you.

I remain yours,  
Respectfully,  
DAVID WILES.

EDINA, Grand Bassa,  
*August 20th, 1853.*

DEAR SIR:—I take my pen in hand to write you again, informing you that I am well at present, and my family are in good health, hoping that these few lines will find you in good health. Sir, I received your letter; I was much pleased indeed to hear from you; I must also return you my sincere thanks for your kindness in forwarding your letter to my father. I received a letter from my father, stating that he would be on to Liberia in the succeeding fall. My sincere prayer is, that he may leave that country and come to Liberia. I only wish that the free colored population would act as men, and as freemen, and embark for Liberia, this land of their ancestors. I cannot imagine at what period of time the colored man looks for, or hopes for, and expects will roll around, that he can enjoy life and liberty in the States, and when they know that centuries of years have passed by and that they are no nearer on an equal platform at this time than they were when first with the white man in the United States. I am certain that Africa is the only country wherein the colored man can be eminent; he will ever be in

a stupid, oppressed condition, whilst he remains within the states—though it is owing to a weak mind that they continue there.

I will say for myself, that all may remain there that will, but Liberia is my home—a country that I love. I only wish that the love of liberty could be impressed on the minds of the free colored population. Surely if they appreciate liberty they would seek to enjoy it by coming to a country which offers to every one a due proportion of her pleasures.

Sir, I think you requested me to write you how I was getting along. I must say that I am blest with health, and also I have been successful in a steady employment. I have had considerable carpenters' work to do, and when not at that am engaged on my farm. Soon as I was out of the fever I commenced to clear my land, and cleared two acres, and have got that planted down with cassadas and potatoes, and many other things too tedious to mention. I am now eating the works of my labor. Sir, please write me again as soon as you can get an opportunity.

I am, respectfully,  
JAS. GILCHRIST.

LIBERIA, CENTRAL BUCHANAN,  
*G. Bassa Co., Sept. 19th, 1853.*

REV. W. H. STARR.—Dear Sir, Agreeable to the promise made you when in Portsmouth, I sit down to inform you that I arrived safe to the shore of Africa. I suppose ere this reaches you, you will have received all the information needful in reference to our passage out on the Banshee, Capt. Wilson, commander; however, all things considered, we would inform you that we had quite a fine passage, and Capt. Wilson treated us well, and is worthy to have the command of a vessel that would engage in bring-

ing emigrants to Liberia. We landed at this place on the 11th of June. Since being here, we have been visited by that Monster, as it is called, (the African fever,) but it has not as yet thrown us so hard, but that we are able at this time to stand upon our feet. The emigration is getting along quite well thus far. We have been a little disappointed since we have come here, from some expressions made by some of the agents in America, but I firmly believe that those interested here do all that lays in their power to make emigrants comfortable; and as for Stephen A. Benson, the Society's agent, I think his equal cannot be found in Liberia—he has proved himself to us to be a gentleman and a man that has some feeling for his fellow man. I understand that he talks of vacating his place in the Society, but I hope that he will have some suitable person placed in his stead, but I feel confident that he will recommend no other. I like the country much, particularly the climate, land and location; as to the location I cannot express myself to you in reference to it, I will only say if there is such a place as an Eden now-a-days, this must be a part of the garden. I have got considerable land cleared and a good deal of produce planted; indeed, there is a good deal planted by this last emigration at Fishtown, which looks flourishing, indeed, and now there is beginning to be a loud call for mechanics; already there is brick engaged to be made in this vicinity, and two *good houses* to be erected next days. Any kind of mechanics will do well here. The inhabitants, generally, are determined to encourage any and all mechanics that will favor us by settling among us. We have already one tanner, who

has commenced business and is likely to do well; his name is Jeremiah Holly—I think he is from Winchester, Virginia. Now come all ye shoemakers to Grand Bassa county, and don't forget to bring your tools with you—there is work to do here—I will not forget laborers. Come one—come all—for this is the country for the colored man—and what is more consoling, when he comes here he is free, and can be free soul and body. There is a Methodist church now here in erection, and I think it will not be long before there will be a good school for children. The weather is quite cool here, and has been ever since we landed. Heavy clothes are by no means a burden. I have purchased a plough, which I expect to begin to use next week. I should have been ploughing before this, but one of my oxen has been sick for a couple of weeks. I find that horned cattle is troubled with the hollow horn here as well as in the States. I wish you to do me the favor of sending an extract of this letter to Zip Mitchel, in Greensborough, Guilford Co., to peruse, as I promised him before I left. He is a brickmason by trade, and I would just add, that the day the mechanics of Greensborough start to Liberia, they will have accomplished the best day's work they ever did do. I wish to be understood as being candid in this matter. I hope all my friends in the above named place to hear from me and see this; there is many of them that are waiting anxiously to hear from me;—when they come, tell them to provide as well for themselves as they can, for as yet there is a scarcity of tools, &c., in this country, and were I in the States, and wanted to come out, I would prefer leaving the U. S. A. in the spring of the year. I would

not forget to inform Zip Mitchell, that James Harrick died on the passage; he was sick from the time he left Guilford Court House, till the hour he died. Eps Rhoads and family are pretty well; he wishes his two brothers to write to him, and if it would not be asking too much of you, I would say please receive them and direct them to me, as they may not know how to send them. State to them that we want to hear from all our friends and acquaintances about Greensborough. Now, sir, I wish to trouble you a little further: I have not got some things that I want, to go in business here to advantage; I expect now before long to get up our saw-mill, and fancy that I can get a site for it. I want two kegs 4d. nails, one keg 8d. nails, one keg 10d. nails, two barrels flour, one barrel bacon, one bushel cotton seed, half bushel gourd seed corn, one coffee pot, half dozen fine tooth combs, the coffee pots and combs can be put in with the seed. We have not as yet received our keg of powder that we left in your care. I want for my mill 1 piece iron 4 feet long, 1½ inches square, 1 piece iron 4 feet long, 2 inches square, 1 bar of steel 2 feet long, and I will pay the money to the captain by whom you send these things.

Please show this letter, or a copy of it, to Zip Mitchell. I expect, if life lasts, to visit America in three years. Thank God, we have been here over three months—all alive, in good health and spirits, and a good prospect. Tell our friends to come to the city of Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

I am your obedient servant,

DANIEL RHODES.

P. S.—If you think proper, you can let Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the American Colonization So-

ciety, see this letter, and let him know how satisfied I am.

D. R.

CLAY-ASHLAND,  
Republic of Liberia,  
July 31st, 1853.

W. H. STARR, very Dear Sir:— I have just received a letter from you by the Shirley—making two, both of which I now notice. I was exceedingly gratified in hearing from you, and all the names mentioned in your letter. These letters give both joy and sorrow, joy for the news of the living, and sorrow for the dead.

I am just now taking the African fever, it let me escape so long, I thought I was one of few exceptions that sometimes happen in the fever line. Well, it is not above what I am able to bear; many have had it worse, and are having it harder, and are getting well. I don't know that more than one of our company has died with African Fever. We have all been so busy building our houses and preparing our lands for crops, that we have had very little time to take into consideration what employment we will add to farming to make a livelihood go lively. We expect to do the best. I cannot say a word against the country. The soil is new and wild, but very rich, and will come to fast under cultivation, and a great many American seed will produce well. African seed and productions are at home in African soil, nothing can grow better than our own cassava, potatoes, rice, African maize, beans, ginger, arrow root, coffee, &c., &c., &c. We too have the honor of being told daily that we fall behind in go-aheadativeness no set of emigrants to Liberia. We are, thank God, nearly all in our houses, and have got tolerably well prepared for

our crops. Some of us preparing to build boats and skiffs, and then we may be able to say a word about the fish and oysters asked after.

This is truly and emphatically the land of liberty for the black man. If he is poor he is free; if he is rich he is free; the industrious are free, and thank kind Providence we have many men of the right stamp; the idle are free, and we have, you know, for me a few too many of that class. Freedom in laziness, and freedom to sin, are the only two kinds of liberty I am opposed to. But we are free to serve God. Under our own plantain, orange, mango and lemon trees, we can sing, and pray, and shout, and preach and hear whenever we please, and heaven is as close to Africa as any where else. I think, as this is the Eastern country, we will enter into the city through the gates on the East.

This is a new country, and it would be wrong for us to expect to make money by our old craft as we did at home. We must learn the country, try one plan, and then another, if one does not succeed the other may. And when I see one, or ten, or twenty men prospering, my faith says: God giving health, and strength and resolution, I will prosper too. One man is making money on ginger, another on coffee, another on sugar, then another getting lumber. One this way, and another that, and I reason in my own mind, if that man does this or that and lives, I am a man and will live too.

In going down these rivers I see thousands of young oysters growing on the mangroves—they grow large and fall off; and where so many children are, there must be old folks. I see boys have fish, caught with hooks—surely where there is

one there are more. Our woods are full of game, from the elephant to the gazel; from the eagle to the humming bird; turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c., grow and can be raised in abundance, so can hogs, and sheep, and goats, and our natives prefer dog meat to all. Horses and cows are come-atable. But we must learn Africa; we must struggle, and work and strive. Very often sick, weak and feverish, we feel gloomy; we think of the flesh pots and dainties of an old country; we are tempted to regret our coming, until we think we are black men—"the love of liberty," &c., brings us up, and we resolve to die struggling up, where many are now who were once worse off in Liberia than we are. We are yet in first principles, inducting ourselves, taking what is called here "Liberia Education," and we hope to graduate with honor, if industry can accomplish it.

And let me say to you, still tell the people not to expect to come here and sit down. Who can go to any country and settle well under three years? I think Liberia, according to its means, is getting along amazingly well. Laborious industry is our only hope; we have good land if we will only improve it. Neither must we expect to live on beefsteak, oysters, custards, pies, ice creams, &c., for breakfast, dinner and supper either; but must expect to eat a roasted potato or cassada; a wild bird; and some people don't kill themselves running from African squirrels, (monkeys) well cooked. Tell them to come and do the best they can until they get enough around them to do better. Come to make a home, a happy rest if they will, and I begin to think they can.

Yours truly and ever,

ISAAC DEEMS.



[From the Colonization Herald.]

**Sentiments on Colonization in Liberia.**

It has often been said by many ill-disposed towards the colonization enterprise, that the inhabitants of Liberia are dissatisfied and discontented. Even some who have returned from that country have joined in the cry. We are gratified to have it in our power to give the sentiments of one of its most worthy, intelligent, and reliable citizens, that of the Rev. John Day, who has resided at Bexley for several years, being connected with the Baptist Mission which is located at that place.

No one can read this letter without being satisfied that the unfavorable reports which have been circulated have originated either in ignorance or unfriendly feeling, for here is a voluntary expression of views and feelings, made on the spot, without any design to misrepresent the state of things, or give to the world an expression of sentiments which are not honestly entertained.

This address calls loudly upon the friends of the colored man to stay all opposition to this benevolent enterprise, and to come forward and give a reality to their fond anticipations. To the people of color it requests a hearing, coming from one of their own race well prepared to advise.

BEXLEY, Liberia, Aug 26, 1853.

Editor of the Colonization Herald—SIR: I have long been an observer of movements in the United States in reference to the free colored people, and have also noticed with much interest, the feelings and views of my colored brethren in reference to colonization and to this Republic; and feel to rejoice that the Republic is attracting more attention and consideration among them. And desire through your columns to address a letter to them.

*To the free people of color of  
the United States.*

DEAR BRETHREN:—When I have noticed the prohibitory and oppressive laws enacted in many of the states in special reference to you, I have wept and wondered whether every manly aspiration of soul had been crushed in the colored man, or does he pander to the notion that he belongs to an inferior race, and that he must hew wood, draw water, and crouch to every indignity, contempt, and oppression which others may impose on him. Or does he not believe that God has planted a paradise on the western coast of Africa, where the soul of the colored man expands, and imbibes all that is ennobling to human nature. Do they believe that this country is congenial to them, its institutions favorable to development and improvement—that here the colored man stands erect in all that dignifies man; that he knows nor acknowledges a superior. Why then cling to a land which, whatever it may be to others, to you is a land of oppression?

I have heard objections to emigrating to Liberia urged on the ground of benevolence to the poor suffering slaves—of a tenderness towards them which forbid leaving them in chains. This is an old doctrine preached more than twenty years ago, before I left the United States. What good has your continuance there done them? None; nor ever will. And besides, are not the poor heathen of this country our brethren? And are not they in chains more galling than those of American slavery? And cannot that benevolence which binds you to the interest of enslaved brethren in America, expand to a desire to unshackle

the many thousands to whom here you can have access. Liberia presents a larger field and surer prospects for the exercise of that noble principle, which seeks the benefit of others.

But, brethren, are you not mistaken in the object of your continuance in America? Is there not some incongruity in the existence of so noble a principle with a spirit so servile as to stoop to the most menial and degrading service? I hope I shall not offend.

Some in the northern States boast of all the privileges they desire. And what are those privileges? Just what the Liberians disdain to call by that name. Nothing will satisfy Liberians short of equality. Equal, politically, socially, and religiously with all men. And will soon be mentally, morally, and in every other way, equal to any people on earth.

Visit our legislative halls, and hear discussions on principles of political economy, diplomacy, laws, national and international, and wonder where those men were raised. View the militia, and witness the officer-like conduct of those in command, the regular movements in every department, and say, if you ever saw us excelled. Go into the courts of justice, and see the distribution of justice as well administered as in America. Visit the churches, and hear the word of God expounded in its beauty and grandeur, and you will be led to ask, what raised this people to this height?

My dear brethren, you do not know what Liberians are, nor what Liberia is. My brother in America has asked me how it is that colored men in America are so insignificant, and here are so great? My brother and his dear children may read this letter if they choose, and see.

In America we had nothing to incite us to proper application of mind, nothing to aspire to.—We read superficially, we knew superficially many things known to our white neighbors. We knew the passing occurrences of the day, &c., &c., but not having any interest in those things, that knowledge was lost on us. But in Liberia we found ourselves an embryo nation, but incapable of filling many of the various important stations requiring real knowledge. Superficiality would not do. We applied ourselves to study, closely and intensely, and acquired, in many instances, profound knowledge; that sort which gives power. Many who have thus made themselves are superior men.

Point to one act of any of our officials, since this has been a Republic, which would not do credit to any people. Now, if I understand the logic taught by these circumstances, it is, that colored men who breathe a proper atmosphere, surrounded by proper influences, incited by proper objects, will become as learned, as noble, and as great every way, as any other men on earth, and will stand on a level, and gain equal footing with any people. The past history, and present prospects of our people justify the anticipation. Did not Africa once blaze in the light of civilization and the arts? In what state was Europe then? As deeply sunken in heathenism as Ethiopia is now. And since Africa gave letters, and Canaan gave religion to Europe, has no dark cloud overbrooded it! What did Romanism do there?—Romanism is not dead! Is it not in America, on the wings of a friendly toleration, receiving what it never gave, spreading its baneful influence over that apparent garden of the Lord, waiting your exit to fill

your place with herds of poor, infatuated Romanists from Europe, fit emissaries of distraction. May not a reversion take place, and Africa again be the garden of the earth? How comfortable to reflect, that you have contributed, not to the downfall of any, but to the building up of poor, long neglected, much injured Africa.

I have said you do not know Liberia. I have spoken of it as Paradise. Of course you will allow the use of that term in a very qualified sense. It is, however, Paradise to me, compared with any place where I am pointed out as a distinct and inferior class. Liberia is, however, a part of that land of which it is said, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. It, however, is a fertile land, and abounds in abundant resources for the comfort, or even wealth of its inhabitants. It is a free and independent Republic, and that is the zenith of national government.

Some have objected to coming to Liberia on account of their dislike of the Colonization Society. I dislike as much as you unkind, and in some instances, unjust remarks

of many who have written and spoken on the subject of colonization. The Colonization Society is, however, one in which more elements combine in working out a good, than any other I know on earth. Because God is in it, and all things shall work together for our good. Whether the kindest benevolence, or the most malignant hate, conspire in sending us here, here is the place which God has blessed and made the happy home of the colored race. Do, my brethren give up your prejudices against the Colonization Society. The work and counsel of that Society are of God, and you cannot overthrow it. But while the Providence and designs of Heaven in the achievement of that Society are unfolding, and while vast fields of usefulness are opening, come to the help of the Lord.—Come to the land of true liberty, where you and your children may not only be happy yourselves, but where you can assist in making Africa the praise of the whole earth.

I am your old acquaintance and brother,

JOHN DAY.

#### Letter from James W. Green.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
March 14th, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have taken my pen in hand to send you a few lines as a stranger; but hope by no means that you will think me very bold—I wish you to forward this letter to Liberia for me, as I know no other way to get it there but to direct it to you, and you can send it in one of the packets.

I also send the important part of a letter that was sent from one of the emigrants that went out in the barque Joseph Maxwell. He says Liberia is a growing and flourishing place. He says that he is very well

satisfied, and tells all to come, for Liberia is the place for all free colored people. He sends a letter to his mother, here, and tells her and his brothers they must bring out some hounds for they were worth a hundred dollars in Liberia, and says don't mind what people tell them about coming to Liberia, but come, and tell all to come if they want to be free, and says bring all you can bring, for they will be of profit in Liberia. He says a man can live in Liberia if he will only half work.

I send this for publication, so all can see it. JAMES W. GREEN.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]  
Dedication and Confirmation.

*Dedication of the M. E. Church Edifice, and Confirmation by Rt. Rev. John Payne, D. D., in Monrovia, Liberia.*

THE new, beautiful and substantial church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, Oct. 2d. We had the pleasure of being present on this most interesting occasion.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock A. M., by singing, followed by a solemn dedicatory prayer by Rev. Amos Herring. A hymn was again sung, after which Rev. Francis Burns read the sixth chapter of second Chronicles, in connection with the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John. He also preached the sermon, from Genesis xxviii. 17:

"How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The discourse was, in our opinion, very eloquent and instructive, and highly appropriate. After preaching, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Philip Coker; a doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. A. D. Williams, (whose name stands also associated with the exercises on the occasion of the dedication of the Presbyterian church, in 1838.) The exercises throughout were very solemn and impressive. Rt. Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. D. A. Wilson, Principal of the Alexander high School, were among the strangers present on the occasion.

The Presbyterians having tendered the use of their house of worship to the Episcopalians for the present, the order of confirmation was performed in that place in the afternoon

of the same day, (Oct. 2d,) by Bishop Payne. Nine individuals were admitted to confirmation. Quite a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, it being the first of the kind in the Republic. The Bishop preached the sermon, from Acts xv. 41.

This Sabbath we consider one of the most pleasant and delightful we have spent for a long time. Surrounded as we were, during the exercises both of the morning and afternoon, by a large concourse of respectable and intelligent people, under so pleasing circumstances, our mind naturally reverted to the condition of Monrovia thirty-three years ago, when it was a dense wilderness, the favorite haunts of relentless and unprincipled slavers, while here and there a few native huts, inhabited by a people ignorant and degraded, and liable at any moment to be torn from their quiet homes by the hand of cruel avarice. What happy changes have occurred in the short period of thirty-three years! The *devil bush*, with all its horrible associations, has given place to temples of the Most High God; the *greegree-men*, with their wicked fooleries, have made room for the ministers of Jesus Christ with "the Word of Life;" the darkness of heathenism has fled before the light of the gospel; the detestable slave-trade, with all its unspeakable horrors, has been annihilated, and the natives are taught to engage in peaceful and legitimate traffic. The holy Sabbath now sheds its salutary and elevating influences upon the land; "the sound of the church-going-bell" is heard, and the groveling and degraded mind of the native is taught to aspire to its Maker. He hears the joyful sound, embraces

it by faith, and is received into the family of God, having the testimony that he is a "child of God," who "is no respecter of persons, but who of one blood made all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth."

And is it not gratifying and encouraging to the friends of Colonization to remember that all this has been effected, in a great measure, through their instrumentality? We do not suppose that any Colonizationist regrets the sacrifices which have been made and the money spent in this great and noble enterprise. And it is worthy of remark,

that Colonizationists *know or might know how much* has been expended; and in the glorious results which have accrued, in the progress of Liberia, they see themselves amply repaid, and the expenditure more than counterbalanced. We hope we shall not be considered invidious when we ask, Can any one tell the amount which has been expended in the cause of Abolition, and show us an equivalent for every thousand dollars? We should rejoice to see it.

EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 3, 1853.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

#### Colonization.

*Obsolete objections.* A falsehood by long repetition and confident assertion, acquires the force of truth. Shielded by prejudice and self-interest the error is not detected till the ground-work is properly examined, and then both the foundation and the fabric vanish suddenly away. "The Society that encourages the emigration of free people of color, is only a plan of the south to get rid of free blacks, and make slavery more profitable and secure!" This cavil, not "true in the time of it," is heard every day; and it is convenient as an excuse for withholding aid from a humane and noble enterprise. It is time that this antiquated objection were done with. The better class, both north and south, do not desire the perpetuity of slavery, and are therefore falsely charged with sinister motives. They believe that emigration will lead to the final extinction of bondage for the entire African race. If they are in error, argument will do more for conviction than ridicule or off-hand denunciation. There is another class, without reference

to latitude or longitude, who regard self-interest more highly than human rights. These oppose emigration as tending to the extinction of slavery. Hence, we have this absurdity—two classes opposing colonization, and the one clamoring for the abolition of slavery; the other for its perpetuity! What is truth in the premises? There is a third class zealous for abolition—and nothing more. Do these philanthropists mean to leave the nominally free to remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the white man; or do they propose to elevate them to a proper level with their present oppressors? Do they intend to have them abide in an inferior rank as nominally free servants, or propose to give them a field for full mental development, and an ascent to an equal standing with other men in the great human brotherhood? On what logical, political or moral ground can they repudiate *amalgamation*, and oppose *emigration*, and the prospective severance of two alien races?

There is another stereotyped ob-

jection to colonization, viz: *It confirms the prejudice against colored people, and assumes that they can be nothing in this country.* This objection would have more weight if it had more truth to support it. But the truth lies in the opposite direction. Elevating part of a race tends to the elevation of the whole. The Republic on the coast of Africa has developed the character of this long oppressed people. They have demonstrated the problem of self-government, and evinced a mental capacity not inferior to that of any race, struggling to emerge from ages of depression. Under the influence of this successful experi-

ment prejudice decreases and moves to the vanishing point. We see no prospect of such an elevation in this country for the colored people as is open to them in their fatherland. And therefore we encourage and aid their emigration. We desire for them a *nationality*, essential to the well-being of any and every race; and we see not how two distinct races, separated by such barriers, can ever dwell together except in the relation of oppressors and oppressed. He who looks for a different result has reflected but poorly on the nature of man, or the philosophy of civil government.

M.

[From the Colonization Herald.]  
Ashmun Institute.

It will be remembered that the Board of Education in its last Annual Report to the General Assembly recommended the establishment of a college for the education of colored persons, chiefly with a view to supplying the want of properly qualified ministers to labor among the colored population of the free States, and also with reference to the wants of Africa. The enterprise is an important one, and if efficiently carried out would be productive of great good. Its aspect in reference to the spiritual welfare of Africa alone, gives to it much interest. The gates of that dark continent seem barred against the white man. Our main reliance for occupying it with the glorious institutions of the gospel must be upon colored laborers; and in providing an adequate supply of them an institution for their thorough education would be invaluable.

The Presbytery of New Castle have adopted measures for carrying out the design suggested by the Board of Education. At its last

stated meeting it was resolved to establish such an institution under the name of the "Ashmun Institute." A Committee was appointed to secure a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to make arrangements for raising an endowment not exceeding \$100,000, and to take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the idea. Thirty acres of ground have since been purchased for the site of the school. The following is from the circular of the committee, whose names are appended to it:

"Some four years ago the Presbytery of New Castle was called together to lay hands upon the head of a young brother, and thus, with prayer to God, set him apart as a minister and missionary to Africa. The act was performed reluctantly by a part, at least, of the members; and during the service the thought of a victim preparing for sacrifice, as the young and ardent christian knelt in the midst of our circle, occupied the mind. The forms of many dear and personal friends who

had made but a short stay upon the shores of Africa, as they passed on to heaven, presented themselves: Laird and Buchanan, prominent amid a multitude so highly gifted, and so soon cut down, seemed to call upon us to hesitate, and to ask, whether there was not some other agency by which Africa might be evangelized? And may we not ask you, whether it does not seem as if God in his providence had put under our hand near four millions of the children of Africa, to whom its climate is not a pestilence, who ought to be prepared, as far as may be necessary, for this work? Is not our colored population to be brought into the church and kingdom of God? And if so, how are they to be employed in labor for the conversion of the world? If their be a place for them in which thus to labor, is it not in Africa? And may we not be (though in the spirit of self-sacrifice) supplanting them in their birth-right inheritance, the work of missions in their father-land? But they must be prepared for the work; they must be prepared in this country; they must be prepared by white men; and they must be prepared mainly at the expense of white men. These points we need not argue. If white men are to be their teachers they must live here, and here are the means of support and proper oversight while they are engaged in this preparation.

“There is a second view of the subject almost as important as the first:—providing preachers and teachers for the colored population in our own country, especially in the free states. Causes have operated for years past, and not likely to cease, to separate between the two races; leading to separate assemblies for the worship of God. Within the territory covered by our

own Presbytery, viz: Chester county, in Pennsylvania; Cecil county, in Maryland; and New Castle county, in Delaware, there are forty-two places of worship exclusively occupied by colored persons, having their own preachers; and we know of no one among them properly qualified, as we view the gospel ministry, to teach them from the word of God. Amid such struggles as we witness for the erection of new Theological Seminaries, having already what some suppose ample accommodations for our candidates for the ministry, might we not profitably direct some part of the funds toward the endowment of the Ashmun Institute, as a mission school for Africa, and to prepare pastors for their own people in the free states at home? From the last report of the Board of Missions we learn that but one church of colored people was aided from their funds during the past year, while great sympathy is expressed for the destitution of this class of persons.

“The site selected for the school is a pleasant and eligible one, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, at a place called Hinsonville, where some families of colored persons have for a number of years resided, being owners of small tracts of land. It lies in a central position to the three Presbyterian Congregations of New London, Fagg’s Manor, and Oxford. No prejudice can now exist against the location of the school in this place, and the surrounding influence will prevent such interference as would be fatal to all hopes of success. A Principal has been selected, and will no doubt be appointed by the Presbytery, eminently qualified to conduct the Institution, whose mind has been drawn toward the work of missions in Africa, but who will remain at

home, we trust, and send out many from under his teaching to occupy his place there.

"In conclusion we would say that with many good wishes and promises of co-operation from different parts of our church, and the most hearty endorsement by our Board of Education, and the last General Assembly, and also with the blessing of our Divine Master, we feel that we may hope for success. And may we not confidently appeal to you, beloved pastors and members of our Church, and well-

wishers of the African race, to extend to us your sympathy and prayers, and grant to us that pecuniary aid which you may spare, and without which all our desires and all our efforts must prove unavailing?

"The post office address of the members of the Committee is as follows.

JOHN M. DICKEY, *Oxford, Pa.*  
 ALFRED HAMILTON, *Cochranville, Pa.*  
 ROBERT P. DUBOIS, *New London, Pa.*  
 JOHN M. KELTON, *West Grove, Pa.*  
 SAMUEL J. DICKEY, Treasurer,  
*Hopewell Cotton Works, Pa."*

Letter from Wm. C. Burke to Rev. R. R. Gurley.

MONROVIA, *Jan. 4th, 1854.*

MR. GURLEY: *My Dear Friend*—It is with great pleasure that I take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to inform you of our safe arrival in Africa. We left the capes on Sunday morning, December 13, and on the 19th we dropped anchor at Monrovia. We did not have a very pleasant voyage in consequence of there being too many on board;—but I am very happy to say that we all arrived safely, with the exception of two young children and one old man, who died on the voyage. We have been on shore about two weeks, and both myself and Rose are quite pleased with the country. I went up the St. Paul's river a few days ago and was much pleased with the country on both sides of the River. I have determined to settle at the Kentucky settlement, fifteen miles up the river. They are forming a little town up there, and have given it the name of Clay-Ashland. I think that is going to be a very fine place. If the Lord will bless me with life and health I see no reason why I should not get along after awhile better than I could have ex-

pected to have done in the United States. Please remember us kindly to your family, and don't forget to write to me by every opportunity; and believe me with the highest consideration, in view of all your kindness to me, your humble servant,

WM. C. BURKE.

P. S.—I must not forget to say a word of congratulation to the managers of the Society for having so well provided for the support and comfort of the emigrants. The colored people of the United States are under a very great mistake in thinking that they do not provide for them during the six months. To any one who may wish to know all about this country I would advise them to get a copy of Dr. Lugenbeel's "Sketches of Liberia," which will tell them everything about this country.—I can only add that they are faithfully given.

I have handed your letter of introduction to the President, who has promised to do all he can for me. I wrote to you from the capes, which letter I hope you received. Any books or papers that you may send me will be thankfully received, as I



think I shall teach a school a few  
 while. If my cousin, Hilliard Burke,  
 should come out here, you will con-  
 fer a great favor on him, and me, by

giving him all the instruction you  
 can, as he does not know much  
 about travelling.

W. C. B.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

### Letters from Liberia.

THE following letters are in reply to  
 communications addressed to President  
 ROBERTS and Judge BENSON (the present  
 Vice President of the Republic) by our  
 friend, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, during the  
 last summer. Some allusions were made  
 by Mr. GURLEY to the depressing effect  
 produced upon the public mind in this  
 country by cases of unusual mortality  
 among emigrants; and the importance of  
 agricultural improvements and mechanical  
 industry, which might render Liberia in-  
 dependent for the necessaries of life of  
 foreign aid, was suggested. This may  
 explain the course of thought in these let-  
 ters, which, coming from individuals of  
 long-established reputation and the highest  
 official stations, will be perused with in-  
 terest. Many letters exceedingly en-  
 couraging, and from a great variety of  
 persons in Liberia, have been received by  
 the Secretary of the American Coloniza-  
 tion Society, extracts from which will no  
 doubt be soon published.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 MONROVIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have seen in the  
 newspapers several encouraging notices of  
 your recent efforts in the South to advance  
 the interests of Colonization; and I should  
 think the impression you have made there,  
 especially in Georgia, is decidedly favor-  
 able. There can be no doubt from present  
 appearances that the cause of African  
 Colonization is rapidly growing into pub-  
 lic favor throughout the United States.  
 There are many reasons why this might  
 be expected; and, aside from every other  
 consideration, true philanthropy and Chris-  
 tian benevolence point out the Coloniza-  
 tion enterprise as the only feasible hope  
 of the colored population of your coun-  
 try. And I am glad to observe by your  
 letter of June 2d, that a large number of  
 the respectable free people of color in the  
 Southern States are beginning to view  
 Colonization in its legitimate bearing and  
 their future interests, and the sooner they  
 make up their minds to come to Liberia—  
 for come they must—the better.

I can readily imagine the discouraging  
 effects a large mortality among any com-  
 pany of emigrants would have upon colo-  
 nization; and doubtless emigration has  
 been greatly retarded in consequence. But  
 men can and do live here. To be sure,  
 in years past the people of Liberia have  
 suffered sickness, many fatal sickness, and  
 indeed all the evils and difficulties conse-  
 quent on the settlement of any new coun-  
 try, but they have suffered in the cause of  
 freedom and uncomplainingly; and who  
 with a single spark of freedom in his  
 breast will not willingly suffer something  
 in the cause of liberty?

With regard to health, I am happy to  
 say that Liberia is rapidly improving, and  
 is beginning to compare favorably with  
 most places within the tropics. Even  
 now, where immigrants are well provided  
 with comfortable dwellings, suitable food,  
 and nurses, the acclimating fever yields  
 readily to proper medical treatment. Un-  
 der these favorable circumstances but little  
 apprehension is dreaded from the effects  
 of African fever. Some attention must  
 be had certainly to location. Experience  
 has taught us that local causes of malig-  
 nant fever do exist in some parts of Li-  
 beria. It is pretty clear, I believe, that the  
 great mortality among the emigrants by  
 the "Morgan Dix," located at the old  
 settlement of Bassa Cove, may be traced  
 in a great degree to the miasma from a  
 swamp near the centre of that township,  
 and from the use of bad water during the  
 dry season.

I fully appreciate your remarks in regard  
 to the importance of producing in Liberia  
 not only the necessaries of life, but also  
 furniture and many other articles we re-  
 quire, and which may be made by our  
 own mechanics. This is certainly an ob-  
 ject that ought more and more to claim  
 the attention of the people. I am glad  
 to say, however, that in this respect we  
 are every year becoming less dependent  
 on foreigners. Ah, my dear sir, you are  
 quite right as to the great want of Liberia,  
 labor, especially applied to the cultivation  
 of the soil. When we shall have se-  
 cured this, Liberia will have but little else

to fear. But the means of living in Africa are so easy and the wants of the natives so few that it is a hard matter to draw them into habits of industry; it is a work of time and patience; but happily there are encouraging signs of improvement, and as civilization advances and their wants increase, which is a natural consequence, improvement in this respect will be more rapid. Among the Americo-Liberian population our agricultural prospects were never more encouraging than at the present time.

I thank you for the files of Savannah papers you were good enough to send me by the "Adeline." I have communicated to the editor of the Liberia Herald, your suggestion in regard to exchanges, which will be attended to when he shall get his paper going again. Failing to obtain a supply of paper by the Shirley, as was expected, the press is stopped for the time being.

Mrs. Roberts requests me to present her kindest regards to yourself and family.

I am, my dear sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington, D. C.

BUCHANAN, September 14, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Your highly esteemed favor of the 2d June, reached me safely on the 17th August. Its perusal afforded me no small degree of pleasure. A couple or more years have elapsed since I wrote to you last; but I assure you, sir, that my wonted respect and affectionate regard for you (in view of your past and almost unparalleled services rendered in the Colonization cause, as also personal kindness shown to me) have suffered no abatement. I feel highly honored by and under many obligations for the notice both you in your excellent paper and the respected Editors of the National Intelligencer took of the letter addressed to you in 1850. You have long since heard of the soul-trying difficulties we had with the natives and others since your visit to this country; but I am happy to be able to inform you that those difficulties have subsided, and our relations with the natives and foreign nations have been established upon better basis than ever before. It is our avowed principle never to chastise or scourge our native brethren unless circumstances render it a dernier resort, and when they are sufficiently humbled, then treat them humanely and justly, so as to win their confidence and affection, and I hope, imitation of us.

Lower Buchanan (the Cove proper) is a promising new settlement; the site was reoccupied on the 11th of October last, since when the progress has been astonishing. It numbers now about 200 settlers, and it is continually attracting old settlers from other settlements. The immigrants by the Banshee, excepting one family, (Taylor's, from Virginia,) have done remarkably well at that place. They have now been here over three months, and excepting the deaths in the family alluded to, we have lost three adults, some of whom were from 70 to 80 years old, and their constitutions broken down, and some children of whooping cough and measles. They have proven to be a very sober and industrious company of immigrants, and have already cleared off and planted considerable lands. This settlement being now formed, we need some method of conveyance from it to the B— river. I have procured three yokes of oxen this year, and have been using them in this way. I have no doubt that the number will be increased, and a good inland road will be made from here down there sufficient to answer our purpose for some three or four years to come. Right Rev. Bishop Payne is now here; he arrived in the Shirley, from Cape Palmas, last week. He thinks and speaks highly of Lower Buchanan. Having examined some of the land contiguous to it, and found it so superior in several respects to what he had any idea of or had been represented to him, he hesitates not to declare it as destined to be the New York of Liberia. He has selected at that place a site for mission premises; a good school is to be conducted on the manual labor system, and is to go immediately into operation.

I have for some time been anxious to see one or more settlements formed up at the Highlands, i. e. near the mountains; but the great difficulty is the expense and trouble of conveyance thither. Conveyance can be effected by water about half the distance; but from this terminus a good road (though at a good expense) should lead out to the mountains, good cart and wagon roads, and until this is the case there is no use in commencing a settlement out there. I believe our mountain region may be classed among the best sections of country in the world; and so soon as Lower Buchanan can be strengthened by one more good company of emigrants, I intend to advocate the settling of the banks of the St. John, and from thence out to the mountains.

I have sent Mr. McLain a small spe-

cimen of our iron ore from the interior. Our blacksmiths have tried this virgin ore, and pronounce it 20 per cent. better than trade iron brought to this coast by foreigners. Rev. A. P. Davis has made a spoon of this ore, which he will send by the Shirley to Wm. Coppinger, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The proper, and I may say the principal, method designed by Divine Providence for civilizing and christianizing Africa seems sufficiently clearly understood by that wise and noble class of men, the Colonizationists, especially of the United States, and is being prosecuted by them in their advocacy and support of the Republic of Liberia. Yes, they are instrumentally prosecuting this good work as fast as their pecuniary ability will allow. I can but wish that your Government (which is second to none on earth in magnanimity, and perhaps paramount to all others in liberal principles) could see and feel on this very important subject as do many noble souls in the United States and England. I am almost as sanguine as I am of my own existence that there are several nations now in their glory and commendable pride that will heartily regret in the future that they did not earlier secure to themselves more of the honor of, and demonstrate more sound policy in, promo-

ting this great and noble work, which is just as sure to be most gloriously accomplished as we have a Divine Creator, Redeemer, and Preserver.

The Shirley has arrived a fortnight sooner than expected. I am pushed for time, and cannot therefore write half as much as I wish or intended. I must avail myself of an early opportunity to write you more detailingly. All the friends for whom you inquired are alive except Mrs. Donaldson and Dr. Davis; the former died last year, the latter this. There are hundreds of inquiries about you in Bassa county, and do not think that I flatter when I assure you that you occupy no small place in the affections of Liberians generally.

Will you please accept a small sack of coffee from my farm, which I send by the Shirley to the care of Dr. Hall, for you? Were it not for the Shirley's unexpected return from Palmas I would have tried to add a few curiosities for you. Mrs. Benson and my oldest son, now about ten years old, desire to be affectionately remembered to you and family; and with my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am, my dear sir, most affectionately and faithfully, yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

[From the N. Y. Spectator.]

#### Later from Africa.

By the arrival of the barque *Isla de Cuba*, we have letters from Monrovia to the close of December.

The barque brought as passengers, Rev. M. Lacey, and Mrs. Lacey, missionaries at Lagos; Mr. A. Forsyth and Mrs. Forsyth, of Gambia, and Rev. D. H. Peterson.

Many friends of the colonization cause will remember Mr. Caldwell, who had made two trips to Liberia as an agent of some of the colored people of this country. He was returning to the United States, via Sierra Leone, where he died.

Mr. D. H. Peterson, of Rome, Oneida county, came passenger in the *Isla de Cuba*. He is a member of the African Methodist Church. He went out to look at the country, on behalf of his colored brethren, and returns fully satisfied with the appearance of things. He says, "Liberia is the country for the colored race. I am pleased with the country and with the people. It is my intention to publish some notice of what I have seen, with my views of the

country, its people, &c., in pamphlet form. I want to show that many things I have heard and read against the noble cause of colonization are utterly untrue."

Mr. Peterson arrived at Monrovia the last of November, and spent upwards of two months in the country. The Legislature of the Republic was in session, and Mr. Peterson was enabled to gather, from intercourse with the representatives of the more remote districts, ample information pertaining to the condition of their constituents. In Monrovia he was treated with great hospitality, having been entertained by the chief functionaries of the government, and by the principal citizens.

To show what is doing for education, we add extracts from a letter to the corresponding secretary of the New York State Colonization Society:—

MONROVIA, Liberia, W. A.,  
December 26th, 1853.

Our little Republic still continues to prosper. The close of another year finds

us with renewed and increased cause for thankfulness to the Sovereign of Nations, who has so wisely and mercifully managed our affairs. If we except the difficulties with the Vey tribe in the early part of the year, nothing has transpired to mar the harmony and peace of our infant nation, or to retard its progress. It is advancing rapidly to honor and respectability, increasing in numerical, agricultural and commercial importance, becoming more and more interesting and attractive as an asylum for the oppressed colored man.

Although there are many who through malice, traduce and misrepresent us, yet Liberia will ride safely over the angry waves of opposition, while the storms of slander will serve only to waft her onward to national greatness. Our government is founded on the principle of the Bible—*religion, liberty, justice and humanity*, and is destined to prosper, and to effect a mighty revolution in the moral, political and social condition of the colored race.

I have just been looking over a pamphlet, published in this year, entitled "Liberia as it is," by R. M. Johnson, addressed "to the colored citizens of the American Republic." I could not read it through, as I soon became disgusted at the shamelessness of the author in indulging in assertions which (if he has ever been in Liberia, as he alleges he has) he knows to be false.

Although I do not think that any one who knows anything of the condition of Liberia, believes or notices what he states, yet there is one remark which I beg to no-

tice. In his chapter on schools, he says—speaking of young men preparing for Liberia: "If they would possess themselves of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and other important sciences, beyond a common sphere, to get it *here*, (in America,) if they can, in Europe if they must; for in Liberia they cannot come it in point of dead languages one hair's breadth beyond Mandingo, Guinea, and Congo—native dialects." Now this is a most unpardonable falsehood. If he pleads ignorance—he was willfully, and if the expression be admissible, knowingly ignorant. In reply to it I would just state that the dead languages are taught in two schools in Monrovia—the Alexander High School, under Rev. D. A. Wilson, and the Monrovia Seminary, under Rev. Jas. W. Horne. In the former institution the students of the first class have made such proficiency in Latin as to have read a considerable portion of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War; and are now beginning to read Virgil. They also study the Greek Grammar. Well might the author of the poem which Johnson quotes at the end of his pamphlet, exclaim:

"My muse has chanted now too long,  
And spent her breath in vain."

Yes, "in vain," and worse than in vain, for despite all oppositions, arising from the slanders of her enemies, Liberia will go ahead. The progress of the glorious work cannot be impeded by such insignificant obstructions.

Yours respectfully,  
EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

### Report of the Baltimore Conference on Colonization.

THE committee to whom was referred the subject of African Colonization, beg leave to report—That at no former period, had the friends of this christian enterprise more reason for encouragement, and for gratitude to God, than now.

Masters are becoming satisfied that the interests of their manumitted slaves are secure in Liberia;—Patriots who look with solicitude upon the conflicting opinions of our countrymen upon the subject of slavery, see in colonization the only refuge; and the first minds of our national councils, continue to confide in and to advocate its practicability and necessity.

Whether it be the relief of our land from an harassing element; or the redemption of Africa from political and religious night, we hopefully and prayerfully turn

to colonization as under God the agent. It is no waning enterprise. More slaves have been set at liberty, with a view to their becoming citizens of Liberia, during the past year; more emigrants have sailed for that Columbia of the colored man; and more bequests have been made by living philanthropists, and the testaments of its departed friends, than during any year since the organization of the society. We have further, but to note the increased productions of the colony, her commerce, her schools; to observe that the sagacious statesmen of our own and of several of the most powerful countries of Europe, have recognised her claims and given her a seat amongst the nations of the earth; to observe the net work of auxiliary societies among us, and the efficient trustworthy

agents, to whom her interests are confided; and finally to see the weakening of those prejudices which hitherto have alienated our free colored population from the cause, and ample reason is presented for believing that the cause of African Colonization is onward and upward.

Your committee would respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Conference.

1st. *Resolved*, That we regard with increasing favor the cause of African Colonization.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we cordially commend to the people within the bounds of this Conference, the Rev. J. M. Pease, agent for the Pennsylvania State Coloni-

zation Society; the Rev. John Seys, agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society; and the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, agent for the Virginia State Colonization Society; and that on all suitable occasions we will co-operate with them in our respective charges, in carrying out the objects of their agency.

3d. *Resolved*, That all moneys coming into the hands of members of this Conference for colonization purposes, shall be forwarded to the properly authorized agents of the State Society, within whose bounds the contributors reside.

WM. HIRST,  
THOMAS SEWALL,  
R. L. DASHIELL.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### Another African Republic.

It may not be generally known that the colony planted and maintained on the west coast of Africa by the Maryland Colonization Society, though forming part of the country generally termed Liberia, is not subject to the independent Republican Government of which President Roberts is the able Executive, but up to the present time, has remained under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Society, and officers selected by it, maintaining a separate existence. From a statement which appears in the Maryland Colonization Journal, it appears that this connection, which has been so long maintained, is now about to terminate. The colonists of the region referred to some time back adopted a constitution, and expressed their desire to set up a government independent alike of the Society and of the neighboring republic. In order to effect this purpose, they sent to Baltimore two commissioners, Wm. A. Prout, and Wm. Cassell, to confer with the Maryland Colonization Society on the subject. The commissioners have been in Baltimore, and on the 22d of February, the 20th anniversary of the settlement of Cape Palmas, articles of agreement were

drawn up, which if ratified within a year by the new government, will separate the colony from the Society. By these articles the society cedes all its public lands to the people and government of the new State on certain conditions, in regard to education, the quantity of land to be granted settlers, etc. The Society is to have the privilege of introducing all its stores, provisions, etc., free of duty, and all vessels chartered by the Society shall be free of light-house and anchorage charges. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted into the country if the United States Government desire to send them there. All emigrants sent out by the Society shall have the same rights of citizenship as those heretofore sent out. All public property in the colony is to be ceded to the new government. The Commissioners sailed for Cape Palmas, in the Linda Stewart, on the 27th February. On their arrival, the whole matter will be referred to the colonists, and a vote taken thereupon; and the constitution, submitted to the Board of Managers, by the Commissioners, will also come up for final approval and adoption, after which will follow the organization of the government of the new State. Thus we shall have two Republics on the West Coast of Africa, founded, succored and sustained by American benevolence and Christian philanthropy.

[From the Journal of Commerce, March 13, 1854.]

## The African America.

WHETHER men, women, or children—whether Southerners, abolitionists, or politicians, like it, or don't like it, an off-shoot of America is settled on the African shores. That is a certain fact. Every thing which characterizes this country, has been taken there. Liberia is a photograph of the United States. The lights are negative; the forms and outlines are the same, though in miniature. Our churches have gone there. Earnest unsectarian Christianity gives its free, unshackled lessons there. Our hymns are sung in our own language. Policy and law act through our own forms.

The interest of America in the Liberian colonies has a higher origin than profit or political influence. She is their motherland. Their civilization is hers. Their institutions are hers. The still ocean of the tropics reflects to her a dark-browed image of herself; and from her especially the future of Africa promises to draw its characteristics.

Above all, let it be noted, that the whole policy of Liberia is republican. This is the restorative novelty for Africa. There stands the solitary example of an African people aiming to hold sovereignty distributed into the people's hands, and leaving their affairs to be managed by their united sagacity. Men have a manly position and a manly office, in being part and parcel of the government. They inherit a manly ambition; for each of the energetic and noble-minded may aspire at being chief.

This, their republicanism, is most worthy of being noted, because it forms so clear a contrast to any thing the native African is acquainted with. He finds among his people a strong, useful or defensive government, capable of affording him safety, or of leading him in progress, only under a despotic rule. He has to learn that a people may be *king*, and that their rule may be at once peaceful, sagacious and strong.

But will republicanism endure and thrive there? Many circumstances are adverse. There is the hereditary tendency to construct despotism, belonging to the races among which the republic is planted. There may be a very scanty supply of men suited to rule. A man fit for governing is thus too large a proportionate constituent of the body politic.

The whole train of their foreign political relation is adverse to republicanism. It is the monarchical governments of the world

which have nodded recognition to this young aspirant for national dignity, as she raised her sable brow on the African shores. Her trade belongs to the English steamers. Her intercourse with the world is through them. Her sympathies will trickle away in that direction also, following her produce and her travelers, by the ready facilities which these lines of communication offer. Her troops shoulder the arms, and are clothed with the uniforms presented her by the Emperor of France. If there be a review, or a procession, or any military effort, every thing glows with the tokens of French kindness. It is by the ocean that they live. Their settlements straggle, like a chain of beads, between forests and mountain slopes on the one hand, and the long flashing edge of white surf on the other. Their Navy, which visits and unites them, is a warschooner, presented them by England.

Four or five nations have congratulated them on their independence. America is not among them. To the rest of the world we seem to have turned them out of the house, and then locked the door behind them. Though they whisper through the key hole, or shout and peep up at the windows, there is no response. People pretend to be too busy to hear. Nobody cares to seem conscious that there is any such thing outside. This is neither kind nor wise. Would not every thing be better off, and nothing be worse off, if there were an American consul at Monrovia? Would not many things slip on more smoothly, if there were a Liberian consul at New York? The men, we may be sure, who hold these offices, will only be such as our government approves. This will be the great step for uniting the African race in this country with their restored nation there, and leading them to act with it, and for it, as preparing them to join it.

Or, suppose we do not choose to have any of their officials among us, we can, if we will, have as little to do with such agencies as we please. The Liberian people are not rich. They live very much from hand to mouth, feeling it no small matter to get a few thousand dollars to pay judges and policemen. Perhaps they are able to give a President something. At least they promise it, and doubtless there is some giving and receiving on that score, in addition to the compliments which pass between the parties on State occasions.

President Roberts has had a good deal of travelling and negotiating to do on behalf of the nation, and his friends more than doubt if the funds of the republic would have been found available to cover his expenses, in cases where it would not have been suitable to wait till they grew rich enough. They will not therefore trouble or enlighten us with political agents except we want them. If they become satisfied with their present political relationship, the seeking for political intercourse may need to be on our part and not on theirs.

Let this unseemly, and, as to our principles, this discordant state of matters,

cease. Let some enlightened Congressmen take in hand the statement of a fact that Liberia is an independent republic, and get the government to acknowledge the fact. This does not make it more or less a fact than it is. It only puts the United States in their proper position. It will retain the younger in connection with the more matured model of free government. It will be a boon to Africa, for it will strengthen the impression which the character of republican government is making on their minds. It will be a pledge to the world that we are losing none of our interest in the great end of human progress and regeneration everywhere.

**Arrival of the Brig General Pierce.**

By letters received from Monrovia, by the Brig Harp, just before going to press, we learn that the Brig General Pierce, which sailed from Savannah, with 163 emigrants, the 16th December last, had arrived at the port of Greenville. But as

we have no letters from Greenville, we have no further information about that expedition. We give this notice in our present number, that the friends of the emigrants may be informed of the safe arrival in Liberia of the expedition.

**The Spring Expedition.**

THE fine ship *Sophia Walker* has been chartered for our regular spring expedition. Arrangements are now (April 26) in progress to dispatch her from Baltimore, the 29th April, if possible, with the emigrants to sail from that port. At Norfolk, more emigrants will embark; and the ship will then proceed to Savannah, to receive those who are to sail from that port.

The whole number will probably exceed two hundred and fifty; a list of whose names, &c., will appear in the Repository for June or July. Drs. Laing and Snowden, two young colored men, who were educated under the auspices of the Mass. Colonization Society, for the profession in Liberia, will sail in this vessel; also several missionaries.

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1854.*

<b>MAINE.</b>		
<i>Maine</i> —A "Widow's Mite" \$10 ; a Maine Lady, resident at the South, \$1 ; by Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D. ....	11 00	\$30, to constitute J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., of New York, a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 30 00
<i>Bath</i> —Bath Colonization Society, a donation, by Freeman Clark, Esq., Treasurer.....	15 00	<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq., \$30, to constitute Miss Emily B. Woodward, a life member of the Am Col. Soc..... 30 00
	26 00	<i>Worcester</i> —John A. Dana, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. by Rev. C. D. Rice..... 30 00
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		
<i>Keene</i> —Mrs. K. B. Appleton, by Rev. William O. White.....	30 00	<i>Boston</i> —Hon. Wm. Appleton, \$2,400 ; to be expended in de- fraying one half of the expense
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
<i>Falmouth</i> —John Jenkins, Esq.,		

of colonizing eighty of the slaves  
of Montgomery Bell, Esq., of  
Tennessee..... 2,400 00

2,490 00

### CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

*Hartford*—Rev. N. S. Wheaton,  
D. D., Judge Parsons, Alfred  
Smith, Esq., Loyal Wilcox,  
each \$25; Bishop Brownell, T.  
Belknap, Erastus Collins, T.  
K. Brace, Tertius Wadsworth,  
D. P. Crosby, Hungerford &  
Cone, Edward G. Howe, E.  
N. Kellogg, R. Mather, E. T.  
Smith, A. W. Butler, W. T.  
Lee, Jno. L. Boswell, George  
Beach, C. C. Lyman, Cash,  
D. F. Robinson, H. A. Per-  
kins, Woodruff & Beach, Lucius  
Barbour, David Watkinson,  
Calvin Day, each \$10; Misses  
Seymour, Goodwin & Co.,  
each \$6; S. G. Savage, C. N.  
Northam, S. S. Ward, Cash,  
Charles Hosmer, D. Phillips,  
J. F. Judd, D. Clark, Capt.  
Flower, Dudley Buck, James  
Goodwin, Cash, Henry Keney,  
E. Taylor, J. Allyn, H. H.  
Barbour, Esq., Elisha Colt, J.  
Warburton, W. W. House, E.  
Bolles, T. M. Allyn, C. Spen-  
cer, S. A. White, Chauncy  
Ives, Wm. L. Collins, H.  
Fitch, Rev. W. W. Turner,  
N. Case, E. Fessenden, Chester  
Adams, C. H. Brainard, M.  
W. Chapin, Rev. E. R. Beadle,  
Thomas Day, D. Wesson, L.  
Ives, J. Trumbull, each \$5;  
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Geo. W. Moore, D. Hillyer,  
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bert Day, J. S. Curtis, H. L.  
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A. Gill, H. E. Robins & Co., J.  
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ley, J. G. Mix, T. D. & S.  
Boardman, Rev. A. C. Bald-  
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S. Bronson, H. Schulze, Mrs.  
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By Rev. John B. Pinney:—  
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Total Contributions.....	\$1,210 11	
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	4 27	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> — <i>Centre Brook</i> —Dea. Wm. Redfield, \$1, for Repository for 1854.....		
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	18 00	
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	1 00	
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Total Repository.....	54 27	
Total Contributions.....	1,210 11	
Total on Account of Emigrants.....	2,400 00	
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	<b>\$3,664 38</b>	

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1854.

[No. 6.

[From the National Intelligencer.]  
**Communication with Liberia.**

An adjourned meeting of friends of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, on Friday evening, April 21, 1854, to receive the report of a committee on the subject of establishing a regular line of communication by steam or otherwise between this country and the Republic of Liberia, Hon. Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, in the chair.

The proceedings of the evening were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The Presiding Officer remarked that the purpose for which the present meeting had been called was so generally known and so well understood that it was scarcely necessary to say anything by way of explanation. He would, however, take leave to observe that the proposed plan for establishing a permanent mode of intercourse between this country and Africa, by means of steam vessels or other ships, to sail at regular stated times, was one which had been so much approved by many gentlemen well able to form a correct opinion on the subject, that he could not but hope it would not only receive the unanimous support of the present meeting, but would commend itself to the patronage of the friends of colonization throughout the Union. When we remember the many discouraging circumstances under which the society had commenced, and against which it had still, in some degree, to struggle, he thought every measure was

worthy of a careful consideration which might have the tendency of giving it a larger measure of the public sympathy. It had done a great deal; it could do much more; and he doubted not that the time would come when its establishment would be acknowledged as one of the greatest events of the present century. But the noble results to which it looked forward could not be fully and successfully accomplished without the means of frequent, certain, and regular communication with the African continent: a communication which should be accomplished by means of steam vessels or other ships, to form a permanent line, with stated times of sailing, publicly known on both sides of the ocean.

But he would not go into the merits of the proposed plan, because he understood that a series of resolutions had been prepared to be presented by several gentlemen who had consented to address the meeting, and who, it was to be presumed, were fully prepared to explain and to advocate them.

Mr. SEATON, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, after a brief explanation of certain modifications made by the committee to the original draft presented to the last meeting, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the view of this meeting the American Colonization Society merits the general support of all the good people of these United States; and that the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, secures prospectively immense

benefits to this country and to the African race.

2. *Resolved*, That the establishment of regular communication, by steam or otherwise, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, between this country and Liberia, is an object of immediate and vast importance, worthy of the prompt, united, and liberal aid of all its friends.

3. *Resolved*, That, while this meeting would regard it as eminently wise and judicious for Congress and the State Legislatures to make appropriations in aid of this object, its most confident reliance for success at present is on the benevolence of the country : and animated by many recent instances of noble munificence by individuals, and by the recollection of what was done in a few months by our countrymen for the relief of Ireland, they appeal to the people of the United States, at a period of well-nigh unexampled prosperity, vigorously to unite their exertions and raise one hundred thousand dollars or more for the accomplishment of this great work of humanity.

4. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the friends of the object in our sister cities throughout the Union to adopt the most effectual measures (by the appointment of committees or otherwise) for securing donations for its accomplishment.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to obtain such aid as our generous fellow-citizens and gentlemen now in this city from different sections of the Union may be pleased to bestow, in order that the work may be commenced in a manner worthy of the character and immortal name of our city and of the capital of the country ; and that the said committee be authorized to take measures for obtaining contributions for the same object in other sections of the Union.

The resolutions having been read :

Mr. SEATON said that, with the explanation he had offered of the views of the committee, he should give place to some of the eloquent gentlemen who had kindly consented to speak in support of the object of the meeting ; but before doing so begged to add a few words.

It happens (said Mr. S.) that I am, with the exception of but one gentleman, who is by ill health, I regret to say, prevented from being present, the sole survivor of the few persons who assembled in a hotel in this city in December, 1816, to adopt measures for forming the Coloniza-

tion Society which now exists. At that meeting the great statesman of the West, HENRY CLAY, presided—statesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly an American statesman, in the most enlarged sense of the term, whose affections and aims comprehended every section of his country and every interest connected with its honor and welfare.

That meeting formed the nucleus of the American Colonization Society. It was composed of a few gentlemen, conspicuous among whom, besides the illustrious chairman, was, I remember, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Elias B. Caldwell, of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey. Sir, every individual who composed that meeting, with one exception besides myself, has been long since called to another world. Clay is gone, Randolph is gone, Caldwell is gone, and but two remain now to witness, after the expiration of nearly forty years, the success of the great scheme the foundations of which were at that time laid. The patriotic and philanthropic object which they had in view most of them indeed lived to see advancing prosperously. The small seed which was then planted was nourished and watered until it vegetated, and, though its growth was long impeded by difficulties, it struggled on, until it has become a majestic tree, far exceeding in stateliness and grandeur the anticipations of its founders.

Simply and distinctly as its original purpose was announced, the association suffered opposition and obstruction from a misconception of its nature and object. In the South it encountered prejudice from an idea that it was designed, directly or indirectly, to operate on the institution of slavery ; in the North it encountered the enmity of fanatics because it disavowed any interference with slavery and refused any abolition purposes ; they conceived that philanthropy towards the negro race consisted solely in emancipation. Thus the association long had to make head against these counter influences. But the support of the more enlightened, the more liberal, if not the more humane, fostered the scheme in its infancy, led it on in its youth, until, reaching the vigor of manhood, it is able to stand alone, and the colony of Liberia is now taking its place among independent civilized States. A regular government has long been established there, and their form of government is naturally republican. They, as a matter of course, copied the institutions which they had seen in operation among their

masters on this continent, and they have their President, their Legislature, their judiciary, their militia organization, their annual elections, and all the elements of an advanced civilization in full and orderly action. It is indeed remarkable, Mr. President, to observe how intelligently and faithfully these untutored descendants of Africa have carried with them to their distant home the political forms of our country; and while some of the oldest communities of Europe and America have attempted in vain the adoption of republican principles of government, the untutored manumitted blacks of the United States have successfully and firmly transplanted on the barbarous shores of their fatherland institutions which it seemed could only flourish among the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races.

I know, sir, that in its progress the Society has incidentally embraced an action more comprehensive than its original purpose contemplated, and as an incident that should constitute no objection to it in the South. But, apart from this, I found and find in its original purpose enough to enlist the sympathies of humanity. In its most restricted operation it proposed to benefit a degraded race by removal to a more congenial sphere, and by that removal to confer a public good on this country and an inappreciable ultimate blessing on the benighted and barbarous land to which they were to be transplanted. It was to try the great experiment, by one operation, of relieving our country of an evil and humanity of a reproach, and at the same time founding on an injured, barbarous continent a free, civilized, christian commonwealth.

This was a practical humanity, and the experiment has been crowned with a remarkable success. In the language of an able public journal, "it has transplanted the institutions, the habits of thought and action, the language and the literature of our country to Central Africa, to take, we doubt not, permanent root, and to obtain, in the end, a complete victory over the barbarism of the country. The present age has few things more worthy of attention than the growth of this negro commonwealth, with its institutions modelled strictly after our own, gradually increasing its population, gradually extending its borders, every year becoming more respected and feared by the barbarian tribes which surround it. Let a few generations pass, and, in all probability, it will possess an immense extent of sea coast on the Gulf of Guinea, with dominions reaching eastward to Abyssinia and northward to the

Great Desert. Here the African race, in the climate of its origin, may be expected, in a state of civilization, to find its fullest and most perfect physical and mental development."

Although the young colony is now competent to maintain itself, its growth needs help. The hundreds who offer or who are offered for removal thither from our shores require the establishment of an adequate and regular communication between the two continents. This regular communication has never yet been provided, and it is to take measures for this important object that the present meeting has been called and the public aid is invoked.

The Colonization cause now numbers amongst its friends the great body of the wise and good of this country and of every section of it; and with such favor and support it cannot fail to advance, with an accelerated pace, to the most entire success.

The Rev. Dr. BALCH rose and said that it gave him sincere pleasure to see gentlemen occupying high positions in the community present on this occasion and ready to give their sanction to the plans and efforts of the Colonization Society. There was no time when such a sanction from gentlemen bearing the scales of justice and imbued with a generous and extended philanthropy could be more welcome or more important. He had promised to submit a few remarks to the meeting here convened, but he could assure gentlemen that they should be as few as possible; for the objects of all popular speaking were to convince and to persuade; but in looking over this respectable assembly he did not see one whose mind, in reference to the general objects of the meeting, needed either to be convinced or persuaded. But the definite object immediately to be acted on required to be stated, as it had already been, justly and properly, from the Chair. The practical object in view was suitably to affect the tone and just sentiment of the country, so as to call out the benevolence and enterprise of our people, that the Society might be enabled to compass the special purpose of facilitating the means of intercourse between these United States and the western coast of Africa.

Dr. B. proceeded to remark that in his juvenile days he recollected nothing in classic story which so seized upon and interested his imagination as that famous expedition of the Greeks known as the Argonautic. The boat Argo had left the shores of Greece on a voyage to Colchis to bring back from thence the much de-

sired golden fleece. Critics had been greatly divided in opinion as to what had been meant by this golden fleece. It was supposed by some that it was a fleece stretched across certain auriferous brooks in Colchis for the purpose of collecting the golden pebbles borne down by the stream; but others had given to the story an allegorical interpretation, and had contended that it was the sight of new and interesting objects, the treasures of knowledge and the advantages of commerce, which constituted this memorable fleece. If the latter opinion were correct, he thought that something like the benefits secured for their country by these argonauts might be obtained in our own case by the establishment of a regular, certain, and rapid intercourse between a far distant and highly interesting country like Africa and our own land. The people of the United States from small beginnings had now grown into a vast empire; and they had it now in their power to try anew the expedient of the ancient Greeks, by sending a boat not to bring back, but to confer blessings and advantages of the highest order to the rude tribes of men scattered over the blighted continent of Africa. We could thus send to them *law*, which had been well denominated the voice of virtue and of order, and whose conservative and happy influence prevailed all the complex relations of civic society. We could send them *education*, that plastic former of the human mind. We could, to a certain extent, send them *literature*, that fertile source of pleasure and instruction. We could send them our arts and our *christianity*, that divine gift whose power and resistless force had revolutionized the whole Roman Empire, and planted its triumphs beside the throne of the Cæsars. Gifts like these would prove in Africa as they had throughout the habitable world, the best means of assuaging human sorrow, taming the rudeness of the savage man, and softening and embellishing the entire condition of human society. It was true that at present Liberia was not fully prepared to relish the charm which mental cultivation and its consequent refinement threw around life. He had to do only with its stern realities, and all her pursuits were controlled by the necessities of her condition. But let us look back to our own comparatively humble origin, and to the feeble germs of civilization planted on these shores during the reign of James the First. We had endured a long and laborious servitude while hewing away the wilderness and establishing our home in a

wild and hostile clime; but see how it had been succeeded by ease, abundance, and every elegant art; and so it would be with the infant republic now planted on the dark shore of the African continent.

For these reasons, as well as others which might be assigned, Dr. B. was ready to concur in every measure to secure the interesting object which had convened them this evening. He believed in his honest conscience that it was our duty to make the attempt proposed. The power of steam was felt over the entire world, in the Baltic, in the Thames, in the Clydes, on the lakes of Switzerland, on Lake Lemman, every where. It possessed and manifested a kind of omnipresent power, and therefore the plan contemplated its adoption in the mode of intercourse to be established between the two continents. Let us make the experiment, and see whether the people of the United States would not give us their aid and effectual co-operation in a design which promised so much good to the colony we had planted and fostered till it had become a State, as well indeed as to the entire African coast and continent. While we sent them benefits such as those he had referred to, they could send us some precious fleece in return. It was gratifying to witness the growing products of their fertile soil. Then they were copying diligently our own theories of government, and were already in the enjoyment of many of our free institutions. We had ourselves been but copyists of more ancient nations. There had at one time existed in Greece not less than thirty-two distinct republics, including the Ionic on the Asiatic continent. We were ourselves now the exemplar for nations yet in their forming state. They had also adopted our christianity and had conceived the noble purpose of spreading it over the entire extent of that dark continent. The rays of its divine light were already striking far into the interior.

Dr. B. said he went heart and hand, from the inmost depths of his soul, for the colonization cause, and especially for the measure proposed by the resolutions. Indeed in reviewing his own past life, he was astonished to reflect how little labor he had bestowed on a cause he so entirely approved. It was true he had acted as a sort of missionary in its behalf; he had traversed the mountain peaks of Virginia from morning light to the evening shade in endeavoring to advance its interests; but all the exertions and all the advance which had yet been made seemed as nothing when he looked at the consequences likely to result

from the adoption of the plan now proposed. It could not but be followed by results the most benign.

The Rev. Mr. GURLEY said he had not risen to make a speech, but because it had been the opinion of the committee that one of the resolutions they had prepared ought to be presented to the meeting separately from the rest. This resolution he now rose to submit. It was known to some that he had been many years somewhat connected with the cause of the American Colonization Society, and he had always believed it to be competent to the General Government to appropriate money from the Treasury in aid of that cause, nor could he believe that it would be long before something of that kind would be done. But it would be unwise in the Society to wait for any such result; its claims had been pressed before both the General and several of the State Governments, and he regretted to say thus far without success. Meanwhile there was a pressing need for a regular and certain mode of communication with Liberia and the adjacent coast. One of the officers of the Society, whose labors, zeal, and devoted services in its behalf had been invaluable, had expressed to Mr. G. the deepest interest in the scheme now under consideration, and the same feeling he knew possessed and animated our excellent secretary. Every one knew what had already been accomplished by the public liberality to the colonization cause, and he still looked with confidence to the beneficence of American Christianity in its behalf. He had calculated that there were in these United States at least two hundred churches who could well afford to give a thousand dollars each to make their several pastors directors for life. Were that accomplished what a mass of moral power would be secured in aid of every noble design for Africa's welfare! If three or four of the societies in this District would make a commencement he had not a doubt their example would be followed by all our great cities both to the North and to the South.

*Resolved*, That it be respectfully suggested to the officers of wealthy churches in our cities and large towns to invite a contribution from each of one thousand dollars towards the enterprise, (by which their pastors or others whom they might be pleased to honor might be constituted directors for life of the Society,) and to all churches or religious societies to make such contributions as their means may permit to the object.

The Rev. STUART ROBINSON said that, on reflection, after having promised to attend here to-night, he considered it a most unreasonable request to make by any man that he should "speak fifteen or twenty minutes on colonization," as Mr. Gurley had requested him to do on this occasion. This is not one of the twenty-minute subjects. Originating at first with the great minds who founded this republic—great in its own intrinsic nature, great in all its general views, great in all its detailed branches—this scheme of African colonization has not a single minor twenty-minute point in it. Like the huge mastodon, or those remains of a former giant animal existence, the "disjecta membra," a single limb, a horn, a tusk of the mighty skeleton, is a full load for an ordinary man. It was not his purpose to demand more time, however, but, instead of a speech on the subject, to talk twenty minutes about this specific scheme with a view to which we now meet.

There is more involved here than a mere question of building a boat. This is a germinal proposition and a great representative idea, this regular line of communication with Liberia. A great man has said "words are things." It is true also that things are often words, great expressive words: and one of this sort is this thing of a regular packet-ship to Liberia. This project is representative of a great step onward, implying at the same time a great step, the great step already made. An empire has been founded, an asylum opened. Now, shall we be able to bring that asylum practically within reach of those for whom it was intended? On this question we propose to go before the christian and philanthropic people of the country. Of this general purpose, to make the asylum in Liberia accessible to the colored man, this project to "build a boat" is the representative. What are the prospects of success? Rather what are the necessary elements of success in such a call upon the public? It must be shown that the cause in whose behalf we appear is important; that it has the elements of character to strike favorably the public mind; that it will likely be perseveringly carried on in spite of obstacles; that it is feasible, not visionary; that the liberal aid of the benevolent is absolutely necessary to accomplish its results.

Now as to the importance of this general scheme of colonization, the more reflecting of the people need little proof. In fact, this American Colonization Society in this regard is itself most remarkably one of

those things that are words. It stands forth expressive of the two great ideas which, either articulate or inarticulate, cherished or hated, have ever imbedded themselves in the minds of the American people: first, the immense and alarming unimportance of this question of the African race in our country demanding something to be done; and, secondly, of a separation of the races ultimately as some how the only reasonable solution of the difficulty. This is the true state of the case as to the feeling of the country; out of this grows all the agitations and fears that trouble us. The question of the African race amongst us is felt to be the grand sphynx riddle of our national existence which we must solve or perish; and all reliefs and remedies that fall short of a separation of the races, however well in themselves, however wise to soothe skilfully the alarm and agitation, are felt by reflecting men not to have reached the ultimate question. All your Missouri compromises, and compromises of 1850, and Nebraska bill of 1854, wise as they have been, and may be, as great national measures of peace, incidentally only effect the great question. Even when they shall have accomplished all the results of their most sanguine friends, yet confessedly have not yet solved the great riddle. The people, therefore, need little labor to convince them of the importance of the general thing proposed to be done. In regard to the next cited requisite to a successful appeal to the public, there are in some points of view not so strong grounds of hope. This cause, less than any other enterprise of humanity, is adapted to strike the current of popular feeling of the times. It is too vast in its scope to be fully understood at a glance, too slow in its returns of the "pearl cast upon the waters" to keep alive popular excitement in its favor, too moderate in its tone to satisfy the intensive zeal for thorough-going radicalism. Hence, hereafter, as heretofore, we may meet with popular disfavor, occasionally taking advantage of the deep-seated uneasiness of the general mind to which I have referred; the waves of popular fanaticism may run high against this course under the blasts of some Boreas Thompson or other wind-god. And then also we may expect a lagging of zeal and impatience of the results of this work in an age pre-eminently distinguished by its passion for "small profits and quick returns" in the way of benevolent effort. Nay, this passion will be found not to confine itself to the popular sentiment merely, but in the higher walks of ambition. How little now is found of

the spirit of Lord Bacon, "as to my fame I leave it to foreign nations and future ages." Just as we plant for shade and ornament the locust tree, but too typical of the spirit of our times—the locust tree, whose leaves are latest to put forth as shelter from the sun of early summer, and first to fall and refuse any longer relief from the later suns of autumn, and more than all, which, with its surface-loving roots, topples over upon the first blast of the summer squalls—yet still we cherish the locust, because "it comes quick."

But, while this great work must labor against difficulties from these quarters, it has the advantage of an appeal to all those higher and more reliable grounds of action which are peculiar to the christian and the philanthropist—that strong confidence in God's promise and providence which, having done our duty, can patiently wait, or rather which, feeling impelled on as by some higher impulse than external excitement, can courageously work even amid discouragements; that, in the true spirit of the Jerusalem night-watchman, surrounded by desolations of his country, when the enemy scoffs and rails, saying "Watchman, what now of the night?" can courageously shout back, "The morning cometh, dark as it now is." The Son of God's providence will be sure to keep his appointment. This is the spirit which has worked out all the world's spoken epics, all the world's acted heroisms. This is pre-eminently the spirit which has sustained the great cause of African colonization in its innumerable darkneses hitherto, and can again sustain it in its time to come. If this scheme of benevolence seems to be of too slow growth for the spirit of our times, then let us remember that all great purposes of God are apt to be thus. The great scheme of redemption for our race, as a scheme, developed very slowly as men would view it. Just as the great oak is in the acorn, so this scheme of salvation was enveloped in the germinal promise, "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," and planted in the clods of the wasted paradise to germinate and expand, and reach its full development after four thousand years.

But, after all, there has been no slowness of growth in this enterprise which should discourage even the most sanguine. In the lifetime of one generation a State has been organized of ten thousand emigrants, and embracing two hundred and fifty thousand native people. Had the colony

grown faster would it have exhibited now that strongly-knit frame which excites the world's admiration?

I have not time to discuss the question of the feasibility of promoting general emigration of the free people of color; it needs no longer to be discussed. The hardest work has been done in opening an asylum; we can surely do the easier. The wonderful events in our own country's history during ten years past have turned into derision the scoffs of those who once denounced general colonization as visionary. The very pauperism of Europe has colonized across the Atlantic in ten years past not only more than all the free, but more than all the free and slave population of our country combined. Once open equal facilities to Liberia, and the very colonists themselves will soon send and bring thousands to Liberia, under the impulse of that same feeling which raises those wonderful amounts which hardy Irish laborers now annually raise as a colonization fund to bring over to them family and friends. A word as to the necessity of this appeal to the benevolent of the country in behalf of this work. Why not appeal to the Government at once? In brief, we cannot afford to wait the slow and necessarily cautious action of Government. This must be done to prepare the way for aid and help from Government.

The Hon. Mr. SCHENCK (late Minister to Brazil) observed that his excellent friend (Mr. Gurley), who was himself an old and efficient workman in this cause, seemed so determined to commit Mr. S. for a speech that he could not find it in his heart to refuse. He regretted he had done so; for he did not feel as if he could carry one of those bones his reverend friend (Mr. Robinson) had talked about; no, not even a single tusk of the mastodon. Yet as he was one of the committee who had reported the resolutions now before the meeting, and as the other remaining members of it had not addressed them, he felt himself called on to say a few words.

The reminiscence called up by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Seaton) connected with the origin of the society could not fail to have been felt by every one who listened to them as fraught with the deepest interest. He had told them about the sixteen persons who, forty years since had proposed the formation of such a society as an experiment to see what could be done. It was no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact. The little seed then sown had grown up and spread its goodly branches far and wide. Instead of a feeble

colony, problematical even in its existence for any long period, when we turned our eyes across the ocean we now behold a full-grown Republic, which had enjoyed all the blessings of a free Government for six years, which had been recognized by other nations, and had taken its place among the sister republics of the world.

They had met on the present occasion to consider on the means of establishing a regular and permanent communication with that people who had been so long under the fostering care of this society, and in whose prosperity we all feel so deep an interest. For himself he could contribute little to this good work, save the expression of his deep and well-settled conviction of its extreme importance as a means of still further increasing the prosperity and progress of the infant republic.

The first in the series of resolutions which had been reported for the action of the present meeting spoke of the interest which this country had in the welfare of the other; and it was a truth not as fully realized and as often adverted to as it deserved to be. A close, regular, and frequent intercourse between them was as important in its practical results to our own land as to Africa, from its tendency to promote harmony and a brotherly feeling between different sections of our wide-spread republic. Its bearing on a delicate and difficult question of policy among ourselves was obvious; and this alone was well worthy of all the effort and all the expenditure which it might cost to accomplish the purpose proposed.

Mr. S. said that his friends were aware that he had been absent for the last three years from the United States on public service, and this was the first time since his return that he had enjoyed the pleasure of looking on an American audience. The Colonization Society, with all its objects and plans, was an American interest; and the scheme now proposed for consideration was in an especial manner a purely American measure, from its influence at home. By colonizing our free colored population and establishing them, with a Government of their own, upon the coast of Africa, we laid hold, boldly and effectively, upon a subject which from any other position was not to be touched or approached but with the utmost risk of stirring up all the angry feelings of the human bosom. It dealt with the great question of the disposal of our colored population, and proposed the means by which the whole difficulty connected with it might at once be fully met and effectually removed.



Let any other subject be shown, of like delicacy and like importance, in which all portions of the country could concur and heartily unite but this one of colonizing our colored people on the shores of their native continent. Here there was no sectional difficulty. There was no Mason and Dixon's line in Liberia, no Nebraska bill, no Wilmot proviso, to mingle the elements of strife and disunion with this question. You, sir, (addressing Judge WAYNE, who occupied the chair,) you, sir, are from the far South, where this population has its more immediate seat, and where every thing relating to it is most sensitively felt. I am from a region where all the habits and all the feelings of the people are in the most decided hostility to the very existence of the institution which is yet in great strength in every Southern State; and yet we can strike hands in friendly union and meet each other on this common and strictly neutral ground. Look at the original organization of the Society itself. That great statesman so recently lost to the country he loved—a statesman whose name was never to be pronounced without a feeling of grateful reverence—had presided at its first meeting and lent to the design his powerful personal influence. He was from a slave State, while his compeer and coadjutor, Judge McLEAN, was from the slavery-hating State of Ohio. Yet they concurred in counsels and were united in effort and in action, and so were the Latrobes, and the Whittleseys, and the Corwins, and men from all parts of the Union at the present day. They could all meet on a common ground and could act together, because they were thoroughly agreed in their views about the thing to be done. He therefore took the ground that a measure like that before this meeting, tending as it did to further the designs and purposes for which the Society had originally been formed, was in the strongest sense of the term a *most American measure*.

The particular object for which this meeting had been convened was the establishment of a regular line of communication with the coast of Africa by steam or other means, with a view to promote the common interests and augment the friendly relations already existing between the two republics. It surely needed no argument to show that a communication regular, certain, and at regular periods was infinitely to be preferred to those irregular, casual, and uncertain means, obtained at hazard and starting at no regular or certain periods, by which emigrants had thus far found their way to Liberia. Let the

free colored man who was master of his own means and his own time once know that on a fixed and regularly recurring day in each month or each two months a liner would leave our shores for the African coast, how much oftener should we find him ready and desirous of making the voyage. And if the slave owner in the South possessed the same certainty, how much oftener would he be found indulging his benevolent feelings in emancipating those who were in bondage and providing them with a house in the land of their fathers. It would happen in this as it did in all other cases, that a knowledge of the facility of effecting any design had a natural tendency to induce a man to engage in it. Suppose, for illustration, that between this metropolis and the neighboring city of Baltimore, instead of a train or several trains starting at fixed and generally known hours from either city, as now, there was nothing but casual, occasional, uncertain, and irregular means of intercommunication, how much less intercourse would in fact take place? It was a universal conviction, derived from every day's observation, that the recent increase in the facilities of travelling had immensely increased the number of travellers. There were a hundred thousand persons who crossed the Atlantic now where one has crossed it in the last century. So it would be in the present case. On this point Mr. S. said he had some personal experience. There were now regular lines of communication between Rio Janeiro and several ports in Great Britain. Before their establishment, when there were no means of passing from one country to the other but the occasional and uncertain sailing of a merchant vessel, it often happened that, after a month's advertisement of her day of sailing, but some four passengers could be obtained. But now you must speak many weeks beforehand or you could not secure a passage, and the same vessels which formerly started with but four cabin passengers now often sailed with more than sixty. And so notorious and so certain had this increase been that it had led to the establishment of five other lines to different parts of Europe. There was now, besides the first line to Southampton, another to Liverpool, another to the Mediterranean, another to Havre, and another was proposed, though not yet fully arranged. So it would eventually prove with passenger and freight lines to Africa, though, of course, not in so short a period of time. If the sight of the means at hand often prompted men to the commission of

evil deeds, why might it not prompt to the achievement of a good purpose as well? Trade was everywhere augmented by the facilities afforded for it. How was this desirable object to be effected without aid from either the National or the State Governments? He replied, by a firm reliance on and a strong appeal to the benevolence and bounty of the American people.

But ought we to give up all hope of aid from the National Government? He thought not. No one, after the able and lucid argument recently delivered by the honorable gentleman now in the chair, could retain the shadow of a doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress to grant such aid. And why should its fostering hand be withheld from a design so patriotic and so fully sanctioned by experiment? Look at what it had been doing for other objects of public interest. Within a few days an ample donation of lands had been granted to provide asylums for the indigent insane, and the question thus settled that it was held constitutional in Congress to give of the public means to mitigate the miserable condition of those bereft of reason. Lands had in like manner been largely granted to aid the general interests of education, especially in the new States. Lands, too, had been given in some of the States to contribute to the support of the clergy; colleges had been amply endowed; money had been appropriated to facilitate the removal of the Indian tribes. Now, why did the case of the red man appeal more strongly to the consideration and the bounty of the Government than the case of the black man? Look at our relations to the two. We found the Indian here on his native soil. We had compelled him by our advancing settlements to retire further and further into the depths of the forest, and we had provided the means of his removal, besides granting him large annuities to ameliorate the hardship of his condition. But what had been the conduct of the Indian under this coercion at our hands? He had turned on his invaders, and his tomahawk and scalping knife had marked the track of his retiring footsteps with the blood of his oppressors. Not so the poor negro. He had been to us a meek, a patient, and a most useful servant. And what had been done for him? If the wild and ferocious savage, who waylaid our trains upon the prairie and fell in vengeance on the cabin of the pioneer, was to be considered and provided for, had not the black man, who had borne our burdens and tilled our fields, a much stronger claim?

Mr. S. observed, in conclusion, that he hoped when these resolutions should be adopted, as he doubted not they would be with great unanimity, that they would not be permitted to end there; but that a committee would be appointed, who should go to work with spirit and determined effort, and that liberal contributions would be collected from every portion of the Union; for he did conscientiously believe that, great and noble as were the objects and had been the achievements of the Colonization Society, nothing from the beginning of its history to this hour had equalled in practical importance the measure now proposed for adoption.

The honorable CHAIRMAN now said that the lateness of the hour forbade him to detain the meeting, although there were some considerations having a bearing on this subject which he should like to present. He concurred with his friend on the right (Mr. Robinson) that the current of Christian benevolence throughout this country presented a better ground of reliance than the course of capricious and irregular legislation; yet it was also proper that the aid of the National and State legislation should be accorded; and if wisely and properly sought he doubted not that it would yet be extended in aid of the efforts of private beneficence. Convinced as he was that the Constitution conferred the legislative power, and that the same measure of success could not be looked for without Governmental aid, he hoped that aid, in all the departments of the Government, would be solicited.

The minds of those present had been directed to obligations so much higher and more sacred that he should not advert to those he was about briefly to mention was he not aware that they exerted a practical influence on men which the obligations of christian benevolence, however higher and more sacred, could not and did not meet. National pride, whatever might be said of its inherent nature, did nevertheless form a great element in all national virtue. What comparatively would Liberia have attained had not its powerful influence been felt in carrying out the undertaking and pushing it onward to completion? And here he would say that so much had already been accomplished that if we should now refuse to follow up the advantages already gained, the interest and the enterprise of European Powers would come in and take all out of our hands. Liberia was emphatically a creation of our own, and all that foreign nations had done toward its advancement had been done from a benevo-

lance purely selfish. The nationality of the Liberia Republic had not only been acknowledged, but means had been granted for establishing and giving it permanency and strength. England had presented it with a public vessel: and though this might be said to be an act merely of the government, the act had received the sanction and approbation of the British nation. France, in like manner, had voted it a thousand stand of arms, with the accompanying equipments. Belgium had acknowledged the Liberian Government. Why had all this been done? Because Liberia presented a most extraordinary specimen of the progress of human civilization. When before, in all the annals of history, could we find the instance of a Republic of ten thousand inhabitants, with an acknowledged control over two hundred thousand more, being raised up and established within the same brief period? Yet such was the condition of the Republic of Liberia at this hour. She not only adjusted the differences of the rude surrounding tribes by treaties, restraining their wild ferocious passions and checking those influences which led to war, but within the last six months a signal proof had occurred of the recognition by distant hordes of the native population of the authority she exerted over them. Two of the native tribes had gone to war chiefly with a view to the capture of prisoners intended to meet and to supply the demand for subjects of the mistaken policy of apprenticeship, (and he ought to take this opportunity of expressing the opinion that it was a mistaken policy, resting on erroneous premises, and leading to a disastrous disappointment in its practical results.) In the course of this desolating contest towns had been burnt and murders and barbarities of all sorts had been rife among the miserable inhabitants on both sides. The Governor of Liberia had enjoined the parties to abstain from the further prosecution of the war, and that if they refused compliance they would be restrained by a force they could not resist. The chiefs who had originally stirred up

the strife from motives of personal avarice and ambition had refused to comply, in consequence of which the threatened military force had been sent, the refractory leaders had been seized and brought to Monrovia and there imprisoned, and the transaction had been approved and acquiesced in by the surrounding population, numbering not less than 200,000.

If results like these were desired, the way to secure them was to strengthen that government by increasing its means of communication with this country.

The elements of war seemed to have been put in motion almost throughout the European world; we should ourselves not be involved in the approaching contest if we were prudent, but in interests would. This work should therefore be begun at once under our national auspices, and the national flag should be considered as its protection.

But the lateness of the hour admonished him not to continue this course of remark. In presenting these considerations he had done what he conceived to be a duty. They were considerations of a worldly nature, it was true, but in a world like ours it was very important to keep such considerations in view and to act upon them.

The resolutions having once more been read, the question was put from the chair, and they were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution, the chairman of the meeting appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz:

HON. JOHN W. MAURY.  
W. W. SEATON, Esq.  
HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.  
PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq.  
WM. L. HODGE, Esq.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.  
ARTHUR J. STANSBURY, *Secretary.*

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

**A Matter worthy of some Attention and Correction.**

In recent Nos. of several Colonization prints and in the miscellaneous and commercial papers of the day, we notice a series of resolutions passed by the emigrants on

board the *Isla de Cuba*, when near their port of destination, expressive of their thanks to the officers of the vessel and their sense of gratitude to the Agents of the Society through

whose instrumentality they were induced to emigrate to Liberia, &c.— Among others was the following :

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our friends in the North who may wish at any time to emigrate to Africa, to secure their passage from the port of New York, both for convenience and comfort, and the greater facilities for obtaining every thing necessary for the passage and for trade.

Of a like character, although more exceptionable, was a passage in a letter from Mr. J. B. Jordon, of Liberia, some months since, which also went the rounds of the press. In speaking of an emigrant he says, "he must sail from New York, or he may be bothered by the connivance of some of the little big men attached to the Colonization Society who are sometimes called upon to act." This passage we had occasion to notice when publishing the letter of which it was a part. Other statements of the kind, perhaps less calculated to do injury to the cause, we have not unfrequently met with.

Now what inference must any one draw from expressions like the above, published without comment or with approving comment in colonization papers issued under the patronage of State Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society? Nothing less than this, that, in other ports, than New York, emigrants are subject to imposition or bad treatment from the officers of the American Colonization Society; that in other ports they cannot obtain the necessaries and conveniences for the passage and for trade; in fact that in other ports, they are not so well cared for by those on whom devolves the preparation of their outfit. Now were these things so, is it policy or in good taste to publish it, to declare to the world that the American Colonization Society permits outrage

and injustice to emigrants confided to its charge, or who have voluntarily placed themselves under its care? We think not, decidedly.— If an evil of such magnitude exists, let speedy and efficient measures be taken to remedy it. But we hesitate not to say, that, the assumptions in the articles copied above, and in others referred to, are in the main incorrect, and this we feel bound to declare, so far as the Maryland State Colonization Society is concerned. As to the providing emigrants with an outfit, clothing, provisions, &c. for the voyage, and for future use in Africa, the Maryland State Society has done all, and more than it ever promised, quite as much as the good of the emigrant required, and when the first instance is presented of an emigrant's being *bothered by little great men*, connected with *this* Society, we shall be ready to redress the grievance. If the Agent of the American Colonization Society does not provide as well for the emigrants, as that of any of its auxiliaries, the facts ought to be known and different arrangements made. A tariff of outfit should be established and all should fare alike, who are alike dependant on the same Society for support. One Agent should not be lavish of the funds of the Society, while another is forced to practice the strictest economy. We say this matter deserves attention and correction.

Another point in this connection is worthy of note. The impression prevails at the north that it is not safe for a colored man to visit Baltimore for the purpose of emigration, and during the present month Dr. Snowden, of Boston, who is to sail in the *Sophia Walker*, came as far as Philadelphia on his way here to make arrangements for his passage, but was informed there that he could

not come with safety, and the Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society wrote, expressly to ascertain if Drs. Snowden and Laing could embark from this port without risk of forfeiting their personal liberty.—Now all apprehensions of this kind are entirely unfounded. Emigrants come here without let or hindrance, for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, from almost every free State in the Union. They can, if they please, also return hence to the north or west by giving evidence to the agents of public conveyances of their freedom or right to travel.—These facts should be made public through the Colonization and other prints friendly to the cause.

The letter from J. B. Jordon, to which reference is made in the foregoing article, was addressed to a colored man in Cincinnati, and first appeared in the *Times*, of that city. We saw it “going the rounds of the press;” but we regarded the witty insinuation of Mr. Jordon as

too small a matter to require special notice—simply an exhibition of feelings founded on a knowledge of kind treatment received in New York, and entire ignorance of the operations of dispatching expeditions from other ports, except, perhaps, from New Orleans, his former place of residence. We are not at all surprised that he should advise his friends to sail from the port whence he sailed, and to “come here,” (Monrovia,) his place of residence and business, in preference to sailing from any other port, or locating in any other part of Liberia. As to the unmeaning remark about “the connivance of some of the little big men attached to the Colonization Society,” we are quite willing to let that go for what it is worth.

ED. REPOS.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

#### Letter from Com. Mayo.

It is a highly encouraging fact, that every commanding officer of the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa, has commended Liberia. Perry, Read, Cooper, Lavallette, have spoken in its favor, as now does Commodore Mayo.

FLAG SHIP CONSTITUTION,  
At Sea, Dec. 23d, 1853.

SIR:—I have just completed a cruise which I was about to commence when I received your letter of the 23d of April, and I am now on my way to our Naval Depot at Port Praya, after a careful examination of the African Coast, between the English colonies on the North, of which Sierra Leone is the chief, and the Portuguese possessions South of the Equator,

of which Angola is the most important. I am, therefore, now better prepared to answer the question proposed in your letter, having purposely deferred my reply until my personal observation should enable me to speak advisedly.

As a citizen of Maryland—the State most prominent in the cause of Colonization—I have long felt the warmest interest in the only scheme which promised relief to the colored people of our country; and this interest was confirmed by my visit to Liberia, when in command of the frigate *Macedonian*, in the years 1843 and 1844. My more recent observations in this ship convince me that the efforts of the Colonization Societies have been crowned with the most substantial success, and that the results of their generous philanthropy is no longer doubtful.

No one who sees the American emigrant in the Liberian Legislature and Courts of Justice, performing the highest duties of a citizen with grave and decorous intelligence; no one who sees the ample provision for education indicated by the numerous schools, and the signs of religious culture attested by the many church edifices; no one who sees the proofs of prosperity exhibited by the erection of substantial and spacious brick houses, which are fast supplanting the cheaper structures of the early colonists, will fail to find abundant evidence of the improved condition of the black man, when transplanted to the land of his forefathers—while in the United States he must retain an inferior station in spite of the fanatical efforts of his false friends, the abolitionists.

I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa. Enterprise, industry and integrity will command success in this new home of the colored emigrant, and when the acclimating fever is over, (which is very little dangerous to those of African descent,) the climate is one of unusual salubrity.

It gives me great pleasure to find that the most cordial good feeling seems to exist at present between the missionaries and the colonial authorities, and that the most hearty co-operation has taken the place of the misunderstanding which, some years since, I was apprehensive might prove very injurious to both parties.

In reply to your several questions, I beg leave to say that I would consider any diversion from Liberia, of the means of the Colonization Society, extremely injudicious. It is too late to enquire whether some better place for the colony might not have been found; it is sufficient to know that in no other part of the Coast could the enterprise be prosecuted at present, with the same advantage, and that every dollar that can be raised, may be most satisfactorily applied to strengthening the colonies which have grown up under the patronage of our countrymen.

In relation to the slave trade, there is no doubt that it has been in a great measure suppressed, but cargoes are shipped from time to time, in spite of the vigilance of vessels of war, and it will unquestionably revive whenever the landing of slaves on the Coasts of Cuba and Brazil is any way facilitated. It is at present chiefly confined

to the immediate vicinity of the Congo and the ports of the King of Dahomey.

The American colonies have driven the slavers from a large portion of the Coast, once their favorite resort, and the increase of legitimate trade will prove one of the most powerful instruments for the suppression of this traffic.

The English have shown much wisdom in the establishment of their monthly line of steamers, and it is greatly to be regretted that our own government has not been authorized to avail itself of this method of securing a valuable branch of commerce, and affording aid to the cause of colonization.

You are quite right in supposing that the withdrawal of the American squadron would be attended with most injurious results. Our trade on this Coast would certainly be destroyed, our flag would be prostituted to the purposes of the slave trade, and the Liberia Colonists would lose the valuable influence which the presence of our ships of war exercises upon the minds of the natives.

It is much to be deplored that the want of small steamers in our Navy deprives this squadron of the greatest modern improvement in naval equipment, for these calm seas are peculiarly adapted to steam navigation. I am of opinion that it is very essential that the flag ship, at least, should be a steamer.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying, (as a southerner, and a slaveholder,) that every exertion should be used to get, at least, one or two hundred thousand dollars annually appropriated by congress to be applied in some way to carry out the laudible views of our different colonization societies, and if the abolitionists, (who I see by the papers have been attacking you, as well as myself,) would appropriate half the money they expend in aiding the runaway of our slaves, to the colonization society, they would stand some chance of getting to heaven.

I do not consider this letter confidential.

I am, dear sir,

Your ob't ser't,

I. MAYO,

Commander-in-Chief

U. S. Naval forces,

West Coast of Africa

To the Cor. Sec. Penn. Col. Society,

Philadelphia.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

## From Liberia.

WE have advices to the 25th of February, by the arrival of the Harp, at New York, from Monrovia. President Roberts, in a letter dated the day previous says, that affairs were prosperous throughout the country, and good health prevalent. By this vessel the Rev. Mr. McKay, who visited Liberia as an accredited agent from the State of Indiana, came passenger. He expresses himself highly satisfied with the evidences of prosperity, intelligence, and morality which he saw.

The subjoined letter from Rev. Mr. Williams came by this vessel.

MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA,  
February 21, 1854.

REV. J. MORRIS PHASE,

*Dear Sir*:—Thinking that you would think it time to hear from your Pennsylvania emigrants, I now take the favorable opportunity of penning you a few lines, hoping that they may find you in good health. We are all living, and all doing very well.

You no doubt have heard of our arrival here before this time. We came to anchor on the 19th of December, and all in good health, and were landed on the next day, and were happy to find that Mr. Jordan, to whose care we were assigned, had procured houses for all the families on the Cape, which was welcome news to us, as we had fears that we would be sent to the long house up the river. My family, twelve in number, are very comfortable in one house, and are very well satisfied with the arrangements and all the rest are also satisfied.

After getting to shore and seeing our families comfortable, we appointed a committee to explore and fix a place for our settlement, and after looking at the St. Paul's, we were much disappointed to find that the timber was not sufficient to justify our taking a mill to that region, and we turned our attention to the Junk country. We went over to see it, and found every facility that we wanted for carrying on the lumbering business at the head waters of the little Junk. There is as fine a forest of timber as the eye ever beheld. We proceeded down, and found that there was

any quantity. We went to Marshall, and there we have concluded to set the mill. We then went up what is called Farmington River, but it is in reality the main branch of the Junk, and after proceeding about twelve miles up, we selected a most beautiful site for our farming settlement. We went immediately to work to clear off some land and to get ready to put in a crop of rice, to prepare for living, and we hope to be able to get in about 10 or 12 acres; which if we succeed we will have rice enough to bread our company next year.

We have been much disappointed in not yet receiving our saw mill, and cannot imagine why it has not been sent. If the Shirley is wrecked why not send another vessel, and not keep us thus in suspense and also without employment for several of our men. If it does not soon get here, we will be compelled to lay it away until next dries, which will be a great loss to us. If we had her so as we could get her into operation by April, we could sell several thousand dollars worth of lumber during the rainy months. There is a number of buildings in contemplation that will all get us to saw for them, providing we are ready. The site selected for our mill is a very advantageous one. It is immediately at Marshall, and we have the advantage of three rivers to get our timber down. There is the Little Junk, and the Main Junk, and Little Bassa, all making out at the same bar, and connect together at this point. We will have to ship our lumber around to this place by sea, yet this is better with a certainty of plenty of timber.

We are doing a large and profitable business in the way of selling goods. Our sales count up much higher than we had any idea of when we opened, and the only drawback we are likely to have in this line, is the very slow way there is in getting goods from the states. We, the people of Liberia, want a vessel of our own, and we must have one. The Liberia Enterprise Company think strong about having one for themselves, and to procure one, I think very seriously of coming to the States in about two years if we have success in all our branches of business until that time. I believe that I have friends enough in Pennsylvania, to aid us, with what means we can raise of our own by that time, to procure us a small vessel to ply between this place and our old beloved City of Philadelphia.

While the colored people of the States who have money despise every thing that relates to this country, the Americans, the Dutch, the French, and the English, are making their fortunes by trading on this coast. Our harbor is continually full of vessels from different ports, and all make large sales to our merchants. In the last two weeks there have been several English merchants here and none of them took from here less than from two to three thousand dollars in specie. Why not some of the colored men of the States, who have capital, invest some of their means in this trade? I know not why, unless it is, because it is Liberia. They think that all who come to this country are fools, but we of Pennsylvania, will in a short time prove to all in the States who are the fools,—those who stay in the States to suffer slavery, or those who come

to Africa to have the fever for a time and then be freemen! I have now only been here two months, and I have enjoyed more real *Liberty* than I did in all my life before.

Our people have nearly all passed through their first attack of fever, and none of them have died, although several have had it very bad, and the worst case among our whole emigrants was my own daughter. Her life for several days was in some danger, but she has recovered far enough to be able to walk about the room, and I hope by care she is out of all danger. I myself had it, but it has not thus far done me any material harm with the exception of taking me down 10 or 11 lbs. but if I have only the gift of appetite I will soon repair the breach.

Very respectfully, yours,  
SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

#### Alexander High School.

It is pleasing to view the steady but silent progress of Liberia in literature and morals, aside from those other branches of improvement which is a nation's strength and glory. And well may those who have made Liberia their abode, rejoice in their home, humble though it be. Yet, it is humble in consideration of the magnificence of other countries; but a pleasing thought arises, pregnant with high encouragement, that Liberia is but in her infancy; her years are soon told, and the days of her prosperity are looming up in the distance and hastening onward, and will greet her in the bowers of peace and safety—for God stands up for her, and will defend her with his own Almighty arm. And when her enemies rise up against her, by his might he will vanquish them, and in peace and happiness Liberia will still go on. Her friends from far will come to espouse her cause, and speed her onward while her happy sons and daughters shall sing aloud for joy, for even now the signs of those days appear.

However some curious inquisitor may murmur and find fault, because he hears the report of the slanderer, like a volcano, belching out his spleen against her, because forsooth he does not wish her to prosper. But let me advise you, curious one, to pause a moment, and ask himself the question, was there ever a nation that sprung up into prosperity, without feeling the weight and sting of the tongue of slander? Let him but consider that Liberia is as a prodigy of the nineteenth century. This is not a far-fetched theory, but on a little reflection of her past history (i. e. if she can be said to have any past at all,) all judicious persons would acknowledge the fact, that all we affirm is true, and her own historian must in days yet unnumbered tell her story of sorrow and of joy.

There is a source from whence all the pagan and civilized world have ever drawn their strength and derived their glory—that is education; and Liberia is alive to this great purifying source; it is increasing with the country's growth and ad-



vancing into larger life every year this is an indication of no ordinary character of what we may hope for Africa, so long shrouded in gloom, as if the drapery of death had been decreed to hang over the land, as if to fright her timid inhabitants into the grave. It is plain to be seen that the gloom is now fast dissipating before the light of education. And while the light is thus on the wing, the teacher's motto to the scholar should be—

"Despair of nothing that you would attain,"  
Unwearied diligence your point will gain.

This is a choice sentence, and should be uppermost in the mind of every scholar, because the exercise of the faculties does but brighten their luster and quicken their powers, and as industry is a high proof of a bright intellect, with how much ardour should the youth in our institutions of learning, endeavor to develop their powers by close application—by steady habits and unremitted perseverance. This may be the better illustrated by the following verse :

"The art of building from the bee receive,  
Learn of the mole to plough, the worm to weave,  
Learn of the little nautilus to sail,  
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale."

To improve and expand is ours, as well as to limit and defeat. But to create a thought or a thing is hopeless and impossible.

It is seen here that education is the mind's own work, and where there is an opportunity afforded, industry is the harbinger of the expansion of the mind, and stands in a parallel ratio to the growth of intellect.

And when we take into consideration that in every human being there is an immortal mind, how very rational all this seems, for in immortality there is no stand still, but all is activity and industry, and the

stars in their course obey the great Creator's command, and are ever in motion, going on, singing in harmonious whirl.

The birds of the forest, the ant and the bee, with the planets keep time, and with joy meet the seasons of the year, and these are guides to the faithful student, and many a bright scholar adorns the literary page this day by observing and copying these works of God, which move before his eye, in such persevering industry and sacred harmony, &c.

And how ardent must the hope be that in the institutions of learning in Liberia there are many such bright sparks, who will in their day light a lamp in Africa, which shall never be put out, or even grow faint or dim, and we are encouraged to hope many good results for Liberia, emanating from her institutions of learning, by a visit to the commencement of the Alexander High School in this city under the tuition of the Rev. D. A. Wilson, M. A., on the 22d inst.

The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. and were continued until half past 2 P. M. in the following order: The school comprised classes—1, 2, & 3. The examinations were conducted in a very critical and interesting manner by the principal, as here arranged.

1. Orthography: 2. Geography: 3. Latin: 4. Arithmetic: 5. Theology.

1—The whole school being thrown into a spelling class, the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in this branch of their study highly commendable, and reflected much credit on their very indefatigable teacher.

2—In Geography, although the young gentlemen had not given any particular attention to that branch of study for some months, they acquitted themselves very respectably.

3—The examinations in this language were in Cæsar, and so critically conducted, that the purblind student could plainly

see that his teacher is fully able to land him on a higher shore. Here also the students deserved great praise, for their persevering industry, as well as reflecting much credit on their teacher.

4—The students sustained their examination in this branch also much to the credit of themselves and teacher; first orally, and then the showing on the board.

5—In this extensive and sublime study, there were various degrees of advancement exhibited, but on the whole the examination was creditably sustained, &c.

From what is seen even in this short review; we may be safely led to the conclusion, that Liberia is on the advance in the right way, and that soon it will be said in honor to her, that her scholars, her statesmen, her philosophers, and her schoolmasters, are all born in her, are all reared within herself, and Africa's own sons are her true and faithful guides, to all that is wise, just and good.

E. W. STOKES,  
*Rect. of St. Paul's Church.*

P. S. Since the above was written, a friend has suggested, that it would be a highly commendable act, if our schools were conducted under a plan something like manual labor institutions are conducted, it would add much more to the improvement of our youths, than the consuming the time of recess and vacation, in frivolous sports, which can by no means prove beneficial to them in after life.

This may be a very judicious consideration and would no doubt prove very beneficial to the scholar, as he would obtain a two-fold education almost at the same time, but it is a matter of no ordinary consideration, to properly point out the precise branches of employment, in which each should be engaged in order to future usefulness. However, as there is no difficulty that time and perseverance cannot overcome, I think the committee on schools could devise a scheme that would work well and be of signal benefit to the scholar. I therefor every readily submit the matter to their better judgment, and pray that God who knows all men and rules all things according to his sovereign will, may guide them to wise conclusions in all their deliberations. And that in all things they may promote the interests of our rising country. S.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer, March 7.]

### **The six Steam Frigates.**

IN accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the Committee on Naval Affairs has reported a bill to the House for the appropriation of five millions of dollars for the purpose of building six steam frigates, to be brought into service as soon as time will allow.—When these six armed steamers are freighted with the necessary stores and manned for sea service, they will each cost the government but little short of one thousand dollars per day; and, when this shall be extended through the period for which they shall be sea-worthy, averaging about twenty-five years, they will have consumed not less than fifty millions of dollars. This, added to the present annual expenses of the navy through a period of twenty-five

years, if they shall be years of *peace*, will, according to an estimate made by one whose experience in naval affairs renders him competent to make a close approximation to accuracy, not be less than TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. If at any time we shall be plunged into a foreign war, there can be no estimate made of the expenses. Is it not, then, a subject of appropriate enquiry what great end is had in view to justify an increasing drain of such immense magnitude on our national treasury? Will the end be of such importance to justify the means? Is civilization about to be carried to some barbarous land? Are the great interests of humanity to be promoted by bringing some cannibal race under the influence of a

christian nation, and that greatest of blessings CHRISTIANITY, given to some dark corner of the earth? If so, then the end will justify the means, even though our treasury be drained of its last cent. We repeat the enquiry, what new expedition will be fitted out, and what new coast will these frigates occupy? There is indeed more than a thousand miles of shore on the Pacific side of this continent demanding our protection; but surely such an increased armament is not needed in that direction. Has not now the time come when the United States navy can be made the medium through which civilization and the blessings of christianity can be conveyed all round the ocean shores of that long neglected land, down-trodden and abused Africa? Would it not be worth all it might cost? Would it not be a great and glorious work to bring the barbarians and savage tribes which skirt that whole continent under humane and civil institutions? I believe it is acknowledged on all hands that we owe a great debt to Africa. In the eloquent language of another, "African slaves were brought hither to this continent almost simultaneously with the first tread of the white man's foot." *How*, then, and *when* are we to restore that which has been stolen, and do something towards remunerating Africa for the abuses which she has for long centuries received at our hands? How are we to pay this debt? While it is in our power is it not greatly to our interest to send back such of her children as are disposed to go, especially those who are prepared by education and religious character, to bless that land whence their forefathers were forced away by all the horrors of the slave trade, and thus recover from barbarism and sav-

age life a continent everywhere accessible to the children of *Ham*? For almost fifty years have the humane and the benevolent of this nation been toiling through the medium of the colonization society to do this very work; and what have they accomplished? Far more, we must reply, than the establishing of a single colony. They have demonstrated that all Africa can and *must* be redeemed; that she can and must be brought into a state of civilization, and into the knowledge and service of the true God. With this conviction on the minds of the wise and good all over this land, they cannot rest until that long line of borders on the east and on the west of that great continent shall be dotted off with just such colonies as the one now under their fostering care. How noble and timely, yea, how christian-like, if two or three of these steam frigates about to be built should be ordered to the mission of carrying the mail from these United States to Liberia, and in all desirable ways promote commercial intercourse between the two continents, and to carry to Africa emigrants who have a knowledge of God and of their own immortal nature, and in the mean time do more to suppress the African slave trade than the slow-moving squadrons of the two great nations combined! Let these active armed steamers supply the place of our African squadron, whose vessels lie in the ports of Madeira, the Canaries, and Cape Verdes so large a portion of the time allotted to a cruise. We repeat, then, how timely would be such a measure; how effective the moral influence of such an example on all the civilized nations of the earth! Would it not be quite equal to every other consideration? To see a portion of the United States

navy devoted to a work which will eventually regenerate Africa and advance the true interests of society would commence a new epoch in naval history, and, if we mistake not, in the history of nations.

It would make a beginning of that era when the nations shall learn war no more. At a time when we are at peace with all nations, let a portion of our navy come to the aid of the humane and benevolent in doing justice to ourselves in benefiting the land we have robbed and plundered, not of her goods only, but of her children. Let active armed steamers entirely suppress the nefarious slave trade, a work which the old squadrons have never been able fully to accomplish, and with the same steamers extend colonization and civil institutions all round this long neglected continent. Such an enterprise would be worth all it might cost. Who would not rejoice in the speedy commencement of this work.

We are far from being alone in this view of our deep indebtedness, yea, our fearful obligations, to Africa. Nor are we alone in our views of the high aims at utility and the noble ends to which the United States navy should be devoted.—What an expensive institution is the navy; what vast appropriations are annually made to keep it in healthy action! And why should not this great consumer of our national fund be constantly engaged in advancing the nation's true glory by extending the great interests of humanity and civil liberty? Is not our navy being prepared to enter upon plans of greater usefulness? Who does not see a regular advance in its moral character? No longer will the sailor be seen triced up in the gangway by his wrists and his back made to bleed with the lacera-

tion of that brutalizing instrument, the cat-'o-nine-tails. Congress has made those gentlemen who give orders on the quarter-deck believe that our seamen are a higher order of beings than brute beasts, and that they are to be dealt with as *men*.—This substitution of moral for physical force has created a new demand for increased moral power in the officers themselves; and there is a coming up to the demand. There is also less dissipation among both officers and men. Tea, coffee, and sugar are rapidly taking the place of the two legalized "tubs of grog" per day; and we believe that the "grog tub," that source of untold misery and disaster in the navy, will soon be made to follow the "cats" into irrevocable prohibition; that the men who have been known heretofore as "old salts" and "tars," and indiscriminately called "Jack," will ere long be known as government men, acting in the capacity of their trade, having wages somewhat answering to the important service they render the country. For a christian nation to have such a navy, why may we not hope that it may indeed be "the nation's right arm," with a handful of blessings for every dark corner of the earth whose borders are accessible by ocean steamers?

Hon. F. P. STANTON, late chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, whose recent removal to another committee cannot, we fear, be too much regretted, in a speech before the Colonization Society, gave utterance to the following enlightened and philanthropic sentiments. Referring to the "thunderbolt of war," he said:

"Hitherto its course has been marked by the mangled bodies of its myriad victims, and by the shattered institutions of vanquished nations. Every sea has been

crimsoned with human blood, and a thousand rich argosies have gone down into the deep before its desolating blast. But a great and beneficent change has commenced. The vast means necessary to maintain armies and navies have been hitherto scattered and wasted in prodigious exhibitions of national power which bring little or no return of advantage.—The transformation about to be effected is to change this mighty current into channels of commerce, to promote the friendly and profitable intercourse of nations. We have already established lines of steamers, fitted for war purposes, yet transporting the mail, and carrying our commerce to

some of the most important points on the globe. These are the telegraphic lines of the ocean. We have one more to establish, one pole of which shall touch the shore of unhappy Africa, and pour into her sleeping bosom a flood of light, intelligence, civilization, commerce, and christianity, electrifying her, not into mere galvanic life, but to that redemption, regeneration, and disenthralment for which you, Mr. President, (the Hon. Henry Clay,) and this Society, have been so long, so earnestly, and so faithfully laboring.”

L. D. J.

JANUARY 28.

### Remarks of Bishop Scott,

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, AT CINCINNATI.

Bishop Scott said:—Mr. President, I stand before you and this large assembly, in some sort, as a returned missionary. I am not expected to rise to the height of any great argument on the subject of missions, but simply to state the facts with which I became acquainted and the impressions I received in Africa.

How different is my situation this hour from what it was twelve months ago! Then I was confined within the narrow limits of the little barque Shirley, one thousand miles from our coast, in a furious gale. The heavens were hung with blackness, and from the dark, angry cloud, the lightnings flashed and the thunders rolled in fearful unison with the bellowing deep whose angry surges threatened to swallow us up. The winds screamed through our rigging as if they would have torn every rag from our poles. A storm at sea! What a school is that in which to learn to trust in God.

Now I am not tossed upon the bosom of that angry flood—I stand among my brethren and friends in the home of the peaceful and happy. On the 6th day of January

my eyes rested for the first time on the distant coast of Africa. It was, to me, a cheering sight, because it was the land to which I was going, a land which if we may speak of wrongs and outrage, has suffered more than any land under heaven. At length our little bark approached Cape Mesurado, before reaching which, four canoes came to our vessel, filled with natives, in search of employment in unloading our cargo. The captain entered into a bargain with a head man, and all arrangements were made for discharging our freight. Before us was the harbor of Monrovia. What a scene spread out before me! There was Cape Mesurado, though in midwinter, clad with a rich and gorgeous vegetation. From the summit of the light-house floated the star and stripes of the African republic, while beyond, on the highest ground, in full view, was our seminary, perhaps the most substantial structure of Monrovia and all the African colonies. In the rear of the town and far back in the distance, spread out a dense forest, with here and there a towering palm or a cocoa-nut tree. I went on shore, and had proceeded

but a few steps from the custom-house till I met brother Burns, the presiding elder of the Monrovia district. I started with brother Burns to visit his family, but found it very difficult to proceed. It seemed as if the rolling and pitching of the vessel on the ocean had communicated itself to the land, and I staggered about like a drunken man.

All around me was new and interesting, and I began to ask questions, as you may be sure, with true Yankee facility. There was the mango, the plum, the tamarind, the African plum, and that most magnificent of all trees the sasserwood, and the celebrated delicate seven-lobed cassada. I saw a few old acquaintances, such as the muskmelon and the Lima bean.

Sabbath morning at length came, and at the sound of the church-going bell of the seminary I repaired to the place of worship, and there, to a well-clad, well-behaved, intelligent assembly, preached my first sermon in Africa, from the text "For the promise is to you and your children, and to them that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." I said it was an intelligent audience. I will describe it. There sat the President of Liberia and his wife, each having a Bible and hymn book, and this was the case with all present. Yonder on the piazza, just beyond, sat the Vice President, a Methodist preacher, having taken that position on account of feeble health. Just beyond the pew in which sat the President and his lady, was the tall and fine looking figure of Chief Justice Benedict, and there, said the Bishop, pointing in another direction, sat the speaker of the House of Representatives, both Methodists. In another direction sat brother Burns with his wife and children, all looking fine; and there we

had the first interview in God's name among our colored brethren in Africa. I visited all the settlements, with the exception of Marshall, in all of which churches are established. These are luminous spots raying out light along the dark coast of that continent. I also visited Bexley, Louisiana, Lexington, Puddington, and Mount Tubman, all interesting places, and concerning which I have many pleasing reminiscences. We obtained the loan of the Governor's carriage, and engaged the services of John, a relative of the native king, to get a sufficient team to take us to the residence of his Royal Highness. John procured four natives, two of whom took hold of the end of the tongue and the other two took hold of ropes attached thereto, while John took hold behind to push, or pull back, as occasion might require. The vehicle resembled, in some respects, one of our open buggies. When all things were ready I stepped into the chariot with extraordinary feeling, and we travelled along over the sandy hills, sometimes going down the dales at a fearful rate. Finally, we arrived at the royal residence of the King of Cape Palmas, and were introduced to his Majesty, and taken to what might be called an antechamber; several ladies were there, sitting on cane seats. One of them invited me to take a seat, but I declined. The king was a large yellow man, and he treated me kindly. He said—having previously heard of my arrival—that he had wished very much to see me. He seemed to think I was the father of all America, and he had some important things to communicate. He said, "Merica man been here twenty years, and yet [alluding to the colonists and the natives,] we are two people. We want one school for

both. I want bring our people," said he, suiting the action to the word, "half round, by and by bring em whole round. Not do this all at once." His palace was a circular edifice, built of bamboo, with an even, well polished floor. He showed me numerous articles of rare interest, and among others, he brought me a palm wine-jug, which I intended to have brought with me.

I preached at all the different settlements, and I found there the same God and the same religion which I enjoyed in my native land. I spent many joyous and happy days with these sons of Ham. I confess frankly, that while there, I lost all prejudice on account of color, and had not the peculiarity of the climate been such as to require me to sleep on board the vessel, I would have lodged with them most cheerfully during my stay. At length the time of the meeting of the conference arrived, and we entered upon our conference business. The conference had its president and secretary, and they proceeded to business with as much form and accuracy as we are accustomed to at home. On Sabbath our religious exercises were held under the shade of two large

tamarind trees, at the conclusion of which I consecrated to the office of elder eight. After having surveyed the whole ground I am well satisfied with the Church in Liberia, with its twelve hundred colonists, and one hundred and sixteen native members. While there I witnessed some of the clearest, brightest, and strongest evidences of religion I ever became acquainted with in my life.—All appointments among the natives are what is called in the "Bush."—The Bishop related an amusing and interesting incident in the labors of brother Burns, who has to preach through an interpreter. The Bishop asked him how he got along when the Spirit came upon him: "O," said he, "when the Holy Ghost comes down into my heart I dont need an interpreter, the Spirit of fire becomes its own interpreter, and I go right on with my exhortation." The African mission, said the Bishop, is one of great promise to the Church of God, it is not only destined to bless Liberia, but to pour the blessings of light and salvation all over the continent of Africa; and God designs to awaken and christianize its millions through the agency of her own sons.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

"Go Work."

Mr. HERALD:—In the last number of your paper, I noticed the above simple, but comprehensive advice which you tender to those persons who still continue to agitate, and employ means to keep alive, the excitement of the election, which has just passed, and which, as you very properly *remarked*, "the *industrious* and *enterprising* citizens have classed among the things that were."

It is indeed a matter of regret, *that there should be any in our little*

community, who are disposed, by resorting to improper means, to mar the public peace,—promote schisms, divisions, &c.—We are a small people—but a *handful* at best, and nothing will tend so speedily to the destruction of our national existence, as factions, strife, &c. Therefore, as these things are seen to proceed from certain men who have no permanent occupation, and as the "idle man's head is the devil's workshop," I think that such would do infinitely better for them-

selves—for the community and for Liberia, if, heeding your advice, they would *go to work*.

But it is my impression, Mr. Herald, (if you will indulge me with a few more remarks) that the man who left his native land and came to Liberia, with a view to build up a home for himself and for his posterity, to erect an asylum where his brethren, that may come after him, shall find a refuge from social and political oppression; to assist in elevating, by the light of civilization and christianity, the degraded and benighted heathen: I say that the man who came here with such views and feelings, will not need your advice; his very "love of liberty" will constrain him to *work*, to strive earnestly, and labor steadily for the moral, political and physical advancement of Liberia. He will not pursue the course of some, who, though they have but lately come to the country, hardly over the acclimating process, appear so eager for the improvement of Liberia in one particular respect, as to adopt measures which are, if not destructive, certainly detrimental to its moral interests. They seem to concentrate all their energies and bend all their efforts to one point, the advancement, according to their notions, of the political interests of Liberia, regardless of the effect which their course might have on the general welfare. Now, it seems to me, Mr. Herald, that these are not the kind of men that really love Liberia, or that will really benefit it.

It is true, they have zeal, but it is not according to knowledge, it is

not founded upon experience, hence being blind themselves and undertaking to lead others, it is natural for both they and their followers to fall in the ditch. The fact appears to be, that these men are so lifted up, by the sudden transition from oppression into liberty, so elated with the idea of enjoying, for the first time, the rights and immunities of free citizens; so completely dazzled, by the striking and wonderful light into which they have been unexpectedly introduced, that they act without reflection; they seem to be carried out of themselves and forget the bounds which should surround them. They become aspirants to some office, and seek in order to promote their object to produce an entire change in the Government, alter the Constitution, &c.

As I said above, I do not believe that such men are any great acquisition to Liberia. But tell me of men, who when they arrive in Liberia will *work* either by taking their ploughs, and cultivating the soil, and thus assist to improve the country and develop its natural resources; or by engaging in some other lawful pursuit. Not men who will merely *talk* and *harangue* about the improvements that ought to be made, but men who will *labor* for the advancement of them. These are the kind of men that appreciate and love Liberia, and they are the kind that are most needed at present. To all then who are not of the latter class, we reiterate the advice "*Go work.*"

Yours &c., *F. R. Liberia.*

MONROVIA, *May 30th*, 1853.

[From the Freeport Ledger, March 8.]

#### African Colonization.

A large and respectable meeting of the friends of Colonization, composed of the various evangelical denominations was held in the Pres-

byterian Church, of this place, on last Sabbath evening.

The Rev. A. B. QUAY, the general agent of the "Pennsylvania Colon-



zation Society," was present and delivered an address upon the subject of his agency, which was replete with useful information. Although the gentleman was laboring under a severe cold, so that it was with difficulty he could be heard at first; yet forgetting himself in the interest which his theme inspired, he held the large audience in respectful attention for one hour and a half. The speaker commenced by a brief glance at the history of Colonization generally; and then drew a striking parallel between the history of the American Colonies, and that of Liberia. Those who constituted the germ of this great nation, fled from tyranny to these shores to secure civil and religious freedom.—Through long years, those pioneers struggled amid weakness, disease and discouragement; but they toiled on and hoped on until success crowned their highest wishes. So the American Colonization Society, during a period of thirty-seven years, has had to contend in weakness against the prejudice and opposition of men—has had to bear patiently the adversities of sickness and death, which an all-wise Providence has caused to fall upon it. By these wasting influences, some of the noblest spirits that ever wore a martyr's crown, have offered themselves living sacrifices unto God, in the work of the ministry, under a tropical sun, to advance the interests of down-trodden and oppressed humanity.

But, notwithstanding all these sad reverses, one half century has not passed away until 10,000 freed men are established upon the Coast of Africa—until more than 200,000

once barbarous natives are joined with them in friendly brotherhood—until there exists upon those shores, once the gloomy abode of paganism, an *African Republic*, with all its civil and religious immunities—the daguerreotype likeness of our own; and its independence recognized by some of the mightiest nations of the world. This Republic, with all its elements of civil, social and religious greatness, the speaker forcibly represented, as the precious "seed-corn," which by the concentrated benevolence of an enlightened christianity abroad—and under the fostering care of a beneficent providence, is to spring up and bring forth fruit in the moral, intellectual, spiritual elevation of Africa; whose inhabitants having first given themselves unto Christ, will then also bring their gold and their silver, and all their riches into the treasury of the Lord.

At the close of the lecture, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the cause, which testified some interest in the great object of the Society; but which, we are informed, was not such as might reasonably have been expected from so large a congregation.

Mr. QUAY also visited the Presbyterian Church at Slate Lick, on the morning of the Sabbath; and after having preached a forcible gospel sermon, he presented the claims of the Colonization Society. And although the congregation was unusually small in consequence of sickness prevailing in the neighborhood; yet the people most cordially responded to the call by contributing thirty dollars, to constitute their Pastor a life-member of the Society.

#### Letter from a Self-Redeemed Citizen of Liberia.

THE writer of the following letter, which we find in the Northern Christian Advocate, communicated

by Rev. J. M. Pease, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was a slave in

Alabama; having redeemed himself and wife by his own labor for \$1655, he was ordained as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has now been in Africa nearly three years. We invite pious colored men to read his letter and weigh his opinions.

CAPE PALMAS, Africa,  
August 3, 1853.

REV. JOHN MORRIS PEASE:

*Dear Brother* :—I take this chance to write to you for the first time since I came to these shores. I never have forgotten you. I both remember and pray for you daily. I received your letter eighteen months ago, but did not answer it then, because my mind was not fully settled at that time. So I thought it best to wait until I could be more established, that I might be better able to give you a cool and sober answer to your letter as to my opinion of this country. As you are, no doubt, desirous to hear whether I am both well and happy in this new home, to which I have been conveyed by the benevolence of the friends of humanity, to ease your anxiety, Sir, permit me to inform you that my health is restored again, and that of my family is good.

I am now on the Cape Palmas Station, by the appointment, for this year, of Bishop Scott. He gave me my second ordination. I left Sinoe station for Cape Palmas, the 27th of last March; so, you see, I have had opportunity to see this country, and to make up my mind respecting it, that I may now write to you.

Sir, I know that Africa is the colored man's home, his best home! Here *he is a man!* And here he is respected as a man, and gets a hearty welcome by all his brethren—a welcome home, home! Everybody rejoices to see the arrival of new emigrants into this country. Sir, there is room enough here, in this *free and prosperous* country, for all my poor brethren in America to live and be happy. Sir, we are just on the margin of a vast continent, a continent of untold riches, which have never been developed. We can see a little of its wealth, now and then, coming from the interior to our markets. All this country wants is emigrants, to enable us to establish settlements back in the interior. Sir, I love Africa! It is true we cannot always get every thing here we can in the United States. But, Sir, in this country we are *free and happy!*

Please try to make out my bad writing. I never went to school, and had no one to teach me. I have thus far educated myself.

I know you are aware that I was a slave, and that I bought my freedom with my own hands, for the large sum of \$300, and that I paid for my poor sick wife the sum of \$355. She was, at that time, in very bad health; but now, thank the Lord, she has entirely recovered her health, since coming to this country.

Tell all the colored people, for me, that the Republic of Liberia is their home.

I remain yours in the bonds of Christian love and friendship.

EDWARD D. TAYLOR,

Formerly of Mobile, Alabama.

### Letter from Augustus Washington.

MONROVIA, Liberia,  
February 8th, 1854.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT,

*Dear Sir* :—You probably expected to hear from me ere this by way of England, but you will require no apology when I inform you that at the time the last steamer left this port, January 16th, I was not able to write, having then my first attack of fever, which left me at the close of a week. I only wrote one business letter to your city, with a remittance of \$75; and I presume you have heard of my safe arrival from the person to whom I wrote. At some future time, I expect to give you a fair description of the acclimating fever. From experience I can say but little about it now, because during the week I was

sick I was not in bed half the time, nor was I very sick at any time. The most disagreeable part to me was taking medicine so often during the day to break the fever. But I was in good hands, boarding at that time in the family of Dr. H. J. Roberts, who has the reputation of being the most skillful and successful physician in this section of the country. Except that week, I and my family have enjoyed as good health as it is possible for persons to enjoy any where. While you are nearly freezing, we are enjoying what is here regarded as the warmest season of the year; and yet during the last month the mercury has not risen above 87°, nor fallen below 72°. It is remarkable that for twenty-five days this month the mer-

cury stood every morning at 80° or 81° and at 2 o'clock p. m. at 84 or 86. This is the season when the harmattan winds blow from the north during the forenoon; and these few mornings when the mercury fell to 72 and 74, was when these winds were blowing very strongly. I enjoyed them very much, but the old settlers complained of cold, and the natives were shivering. I think the Isla de Cuba a very good sea-boat. We encountered three severe storms, and on two occasions many of the company thought we would go to the bottom. When within 400 miles of Monrovia, we lay in a calm for one week; most of the time the ocean was as smooth as a mirror. As we were in the gulf stream several days, unable to get out on account of head winds and storms, we had a good share of sea-sickness. Notwithstanding our detentions, we arrived in the port of Monrovia, on the evening of the 18th of December, and such was the desire to see this land of promise, hope, and mystery, that the noise and excitement drove from our couch all repose. Some I think remained up all night. In the morning we took a view of the cape from our anchorage. It was a beautiful sight to look for the first time in our life on the sunny hills and verdant plains of the only land in which we can feel ourselves truly free. The next morning I was among the first to go ashore, and I soon met with several faces I at once recognized. I took breakfast with my friend Dr. Roberts, and then called on Judge Benedict, and a few other citizens.

I soon saw that the people here live in a style of ease, comfort and independence, at which they can never expect to arrive in the States.

I also saw cattle, goats, sheep and hogs, running at large; and was quite amused to see some native boys pelting them with oranges. I did not know before that orange trees grew as large as apple trees in the states. Before the street door of the house in which I boarded the first week there were three very large trees bearing several barrels of ripe sweet oranges, besides coffee trees full of coffee. In the garden were other orange trees, lemons, limes, citron, plums, cabbages, beans, and many things I know not the names of.

Feb. 22. At the time I wrote the above I was expecting the steamer in a few days, but she came two days before her time, and I was compelled to await this letter for another opportunity. I send it now by an American trader. I have written only two or three letters to the States as

yet, because, having had an attack of the fever, my physician requests me not to read nor write, and I do not feel much inclination to write at all unless I can write a great deal. Besides, whenever I am able to work, I can make so much more by my time in taking miniatures that the temptation is to work when I can. I have remitted in another letter to-day to Mr. Pinney drafts on New York to the amount of \$500, which is the avails of about five weeks work at daguerreotyping. I put my price down to what the people consider cheap, \$3 for the cheapest picture, and when I am able to work I go to my room and take some 20, 30 or 40 dollars worth of pictures in a day. I have hired boys whom I send to tell as many as I can attend to. The dry season will continue from January 1st, to May or June, and then I shall engage in other business. Therefore I have sent \$500, to Mr. Pinney for the purchase of goods. I have a very fine house with a good store under it, and thus I shall be, if I live, for six months in a year an artist, the rest of the time a merchant on a small scale. We can buy many goods from English and American trading vessels, two of which are now in port. I shall send you those views as soon as I am able to take them, and forward them by the next vessel which I expect will leave here in a few weeks. We like the country thus far very much; and should I be able to write, as I desire, a series of letters for the Tribune, you will see there are things here both new and strange.

I cannot encourage any body to come here who has not something of his own to depend on, aside from the aid he gets from the Society. Because every thing here is very dear for poor people. For instance, flour 10 cts. a pound, or \$13 per barrel; pork is now 25 cts. a pound, \$29 a barrel; sugar 20 cts. per pound; butter 50 often 62 or 75 a single pound; milk 25 cts qt. and so of every thing in proportion.

Thus it is a country in which enterprising and industrious men can soon become rich. Every thing almost but hard coal is in demand here, and every thing sells. Thus a man needs only a little capital, and that in goods, and he can get along well. But if he does not have something to do with of his own it will go hard with him. There is no use in covering up the dark parts of the picture. More men will come to this country when they know the whole truth than will ever come, when you show them nothing but good. When we get the right kind of men here we will soon make things cheaper, for all these things

can be raised in abundance as the samples we have fully prove. You would be surprised to see what quantities of dry goods, groceries and provisions are constantly imported from England and Germany. And only because the people have formed a habit of buying supplies from abroad. If the American people were only liberal enough to establish direct steam communication with us, we should for many years get all of our supplies from America. The English have four steamers touching here, one each way monthly, viz: Fore-runner, Faith, Hope, and Charity, quite significant names. They stop some six or twelve hours and discharge and receive the freight and mails. Thus the most convenient way to get any goods, is from England by these steamers. There are a number of American trading vessels, coming to the coast, but we cannot depend on them for receiving any freight, exports or imports, as their business is trade and private speculation. Consequently our letters must be sent at an expense of 40 cts. by the steamers, or take a six months cruise along the coast, before they start on their destination. The Liberians are not kindly dealt with by America. She should be the first to extend the hand of recognition, first to acknowledge her independence. But the mail is about to close and I must stop. Remember us kindly to your lady, and in particular to that most noble lady, Mrs. Sigourney, and the several gentlemen, who you know were particularly interested in me. And allow me to express again my sincere thanks for your kindness in assisting us in preparing for our departure.

I remain, your obedient servant,  
A. WASHINGTON.

Our friend, Rev. John Orcutt, has kindly forwarded the foregoing letter for insertion in the Repository. Some of our readers will remember the very interesting letter on African Colonization, which appeared in the Repository for September, 1851, copied from the N. Y. Tribune, and written by Mr. Washington, at that time a resident of Hartford, Ct., where he had been engaged in the Daguerreotype business for some years, and where he continued to

reside until last November, when, with his family, he sailed for Liberia in the Isla de Cuba. In that letter, which was an able defence of the colonization enterprise, he avowed his intention to emigrate to Liberia; and now, from his adopted home, he gives in the foregoing letter a plain and candid statement of a few weeks' experience and observation in that land. Mr. Washington is an unmixed representative of the colored race; and he is evidently a man of clear intellect and good sense.—We fully agree with him that the best way is to expose “the dark parts of the picture,” in our representations of Liberia, as well as the bright side, that all may “know the whole truth.” We believe that it is neither necessary nor proper to resort to the slightest misrepresentation of the true state of things. In one thing, however, we think Mr. Washington's conclusion is rather hasty—that is, in not encouraging anybody to emigrate to Liberia without a capital. While we think it is very desirable that every person emigrating to a distant country, should have “something of his own to depend on;” yet, in view of the fact, that emigrants to Liberia, in indigent circumstances, are supported six months after their arrival, and are furnished sufficient land for their support, if properly cultivated, (and here we would state that we regard the cultivation of the soil as that which should be the main depen-

dence of the large majority of emigrants;) and also in view of the fact, that many of the most prosperous citizens of Liberia arrived there with no other dependence than the aid they received from the Society; we would not discourage any person from emigrating simply because he might not have money in his pocket or goods to sell. We believe that poor men can make themselves not only comfortable but independent, in a comparatively short time, if they will follow the advice given by a writer in the *Liberia Herald*, which we copy in our present number—"go work"—cultivate the

soil, with the hoe, if not the plough—plant coffee, ginger, arrow-root, sugar cane, potatoes, &c. &c.—raise cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, &c., and do not think about living on *imported* provisions; and we guarantee that they will be able to live in ease, comfort and independence, if no more flour, or American beef and pork, or hams from Germany, were ever seen in Liberia.

We are glad to hear of the temporal prosperity of Mr. Washington, as also of his prospect of enjoying health in his new home. And we hope that he may long live to be a useful citizen of the New Republic.

#### Latest from Liberia.

##### IMMIGRANTS BY THE BANSHEE AND THE ISLA DE CUBA.

Our latest dates from Liberia are the 21st February last. Under that date Dr. Roberts writes, in reference to the immigrants by the *Banshee* and the *Isla de Cuba*—three hundred and twelve in all—"The most of them have gotten through the first attack of the acclimating fever, and many of them the second. Of the *Williams* company, by the *Isla de Cuba*, I am happy to say I have not lost one. This company have determined to settle at *Junk*, which determination I very much approve. But they will remain here (*Monrovia*) until they shall have been acclimated. The men, however, go down occasionally to make preparations to build for the reception of their families."

The number of deaths reported is twenty,—eight adults and twelve children, viz: from *Virginia*, *Evelina Gordon*, aged 40, *John Watson* 23,

*Andrew Dutton* 35, *James Dutton* 66, *Caroline Cheatwood* 19, *Alice Willoughby* 9, *Amanda Dutton* 13, *Mary Barker* 3, *Rosabella Morris* 1, *Sarah Dutton* 4 months; from *Kentucky*, *Alexander Cross* 43, *Sarah Fields* 55, *Leander Gazaree* 60, *Joseph Thomas* 50, *James Cross* 7, *Sally Postlewait* 5, *Louisa Bell* 1, *Ann Maria Reed* 1; from *Indiana*, *Charlotte Simms* 6, *Isabella Brown* 4 months.

Among the causes of the death of some of the foregoing, Drs. Roberts and Moore, the attending physicians, state, excessive and unnecessary fatigue in pulling a canoe twelve or fourteen miles in one case; inflammation of the bowels produced by eating pine-apples and oranges, in another; "hard drink and exposure," in another; and among the children the whooping-cough, which prevailed among them when they arrived, is set down as the principal cause of death.

In a large company of immigrants, composed, as was that by the Banshee, of persons of almost all ages, from tender infancy to more than four score years, and of various constitutional predispositions, we could not expect that all would pass safely through the process of acclimation; but we believe that the risk of death from the acclimating process, in persons of tolerably good constitutions, is not very great—probably not equal to three per cent.—if immigrants could be prevailed on to exercise the necessary prudence in trying to preserve their health. But, unfortunately, they frequently disregard the advice and directions of the physicians; and presume too much on their own judgment, or on their ability to endure as much fatigue and exposure as acclimated citizens.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received letters from Monrovia to the 7th April. The following additional deaths are reported among the emigrants by the Banshee, viz: from Virginia, William Willoughby aged 76, Rachel Barker 9, Fanny Barker 5, Eliza Cheatwood 7, Lydia Gordon 2, Ralph Gordon 5 months; from Kentucky, Derry Thomas 43, Caroline Postlewait 16—eight, making in all twenty eight, including sixteen children of ten years and under, and three persons upwards of sixty years. Not one of the fifty three immigrants by the Isla de Cuba had died. Of these, Dr. Roberts writes, "They are persons who will take advice, and who conduct themselves accordingly." But of the Banshee company, he writes, "I must say that some of them have acted most imprudently in drinking and exposing themselves." As nearly four months had elapsed since their arrival, and as they were all "doing well" when Dr. R. wrote, we do not apprehend much, if any, increase of mortality among these immigrants, during the acclimating process, notwithstanding many of them may continue to act very imprudently.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1854.

#### VERMONT.

*Peacham*—Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, \$1,000; by Samuel A. Chandler, Esq., part of which to constitute the following persons life members of the Am. Col. Soc. viz: Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, Samuel A. Chandler, Ezra C. Chamberlain, Henry S. Chamberlain, of Peacham, Vt., W. C. Strong, Elnathan E. Strong, of Newton, Mass., Prof. John N. Putnam, of Hanover, N. H., Rev. Oliver Means, of EastMedway, Mass., Ebenezer Shedd, of Weathersfield, Vt., William R. Shedd, of Newbury, Vt. William M. Chamberlain, of Astoria, N. Y., and Rev. Charles Shedd, of Compton, N. H. . . . . . 1,000 00

#### CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

*New Haven*—James Fellows, R. S. Fellows, each \$15; to constitute Richard S. Fellows, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc; L. Candee, Wm. Bost-

wick, each \$25; W. S. Charnley, G. Hallock, each \$20; Mrs. Sarah E. Devereux, Mrs. Salisbury, Jeremiah Day, T. Sherman, W. Johnson, Judge Boardman, R. J. Ingersol, J. H. Cooley, Edward E. Salisbury, Henry White, L. B. Judson, T. Bishop, A. Heaton, J. W. King, C. Wilcox, E. C. Read, each \$10; Judge Ingersol, M. G. Elliott, Elihu Atwater, each \$8; Wm. H. Russell, Eli Whitney, Misses Maltby, Misses Gerry, Prest. Woolsey, T. Lester, Cash, H. N. Whittlesey, S. D. Pardee, J. S. Griffing, J. Nicholson, A. MacWhorter, E. N. Thomson, Edwin Lee, G. Hoadley, N. Peck, Jr., Harris Smith, E. W. Blake, J. A. Blake, Cash, S. E. Foote, N. H. Gaston, A. Pierpont, C. Jerome, S. B. Jerome, J. C. Sanford, H. Trobridge, Gov. Dutton, Rev. C. H. Goodrich, Professor Silliman, S. Gilbert, A. N. Skinner, each \$5; J.

Anketell, Mrs. Sarah Bristol, J. M. North, Mrs. Hillhouse, Dr. E. H. Bishop, each \$4; Miss Hillhouse, A. F. Barnes, Miss C. A. Butterfield, J. Winship, Alfred Blackman, W. Cruttenden, Mrs. Hull, Cash, Wm. B. Bristol, Thomson Brothers, Charles Ives, D. S. Cooper, C. B. Doolittle, B. Mallary, P. Blake, C. L. Chaplain, Mrs. Whitney, Chas. Bostwick, Lewis Hotchkiss, Hawley Olmstead, A. W. DeForrest, Mrs. Russel Hotchkiss, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, each \$3; Geo. King, Ezra Hotchkiss, M. Merriman, J. C. Hollister, Cash, Geo. D. English, J. E. Wylie, D. M. Buckingham, Cash, A. Walker, W. Peck, Chas. Robinson, J. S. Hotchkiss, Abijah Bradley, Lucius Peck, S. Butler, Mrs. S. H. Fay, J. Dunnie, Mrs. T. D. Wheeler, Elias Hotchkiss, R. Chapman, E. B. Bowditch, A. Treat, W. W. Prescott, S. Noyes, Chas. L. English, W. Lewis, Capt. Bradley, Cash, Geo. B. Rich, Mrs. Lois Chaplin, Dr. Levi Ives, Geo. Olmsted, L. Roberti, Henry Ives, Mrs. David Selden, each \$2; Miss E. Whittlesey, Cash, Mrs. Hannah Herrick, D. C. Proctor, E. C. Herrick, F. Bradley, M. Taylor, Dr. Ely Ives, Henry Peck, H. S. D., B. A. Bartholomew, E. S. Minor, J. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, Wm. A. Reynolds, John Peckham, Mrs. C. S. Maltby, Rev. S. D. Phelps, Mrs. S. D. Phelps, H. F. Andrews, Cash, E. Benjamin, E. Marble, H. Stephens, Cash, H. Hooker, G. P. S., G. Morse, Rev. Edw. Strong, C. B. Whittlesey, C. Mix, Cash, S. E. Barney, E. S. Munson, Mrs. T. Towner, W. Warner, each \$1; James M. Mason, W. Franklin, each \$2 50; S. N. Foster, Jas. Olmsted, each 50 cents..... 667 00

*Canton*—Canton Colonization Society, by Nelson L. Barbour, \$41 to constitute Mr. Abial Brown a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 41 00

*Bristol*—Thos. Barnes, \$10; E. C. Brewster, E. Darrow, R. Ives, each \$5; Rev. W. H. Goodrich, J. Birge, E. Welch, each \$3; A. Norton, A. S. Platt, J. C. Brown, A. Lewis, E. O. Goodwin, each \$2; A. L. Atwood, G. H. Mitchell, C. Smith, J. H. Austin, A. Ingraham, R. Peck, L. Atkins, J. G. Peck, J. R. Mitchell, B. F. Hawley, G. Norton, T. Brockett, J. Pierce, E. L. Dunbar, S. E. Root, S. Taylor, Seth Peck, J. T. Peck, N. Jerome, E. Y. Shelton, H. Beckwith, J. Ingraham, Dr. Langdon, Rev. Henry Fitch, each \$1; W. Darrow, H. A. Seymour, L. G. Case, each 50 cts. 69 50

NEW JERSEY.

*Belvidere*—Legacy of the late George R. King, of Belvidere, by Rev. Henry Reeves,..... 100 00

*Stillwater*—Contribution from the Church of Stillwater..... 2 50

102 50

MARYLAND.

By Rev. Joshua N. Danforth:—  
*Baltimore*—J. Kettlewell, \$50; L. W. G. \$5; D. S. & T. \$5;—\$60; towards constituting President Pierce, a life Director of the Am. Col Soc. cash \$1.... 61 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. Joshua N. Danforth:—  
*Washington City*—A. O. P. Nicholson, \$25; W. T. B. \$5; J. G. B. \$5;—\$35; towards constituting President Pierce, a life Director of the Am. Col. Soc. T J. J. \$2; Mrs. Nesbit, \$2; E. Maynard, \$5; Col. B. F. Larned, by Rv. Mr. Eckard, \$15. 59 00

*Georgetown*—Francis Doughty, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. cash \$10; five individuals \$1, each; J. L. \$5; cash \$5; M. E. Church, \$6 18..... 61 18

120 18

VIRGINIA.

*Alexandria*—G. H. B., by Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, \$5..... 5 00

*Fluvanna Co.*—Genl. John H. Cocke,..... 50 00

55 00

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—  
*Somerville*—Rev. Neal McKay, \$20, in full to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 20 00

**GEORGIA.**

*Mount Zion*—Joseph Bryan, Esq. \$30, to constitute Mr. James Davis, of Augusta, Ga., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

**ALABAMA.**

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—  
*Prattville*—Daniel Pratt, Esq.,... 20 00  
*Montgomery*—W. B. Bell, \$5; J. W. Roberts, \$10; T. H. Watts, \$10; Jno. Whiting, \$10; Richard Jones, \$10—\$45, to constitute Prest. H. H. Bacon, of Tuskegee Female College, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. and in full, to constitute Rev. Prof. A. J. Battle, of Tuskegee, and Dr. A. W. Barnett, of Glennville, Ala., life members of the Am. Col. Soc. *Note*.—These contributions should have appeared in the Repository for April, but were accidentally omitted..... 45 00

**LOUISIANA.**

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—  
*Saint Francisville*—Daniel Turnbull, Esq., \$100; C. L. Mathews, Esq., \$10;..... 110 00  
*Jackson*—Mrs. Susan B. Thomas, \$20; in full to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 20 00  
*Clinton*—David Pipes, sen..... 20 00  
*Farmerville*—Gov. W. W. Farmer, \$30; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

**KENTUCKY.**

*Paris*—Noah Spears..... 2 00

**OHIO.**

By John C. Stockton, Esq :—  
*Ashland*—Rev. J. Robinson, Wm. Wasson, Samuel Moody, Wm. Donakey, Hugh Davis, J. Wasson, and Stubbs, J. O. Jenning, Dr. B. B. Clarke, J. Spingle, J. Gates, W. Ralston, J. B. F. Sampsell, Solomon Ritz, J. Zimmerman, Rella, H. Chubb & Co., A. Huffman,

Jacob Krickbaum, S. G. Woodruff, each \$1; cash 25 cents, cash 25 cents..... 18 50  
*Martinsburg and vicinity*—Hon. James Elliot, \$5; Levi Sellers, \$5; Hon. Wm. McCleary, A. Barnes, John McWilliams, Thos. Rodgers, Robert Barnes, Michael Kline, Moses McWilliams, Jas. B. Cook, John Adams, Joshua Woodruff, Carey McClellan, David Harrison, John Hughes, Patrick Elliot, Rev. H. Harvey, Nath. Ross, Jeremiah Brown, Andrew Vance, Henry Barnes, Simon Litezenberg, Robt. Graham, Esq., Mathew McKibbin, Mrs. Margaret Eagelson, James Marquis, each \$1; M. M. Davis, \$2; Nancy Marquis, A. J. McMillan, J. H. Honn, M. L. Dayton, P. Heckley, Wm. Hays, each 50 cents, Stephen Cook, \$1,50; collection in Rev. Mr. Harvey's Church, \$6 41; Henry Ewatt, \$1; Miss Cary Peale, 9 cents, Mr. Bebout, A. Foster, Wm. McWilliams, each 50 cents... 49 50  
 By Rev. L. B. Castle :  
*Wellington*—Lorin Wadsworth, Esq..... 16 00  
*Cuyahoga Co.*—Fourteen friends, each \$1; a female, \$14; H. Baldwin, R. Smith, M. D. Smith, each \$16; two friends, each \$2;..... 80 00

**INDIANA.**

*Princeton*—Mrs. Jane Kell, \$15; in part to constitute William S. Kell, of Walnut Hill, Marion County, Ill., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 15 00

**MISSISSIPPI.**

By Rev E. B. Cleghorn :—  
*Natchez*—Rev. J. B. Stratton, \$10; Mrs. A. H. Baker, \$100; Thos. Henderson, \$100; A. C. Henderson, \$100; Wm. St. John Elliott, \$50; Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50; John T. McMurrin, Esq., \$30; Mrs. C. M. Williams, \$10; Mrs. A. M. Ogden, \$5; W. M. W. Cochrane, \$5; Hon. A. K. Farrar, \$100; Dr. C. F. Farrar, and James H. Mitchell, each \$30; to constitute themselves

180 00



life members of the Am. Col. Soc., Rev. J. Purviance, \$20..	640 00
<i>Woodville</i> —J. M. Buruss, \$50; to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	50 00
<i>Fort Adams</i> —F. A. Evans, Esq..	75 00
<i>Greenville</i> —F. Griffin, Esq.,....	100 00
<i>Rodney</i> —H. N. Bassett, Esq.,..	50 00
	<hr/>
	915 00

Total Contributions.....3,407 18

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT— <i>South Ryegate</i> —Jas. Lumsden, \$1, to April, '55, John McLure, Wm. McLure, each \$1, for 1854. <i>Wells River</i> —O. C. Hale, \$2, to October, 1854. <i>Pittsford</i> —T. F. Bogue, \$1, to July, 1853; Isaac Leonard, \$2, to August, 1855; Genl. A. C. Kellog, \$1, to August, 1853; Joseph Tottingham, \$1, to Sept. 1856; K. Winslow, \$1, to August, 1854; Asa Nourse, \$1, to August, 1853; Deming Gorham, \$1, to April, '55. <i>Windsor</i> —George Wardner, \$2 12, to June, 1854.....	15 12
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Waterbury</i> —J. G. Easton, \$1, to June, 1854. <i>New Britain</i> —Prof. E. A. Andrews, \$1, for 1854. <i>New Haven</i> —John Anketell, for 1854, \$1..	3 00
NEW YORK.— <i>South Pekin</i> —S. K. J. Chesbrough, \$3, to Jan. '55.	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Connellsville</i> —Edward Gilchrist, \$3, for 1851-'52-'53.....	3 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Richmond</i> —Miss E. L. Van Lew, \$1, for 1854. <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, \$3, for 1852-'53-'54, by Robert Bell.....	4 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Atlanta</i> —L. Windsor Smith, Felix Reynolds, C. R. Hanleiter, Harrison Berry, each \$1, to May, 1855.....	4 00
ALABAMA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn:— <i>Montgomery</i> —Col. Geo. W. Mathews, John Powell, \$1, to May, 1855. <i>Pinilala</i> —J. T. Gilmer, Esq., \$5, to May, 1859.....	7 00
FLORIDA.— <i>Madison C. H.</i> —Mrs. Ann B. Reid, \$1, for 1854....	1 00
LOUISIANA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn:— <i>Baton Rouge</i> —Rev. J. Woodbridge, to January, '55, \$5; F. O. Conrad, to May, '64, \$10. <i>Darlington</i> —Hon.	

F. H. Hatch, to May, '59, \$5. <i>New Iberia</i> —Hon. John Moore, to May, '64, \$10. <i>Centreville</i> —Hon. W. T. Palfrey, to May, '64, \$10. <i>Shreveport</i> —Hon. B. L. Hodge, to May, '56, \$2. <i>Saint Francisville</i> —C. C. S. Farrer, to May, '55, \$1; J. R. Neville, to May, '55, \$1; Mrs.—J. R. Boyle, to May, '64, \$10; L. Smith, to May, '59, \$5; Mrs. T. A. Carmena, to May, '59, \$5. <i>Jackson</i> —Mrs. F. T. Boon, to May, '55, \$1; Rev. A. Haganam, to January, '59, \$5; Mrs. M. Kendrick, to May, '59, \$5; Col. D. J. Fluiker, to May, '55, \$1; John McKowen, to April, '64, \$12; James King, to May, '59, \$5; Rev. John C. Miller, to May, '59, \$5; Mrs. R. A. Nichols, to May '55, \$1; Rev. B. Jones, to May, '59, \$5; Thos. Fishburn, and P. Fishburn, each \$1, to May, '55. <i>Clinton</i> —H. Marston, Rev. Sereno Taylor, W. W. Chapman, each \$1, to May, '55; M. G. Mills, to May, '57, \$3. <i>Mount Willing</i> —L. Johnson, to May, '55, \$1.....	113 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Paris</i> —Noah Spears, for 1854.....	1 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Good Spring</i> —Montgomery Bell Scott, to April, 1855.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Cincinnati</i> —Manning F. Force, for '54, \$1. <i>Martinsburgh</i> —Uriah Reese, to April, '55, \$1. <i>Cheviot</i> —Wm. W. Rice, for '54, \$1.....	3 00
MISSISSIPPI.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn:— <i>Natchez</i> —Hon. C. L. DuBuisson, to January '60, \$5 75; Mrs. Kendrick, to May, '55, \$1; Dominic Arighi, to October, '56, \$2 50; Mrs. J. E. Connor, to May, '64, \$10; David Williams, J. W. Sessions, each \$5, to May, '59. <i>Pine Ridge</i> —L. Wailes, Esq., to May, '64, \$10. <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth B. Randolph, for '54, \$1.....	40 25

Total Repository..... 195 37  
 Total Contributions..... 3,407 18  
 Total Legacies..... 100 00

Aggregate Amount.....\$3,752 55

THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1854.

[No. 7.

**More Emigrants than could be accommodated.**

By reference to the list of names, in another column, of the emigrants lately embarked for Liberia, it will be seen that the ship *Sophia Walker* carried out two hundred and fifty-two, and the brig *Harp* twenty-five persons. We had expected the whole of them would have gone in the *Sophia Walker*, and supposed that we had made ample provision for them. But we were disappointed. When we chartered the ship, we calculated that there would be ready to sail in her about two hundred and seventy-five emigrants.— We however put up berths and made arrangements for two hundred and eighty-eight. The *Sophia Walker* is a larger vessel than the *Banshee*, which carried, on her last voyage to Liberia, two hundred and seventy-seven. We therefore supposed that she would be plenty large to carry all who would be ready to go, together with their baggage and everything they would have to take with them. We had requested our friends to be very careful to give us the names of all who would go, and

inform us if they would have any extra amount of freight. We allow to each emigrant the bulk of two barrels, not including their mattresses and bedding which they put in their berths. If they have more than this we desire to be apprised of it before chartering the vessel, and we expect them to pay for all over two barrels.

Having taken all these necessary precautions, we chartered a ship large enough to carry all that had been reported to us, with some room to spare, and therefore felt very comfortable in the prospect.

But to our surprise and very great embarrassment, *three hundred and ten* emigrants came forward to embark in the ship, and some of them had such an amount of baggage and trunks and boxes, barrels and hogsheads, as we had never conceived of, and knew not what to do with! What could we do? The ship could not take them all! Some of them had come 750 miles to the place of embarkation! They wanted to take with them everything which they had—and they would find it all use-

ful in Liberia! We were greatly embarrassed to know what to do.— There were not enough *more* than the ship could take to warrant us in chartering another vessel, and we had not the means to do it! We therefore did the very best thing we could under the circumstances; we embarked *two hundred and fifty-two persons* in the Sophia Walker, filling all the rest of the room in her with their things; we engaged a small merchant vessel that was bound for the coast to take *twenty-five* emigrants and 450 barrels of freight; and we left behind for the fall expedition *thirty-three* persons.

As this was the first, so we hope it may be the last time we shall find ourselves in so embarrassing a predicament. Generally we have found, when we had chartered a vessel and made our arrangements, that the number who actually came forward ready to sail was *less* than had been previously reported to us. This time it was greater. Those who were left behind are greatly disappointed.

Hereafter we hope that our friends will notify us beforehand fully and particularly as to the names and ages of all who will certainly go, and especially as to the amount of freight which they will have to take with them. If we can know these things beforehand with any degree of reliable certainty, we will endeavor to make provision for all who want to emigrate.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends, both in this country and in Liberia, that Drs. J. H. Snowden and Daniel Laing, Jr., sailed for Liberia in the Sophia Walker.— They are colored men who have been thoroughly educated under the care and at the expense of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and they will be employed in Liberia— one at Sinou and the other on the St. Paul's river—to attend our newly arrived emigrants during their acclimation. We shall therefore have hereafter four regular physicians in our employ in Liberia.

[For the Repository.]

#### Education of Colored People

THE following article on this subject is from a gentleman of the highest respectability in one of the Southern States. We trust it may enlist others on the same subject.

Several years ago I saw in the Repository, copied from the Colonization Herald, a proposal to establish a college for the education of

young colored men in this country. Since that time I have neither seen nor heard anything more of it, and I should be glad to hear whether the proposed plan was ever carried into execution.

Four years ago I conversed with one of the officers of the Colonization Society on the subject of educating in this country colored per-

sons intending to emigrate to Liberia, and expressed my firm conviction of the paramount importance of high moral and mental training as a fit preparation for such emigrants.

To my great regret the gentleman stated that under existing circumstances the project, all important as he confessed it to be, was almost impracticable; so strong being the influence of the enemies of colonization that they would dissuade any colored persons so educated from leaving the United States.

I knew that he was thoroughly acquainted with the subject in all its bearings, and therefore felt that he must have good reasons for what he said; still I hoped the case was not quite so bad as he thought, and, at any rate, I looked forward with strong hope to the time when the colored race would, as a body, open their eyes to the miserable, unnatural position they occupy in America; when they would see who were their true friends, those who offered them real and complete freedom, social and political, in a land where their is no white race to keep them in subjection, where they govern themselves by their own laws; or those pretended friends who would keep the African where he can never be aught but a self and bondsman of a despised cast, and who, by every act of their pretended philanthropy, make the colored man's condition worse.

Most happily, since that time, the colored race has been aroused to a degree never before known, and the conviction has become general among them that they must go to Liberia if they would be free and happy.

Under these circumstances the better the education of the colored man the more keenly will he feel

his present situation and the more clearly will he see the necessity of emigration.

Assuming such to be the feelings of the colored race, I think the immense importance of a collegiate institution for the education of their young men must be felt and acknowledged by every friend of the race. Some time since the legislature of Liberia passed an act to incorporate a college in Liberia, but I fear the project has failed, as I have heard nothing more of it since. Supposing however the funds raised for such an institution, where are the professors to come from? They *must* be educated in this country; and how can that be done without establishing an institution specially for young colored men?

There is not a college in the United States where a young man of color could gain admission, or where, supposing him admitted, he could escape insult and indignity. Into out Theological Seminaries a few are admitted, and are, perhaps, treated well; but what difficulty they find in obtaining a proper preparatory education. The cause of religion then, no less than that of secular education, calls for such a measure.

I think a strong and earnest appeal ought to be made to every friend of colonization throughout the United States to support the scheme with heart, hand and purse. Surely there are enough friends of the cause to subscribe at least a moderate sum for such a noble object; and in a cause like this, wealthy colored persons ought to, and doubtless will, subscribe according to their means. In addition to a general appeal through the Repository, let each individual friend of colonization use all his influence with his personal friends and acquaintances, especially

with such as are wealthy. I know from my own experience how much can be done by personal application, even in cases where success appears nearly hopeless.—I will pledge myself to use my humble endeavors to the utmost with my personal acquaintances. A large sum would not be *absolutely necessary* to found the college; and it would certainly be better to commence in the humblest way than to give up the scheme altogether.

Buildings for instance might in many places be purchased for a very moderate sum that would answer every purpose, or they might be built in the cheapest manner; in short, everything might be commenced on the most economical scale and afterwards enlarged as funds increased.

Those who are themselves engaged in teaching, such as the faculties of colleges, &c., would, of course, be most competent to prepare a plan for the proposed institution, and the ablest of them should

be consulted; meantime almost any one interested in the cause may offer *some* useful hint. In that spirit, I would myself offer a few brief suggestions, in case this appeal should be favorably received.

Probably few men of my time of life have studied the character and condition of the African race more attentively than I have, with what success I cannot presume to say, but the opinion of *any one* devoting so much of his time to the subject ought to be of *some* value.

My opinion of their capacity has been much raised during my attempts at instructing them, but at the same time, I am convinced that they require a *totally different mode of training* from whites, and that any attempt to educate the two races together must prove a failure. I now close these desultory remarks with the hope that some one more competent than myself will take up the cause and urge it until some definite plan is formed.

### Report of Com. W. F. Lynch,

IN RELATION OF HIS MISSION TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

OUR readers will remember that, in November, 1852, Commander Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, sailed for Africa, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries and arranging the preliminaries preparatory to a contemplated exploration of the interior of Liberia and the adjacent country. After an absence of several months, during which he visited several parts of the coast north of Liberia, most of the places of particular interest on the Liberian

coast, and some of the interior settlements, Capt. Lynch returned, and made a Report of his mission; which has been published by Congress; some extra copies of which we have had printed; and shall be pleased to furnish copies to any of our friends who may apply for them. It is a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, containing much interesting and valuable information respecting the western-coast of Africa; the various tribes of native inhabitants; the productions and commerce of different

parts of the coast ; the condition of the Liberian settlements ; the customs and superstitions of the natives, etc.

Capt. Lynch concludes his Report as follows :—

In this report I have presented things exactly as they appeared to me, and at every place I visited endeavored to procure reliable information, for thus I interpreted my instructions.

It now remains for me to speak of the best place to disembark an exploring party ; the proper inland route ; the precautions to be taken ; and the difficulties to be encountered.

I consider Monrovia the best place for a party to ride out the fever in. I believe it to be as healthy as any other settlement in Liberia, and good accommodation and nurses for the sick can there be procured. Besides, the intercourse of its inhabitants with the interior is more frequent, and extends further inland, than any other point I am aware of along the coast. Millsburg, at the head of the navigation of the St. Paul's, I recommend as the proper rendezvous, and the point from whence to take up the inland march.

Boporah, a populous native town, of which I have spoken in this report, lies directly in the path which it seems to me should be pursued, and it should be reached as soon as possible, and made the pivot of operations for advancing inland, and keeping up a communication with the sea-shore.

The march from Boporah should be regulated by the nature of the country, and the distance and direction of the nearest mountain range, which must form the water-shed between the tributary streams of the Niger and those which flow into the Atlantic. That range attained, if it trend southeast, as it most probably does, it might be followed to the parallel of Cape Palmas, with a particular eye to the country on its Atlantic slope, and thence the expedition might descend and make its way to the sea.

The obstacles to be encountered would be a dense forest, (through which, in many places, a path could only be cleared with the hatchet,) wild beasts, the frequent morasses, the jealousy and possible treachery of the natives, and sometimes the scarcity of food.

The party should consist of as few whites as possible. The commander ; an

officer to take his place, should he perish ; a physician, who should also be a naturalist ; and some twelve or fifteen colonists, would perhaps be sufficient.

The energy of the white man is indispensable for such an undertaking ; but, from the hostility of the climate to his race, as few as possible should embark in it. The main body, therefore, should be citizens of Liberia ; but as no man of resolution and judgment would undertake to head them unless they were under military organization, and bound to follow as long as he led the way, I suggest that if an expedition be organized, the government of Liberia consent to its citizens enlisting under the flag of the United States, and thereby subject themselves to its martial code. All ought to possess physical stamina, and the whites, especially, should be in the vigor of life, and, if possible, natives of our southern States.

I have considered it my duty to collect in my route all the information I could as to the commerce of the places I visited. It has been presented in the body of this report, and few, I presume, are aware of the present magnitude and the annual increase of the commerce of Western Africa. For further information on this subject, I herewith submit the official reports of the British colonial possessions, transmitted with the Blue Book to both houses of Parliament.

Our own proportion of the African trade is very large, and might be rendered yet more extensive by forming treaties with the principal independent tribes along the coast. England has already negotiated eighty such treaties, her plenipotentiary being sometimes a lieutenant in her navy. To her honor be it said, that while looking to her commercial interests, she is not forgetful of the claims of humanity, and inserts, wherever she can, a clause prohibitory of the slave trade. She is, however, accused of reviving that trade in another form, and I submit in the appendix (No. 1.) a proclamation of the President of Liberia on the subject.

I will illustrate the advantages of the treaties to which I have alluded. It is a custom of the tribes, that all traffic with the natives shall be transacted through the kings and head men ; in other words, the head men and kings are the sole factors of their respective communities. By a stipulation of the treaty, these potentates become responsible for the payment of debts contracted with an English trader. Should payment be withheld when due, (for the credit system prevails here as well as in

the Christian world,) the trader seeks a British man-of-war, and communicates the circumstances to her commander, and the latter repairs instantly to the place and enforces payment. Not so with the American trader. If his debtors are disposed to defraud him, he has no redress; and as native breach of faith is not unfrequent, he cannot fairly compete with the Englishman.

One other thing I feel impelled to say from a sense of duty, and do so most reluctantly. But, if we do not wish to be accused, and perhaps justly accused, of observing the letter and neglecting the spirit of our treaty stipulation with regard to the slave trade, we will substitute small but efficient steamers for sailing-vessels upon the African station. Judging of the future from the past, I venture to say that the frigate *Constitution* is of little more use in suppressing that trade than if she were in the Bay of Fundy. Nor can it scarce be otherwise. From Goree to Cape Palmas, ranging from fifty to eighty miles from the coast, in a misty region of alternate calms, light winds, currents, and tornadoes, with overwhelming torrents of rain, compared to which the refreshing showers of our own more favored clime are as dew-drops to overflowing cisterns. In the "*John Adams*," we were ten days making a distance which a steamer could have accomplished in thirty-six hours. From Monrovia to the island of St Jago, vessels are often forty days on the passage, which a steamer could make in five. In one direction along the coast it is a drift with the sluggish current: in the other, it is working up against it with light and baffling winds.

I do not say that the vessels we have on the coast do not sometimes protect our commercial interests, or are not otherwise serviceable. I have mentioned the "*John Adams*," assisting a merchant vessel in distress; and I submit in the appendix (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) some letters from President Roberts, expressing acknowledgments for benefits derived from our squadron. But, from the causes I have enumerated, our cruisers can visit very few places compared to the number that should be visited, and as the log-books will testify, often remain long at their anchors, or make yet more lengthy passages to Madeira to recruit—a passage which, under canvass alone, in the teeth of the trade-wind, is often more prolonged and more wearing to the ship than if she came directly home.

The service on the coast of Africa needs an incentive. Great Britain has

twenty-seven vessels-of-war employed in the suppression of the slave trade on that coast, and a large proportion of them are steamers, mostly small ones. Her naval officers have every inducement to seek service on that station, for he who attains to a higher grade by the death of his superior in rank, retains it permanently, and does not, as with us, hold it but temporarily. The consequence is, that the English far surpass us in activity on the coast of Africa. A very slight incentive would cause service on that coast to be coveted by our officers and crews. Within a few years two commanders have died on that station. If the two senior lieutenants in the squadron had been promoted permanently, the files of the department would now exhibit more applications from lieutenants for service on that station than all others combined. And thus of every other grade, except the highest, which, living on its honors, should be influenced by higher aspirations.

The arrogance of British officers heretofore, precludes the idea of an agreement to search respectively the vessels of either nation. It is a privilege which cannot be safely conceded to them, and we must at all hazards protect the integrity of our flag. But, for the honor of our country and the protection of its commerce, it is to be hoped that small steamers will be substituted for our sailing-vessels on the African coast, and that some incentive may be presented which will infuse greater activity among them, and render them almost ubiquitous in the neighborhood of the slave marts, and the parts of the coast frequented by our traders, instead of making tedious passages to and from a few places, some of them too remote by far, or too long lying sluggishly at their anchors.

Since my return I have received intelligence from Sierra Leone of the capture by British men-of-war of three slavers, one of them American. The prostitution of our flag, now so much facilitated by sea-letters, obtained principally at the consulates of Rio de Janeiro and Havana, will continue, to our disgrace, until we have vessels on the coast of Africa propelled by steam, and manned with crews and commanded by officers who are stimulated, the one by increased pay and the hope of prize-money, and the other by permanent promotion when vacancies are caused by death. The climate is a trying one, and, as in battle, the places of those who perish should be filled by the survivors.

I do not permit myself to dwell on the necessity of incorporating into the inter-

national code a clause declaring the slave-trade piracy under any flag; nor on the frequent decisions of our legal tribunals, (caused by the want of such declaration,) which have so discouraged our officers. Of this want, and its attendant evil consequences, the government has been long advised.

In estimating the amount of our African trade I have been careful not to exaggerate, and rejected every item not based on authentic data; but there is so much traffic along the coast in articles never entered at a custom-house, that I have reason to believe I have given twenty-five per cent. less than the actual imports; and as the profits are very great, that the exports

exceed the estimate nearly one hundred per cent. Apart, therefore, from the suppression of the slave trade, our commerce with the west coast of Africa needs the protection of an efficient force—efficient more in its power of locomotion than in the number of its guns.

A knowledge of the disadvantages under which our countrymen labor who trade along that coast, has induced these concluding remarks, and I trust they will not be considered inappropriate.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.

W. F. LYNCH,  
Commander, U. S. N.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Sec. of the Navy.

[From the Spectator.]

### Anniversary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the New York State Colonization Society was held last evening at the Reformed Dutch church, in Lafayette place. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided, and the Rev. Dr. Hutton opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. D. M. Reese read the following interesting abstract of the annual report:

Earnest workers in a noble cause find new incentives for farther exertions in reviewing the past, and by gatherings for friendly consultation. Such occasions are the anniversaries held from year to year in this metropolitan city, and such is our gathering this evening. The great objects and earnest hopes of the contributors and supporters of the New York Colonization Society have often and fully been exhibited; they need neither elucidation, comment or repetition. Our attention may rather be directed to a review of the progress of the year just closed and to a consideration of further efforts. Without any event of unusual importance to mark the year, there has been a succession of most encouraging results and a regular progress in the work of the society.

#### Discovery in Central Africa.

Important discoveries in Central Africa have been reported by Dr. Barth and others, calculated to enlarge the field of enterprise and philanthropy.

#### Slave Trade—Commerce—Authority of Liberia.

The active exertions of the squadrons on the coast and extension of treaty en-

gagements with native kings have continued to limit and almost destroy the slave trade, causing not only a diminution of wars among the sea coast tribes, but a great increase of general commerce.—Eighty thousand tons of palm oil, it is estimated, were exported from Western Africa, in the years 1852 and 1853. The authority of Liberia has been consolidated by a successful interference to quiet a ferocious, savage war, which had been incited by the avarice of some restless chiefs. One of these was made prisoner, cited before the Liberia tribunal of justice, and condemned to two years' imprisonment.

#### State Agencies.

The Colonization movement has been recognized by five state governments as worthy of state patronage, as a question of state policy, and so far as money has been furnished from such sources to defray the passage of emigrants, the colonization societies have been enabled to divert their funds to the development of the educational institutions and resources of Liberia, and to encouragement of enterprising companies.

#### Legacies.

The number of legacies which have been bequeathed by deceased friends of the society indicate a deeper and more extensive sympathy in the cause than at any former period.

#### Other Funds.

Pecuniarily the year has been one of fluctuations; early after the last anniversary the donations and church collections promised an unusual income for the current year. These promising indications were interrupted by the serious financial



pressure of the summer and autumn, from which, indeed, there has not ceased even now to arise obstacles to success on the part of our agencies.

If, however, we include in our report the legacies which have been received in whole or in part from sources within this state to the State Society and American Co'lonization Society, the total funds which have accrued to the cause for the year under review is greater than for any previous year of the society's existence, as will appear by the abstract of the Treasurer's report :

*Received for New York State Colonization Society for year ending 31st March, 1854.*

<i>General Fund—</i>	
Balance on hand 31 March, '53	\$443 77
Receipts in office, viz :	
Donations . . . . .	2,733 25
Church collection . . . . .	3,416 95
Legacies . . . . .	160 00
	<hr/>
	6,310 20
Receipts from agents, viz . . . . .	6,080 50
do do Penn. Col. Soc.	1,952 00
do do Conn. do . . . . .	200 00
Returns from Expeditions . . . . .	2,622 97
	<hr/>
	17,609 44
<i>Education Fund—</i>	
Balance on hand 31 March, '53	640 00
Legacies and interest . . . . .	12,098 07
	<hr/>
	12,738 07
	<hr/>
	30,347 51
<i>Payments General Fund—</i>	
Emigrants outfit & passengers	8,521 56
Expenditures, office, Col. Jour. and agencies . . . . .	9,102 80
	<hr/>
	17,624 36
<i>Payments Education Fund—</i>	
Draughts for scholarship . . . . .	685 00
	<hr/>
	18,309 36
	<hr/>
	12,038 15
Cash on hand . . . . .	838 15
Investment in stocks, &c., part of a permanent fund for education from Bloomfield estate . . . . .	11,200 00
	<hr/>
	12,038 15
If to the above sum of . . . . .	30,347 51
after deducting the amount received from Pennsylvania and Connecticut . . . . .	9,152 00
leaving . . . . .	28,195 51
we add a legacy from the estate of the late Mr. Graham, of Brooklyn, one-half of which has been paid during the year to the treasurer of the A. C. S. . . . .	5,000 00
	<hr/>
It shows a total of . . . . .	33,195 51

E. E. New York, 31st March, 1854.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Treasurer.

The annual report of the American Colonization Society in January, exhibits a most encouraging increase of available means over the previous year, or any year for a long time. Its total increase was \$82,458, from which deducting \$9,504 50

not available, there was left \$71,953 75 as the working capital of the year.

The number of emigrants has been equally augmented. During the year ending with March, 783 emigrants embarked for Liberia, an increase of 200 upon the preceding 12 months. The relative increase being greater the past year than for any one of many preceding years, as will appear in the following table :

Year ending	3 vessels,	39 emigrants sent
April 1st, 1847,	3 vessels,	39 emigrants sent
" 1848,	3 "	213 "
" 1849,	5 "	474 "
" 1850,	6 "	595 "
" 1851,	5 "	279 "
" 1852,	6 "	568 "
" 1853,	6 "	583 "
" 1854,	6 "	783 "

*Prosperity of Liberia.*

The reports of the delegates commissioned to visit Liberia to observe and explore, have been most flattering, and all communications have been such as to gratify the earnest desires of the friends of the cause. President Roberts in his message to the Legislature, eminently religious, presents a most gratifying view of the prosperity and increasing influence of the republic. With an income from duties on imports and taxes adequate to meet the absolute necessities of an economical administration of government, the republic is rapidly extending its influence against the slave trade, and in favor of civilization among the native population. A complete census of Liberia, embracing all classes of population, is recommended by him, an effort never before attempted, and the results of which will be looked for with lively interest.

*A New Republic.*

The colony founded and conducted by the State Colonization Society of Maryland, at Cape Palmas, finding its commerce and income, from duties, almost destroyed by the unrestricted competition of foreigners trading direct with the natives, has proposed to become independent, and by mutual agreement of commissioners sent to the United States from the colony and officers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, there has been a separation of all connection with its civil government and the society, and we may announce a second independent republic, organized on the western coast of Africa.

*Bereavement.*

Death has uttered his admonitory voice, and the New York State Colonization Society is reminded that the firmest supports of earth are of uncertain duration, and must soon be withdrawn.

For more than twenty years our late venerated and lamented president, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., had, with unflinching tenacity, clung to this noble cause when assailed with opprobrium and abuse that overwhelmed the confidence of many, as well as in its more recent season of prosperity. At our last anniversary, though in feeble health, that seemed scarcely to permit the effort, he could not refuse himself the pleasure of again affording the society the encouragement of his presence.—His work is finished on earth.—His presence will be with us no more; but his voice, even from the grave, is full of encouragement to all who seek the regeneration, moral and civil, of benighted Africa.

A bequest of \$50,000, for educational purposes in Liberia, attests his interest in its highest prosperity, and will perpetuate a stream of benefits to future ages.

While assembled in this temple to give utterance to hope and thanksgiving, a noble ship, the *Sophia Walker*, lately chartered by the American Colonization Society, is receiving a complement of nearly two hundred and fifty emigrants, adventuring eagerly to participate in the privileges and glories of Liberia.

For their outfit and passage as for many hundred more expecting to follow, the society will call upon its friends to renew and increase their liberal benefactions.

The report having been read, the Rev. M. Gurley, of Washington, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He began by pronouncing a warm eulogium upon the lamented president and benefactor of the society, Anson G. Phelps, but congratulated his hearers that the deceased had left a son bearing the same name and every way worthy of his sire. The speaker then glanced at the wrongs that had been heaped upon the poor children of Africa, and traced out the benefits that had been secured for them by the operations of the colonization societies.

The republic of Liberia has arisen with extraordinary rapidity and success. It is the commencement of a mighty revolution in that quarter of the world, the fruits of which we contemplate with inexpressible joy.

It has within it the elements of a permanent, well ordered, and increasing commonwealth. Mr. Gurley referred in detail to the flourishing settlements at different points on the coast, and then passed on to speak of the mortality that has taken place among those who aided in their establishment. Considering the multitude of these stations and of the laborers em-

ployed, we may indeed rejoice that we see the coming of the better day, hastening the triumph of redemption. He trusted that in fifty years there would not be a hundred miles square on that coast that had not its Christian church and the arts of civilization.

He alluded to the indefatigable exertions of the Wesleyan Methodists in the interior of Africa, where they were doing incalculable good for the cause of Christ, and the redemption of man. The gentleman then alluded to what had been done by public bodies and Congress for the emancipation of the slave, but thought that all that might have been, was not done by them. Seeing that this was the case, it only remained for those favorable to the cause to be united and spread information among those who were directly interested in their object, afford facilities for visiting the colonies in Africa, so that they might be able to see and judge for themselves. He implored all present to aid the objects of the association to the utmost of their power, and said they should be thankful to God that they have the opportunity of aiding this great act of benevolence, the redeeming of three millions of men from darkness.

The speaker said he had a special object in his remarks. It was to urge the necessity for establishing regular (steam or otherwise,) communication between this country and Africa. He continued, that Congress had the power to make the needed appropriation, and had been negligent in this matter. He conceived that the great thing now was for all to unite in forwarding this enterprise. New York should take the lead in this matter. More was expended in this city, not only vainly but perniciously, than would be necessary to secure its success. If we can rescue Africa from the jaws of death, and breathe a new spirit into her famishing people, we shall accomplish a work of beneficence that cannot be too highly appreciated.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. After paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Phelps, he made some eloquent remarks in regard to the progress of Liberia. He said:

We have a great thanksgiving to put up to God, not that our labors are finished, but because certainty of success is as plainly as possible given. The colony was feeble in its origin, sometimes almost extinct; and when struggling for existence, how has it met with the opposition of insane hate! Yet now it is a nation, a recognized nation where the black man has

taken his place by the white man. How beautifully does that republic refute all the calumnies heaped upon the black man. How well do they contrast with the proudest people of Europe. We have seen revolutions sweep over Europe. Men of classical names, the greatest of the world in genius of every kind, are exiled from their country. We have seen them go down deeper than before, with heavier burdens on their shoulders.

In fact, what real progress has the liberty of Europe made within the last 2,500 years, despite all the struggles? Where is there a nation that is freer now than they were before their revolutions? Yet amid all their difficulties, with all the imperfections of character, induced by servitude, we have seen that little people become strong, religious, godly, hopeful, and they now challenge the world to show a parallel. I say small as she is, there is not a nation deserving of more respect for perseverance for right through the greatest discouragements than the republic of Liberia. Well may they who took part for the despised African look down and rejoice. He has now become the strong, vigorous man, with an assurance of power which works out its own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in them both to will and suffer. This is truly applicable to the people of Liberia. We have almost reached the fulfillment of the prophecy that "God maketh our enemies to be at peace with us." He came to listen to the tones of the beloved Gurley, who had witnessed the fulfillment of his early projects for the good of Africa, (Applause.)

Our assurance is not upon the eloquence or wealth of man, but upon the faithfulness of God. The blood of the martyrs is the most eloquent cry that arises to heaven, of those who for man's sake have given up the ghost. The blessing of God is upon that land; for there sleep those who died there for the black man. The name of Buchanan, one of Liberia's martyrs, would live with the republic. There is not one here who knew him that does not consider him not simply one of the purest philanthropists but one of the ablest minds. With his own hand he had prepared the constitution of that republic, and thus prepared that people for self-government. He needed no successor; he educated the Liberians to succeed him. He had educated the present President of Liberia, Roberts, the popular, beloved President of Liberia. Buchanan had educated the Li-

berian people to be as capable of self-government, to be as useful a people as the people of our own country. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Parker also spoke earnestly in advocacy of the colonization cause. The Rev. Mr. Adams, of South Africa, bore cordial testimony, to the efficacy of the Colonization Society and the American missionaries in Africa. Among all missionaries of all Christian denominations, the American missionaries were found laboring with faithful and earnest hearts. Their efforts had placed the black man in a new position, and a nation of his fellows has been elevated to a position among the nations of the earth.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, a resolution was adopted in favor of calling upon public benevolence to aid in establishing direct and regular communication with Africa, and recommending that one hundred thousand dollars be immediately raised by subscription among the merchants of New York.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

*Resolved*, That appropriations by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to aid emigrants from their respective states, are beheld with gratification by this Society; and that the Board of Managers be authorized and requested to use all suitable means to obtain from the Legislature of New York similar aid.

*Resolved*, That the operations of the Society being eminently auxiliary and promotive of the great work of Christian philanthropy in Africa, it deserves, as it needs and desires, the co-operation of the clergy and churches, and that while the thanks of the Society are presented to those who have heretofore aided us by their influence and annual collections, they and all others be earnestly requested to secure collections during the ensuing year.

*Resolved*, That the officers of last year be re-elected, with the following changes: President, Anson G. Phelps; Vice Presidents, (to be added to the list,) Abram Van Ness and Washington Hunt; G. B. Collins, Recording Secretary. The two vacancies in the board of managers to be filled by D. M. Reese and Hamilton Fish.

After the usual religious exercises, the meeting adjourned. The report and the various speeches were heard with great attention, and deep interest was manifested in all the proceedings.

## Anniversary of the Mass. Col Society.

THE 14th Anniversary of this Society was held in the Central Church, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, June 1, The coincidence of the hour of meeting with that of the American Sunday School Union at the Tremont Temple, and with that of a special meeting of ministers which had been called to "consult in reference to duty in the present crisis," caused the attendance here to be less than usual.

The Rev. Charles Brooks was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, in some opening remarks, referred to the election of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence as President of the Society, to supply the place made vacant by the death of Hon. Simon Greenleaf. He dwelt briefly upon the important services rendered to this cause by Professor Greenleaf, and commended his example to all the friends of the colored race. He was early in favor of Liberia's being constituted an Independent Republic. All eyes were turned to him, when that event was contemplated, for the draft of a Constitution. Such a draft he furnished, after bestowing upon it his most thorough and skilful exertions to make it as perfect as possible. It was substantially adopted by the people of Liberia, though not without the severest scrutiny on their own part; and will stand before the world as a monument of the political wisdom of that eminent Jurist, and of his high Christian principle and broad philanthropy. When Liberia shall be looked upon as the Plymouth of Africa, this Constitution will be cited by 200,000 freemen.

The circumstances of our city and country, at this time, said Mr. Brooks, alluding to the Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave excite-

ment, call for discretion in our operations, and for earnest persistency in our efforts to bring in a better day for Africa and the colored race.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, now read portions of the Annual Report; which in the commencement notices the decease of Hon. William B. Banister, late of Newburyport, the first President of the Society, and a munificent benefactor, both while living and by his testamentary bequests; also that of the Society's late President, Hon. Simon Greenleaf, who held that office eight years, and who was employed in the business of the Society on the day of his death. The successive Presidents of the Society have been Mr. Banister, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, and Mr. Greenleaf. The testimony of such men, says the Report, is of itself an element of strength.

But the Society's works speak in its behalf. It has secured the emancipation and prosperous settlement in Africa, of 4,549, who were once in slavery in this country. The colony embraces 3,383, who were free born in this country, and about 1,000 who have been rescued from the hands of slave captors in Africa. It has *prevented* the enslavement of some thousands. A line of regular steam vessels is in successful operation from England to Liberia. The four steamships constituting the line are called Forerunner, Faith, Hope and Charity. Such has been their success that another line is called for.

The interests of education are making slow, but sure and steady progress. The Trustees of the Liberia College, which is an institution of the Colony, not of the Colonization Society, have accepted their

charter, and as soon as a Freshmen Class shall be furnished from the pupils in the high schools now pursuing classical studies, it will provide teachers to carry them forward in their collegiate course.

The Receipts of the Massachusetts Society during the year, have been \$8,908,72. and its disbursement \$9,254 38. The Report gives the interesting particulars of Hon. Mr. Appleton's late donation at Washington, of \$2 400, to complete the sum necessary to procure the manumission of a family of slaves. It mentions the embarkation for Liberia, on the 5th ult., of two educated, colored young men, of great enterprise and promise, who have obtained a medical education, at the best institutions here and in England, and are to be employed by the American Colonization Society, in the care of emigrants during the period of their acclimation.

There are indications of large calls upon the Society for the year to come. Emancipation at the South is increasing. Pulpits once, for a time, closed against the object in Massachusetts, are now open to its agents; and donations without agency are becoming more frequent.

Rev. Dr. Blagden, of this city, moved the acceptance of the Report, and followed his motion with a brief address.

He felt emotions of high hope; though not unmingled with regret that a more adequate appreciation of this great object was not realized. It was a subject which admitted of no exaggeration, and needed no rhetorical embellishment. He lamented that he had not done more in the cause, and gave an earnest exhortation to his brethren in the ministry, and to the merchants present, to give it their vigorous support.

Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, seconded the motion. It was a happy conception of some one, he said, that Mr. Morse should send, as the first message over the Telegraphic wires from Washington,—*What hath God wrought!* When he looked at this cause, he was constrained to exclaim, *What hath God wrought!* He referred, in an interesting manner, to his personal reminiscences, in reference to this subject, when in the Theological Seminary at Andover, in 1823. Dr. Bacon, then a member of the Seminary, read a Report from a Committee, on which he had been placed by the Society of Inquiry in that Institution, in reference to the duty of its members to the Colonization cause. In consequence of this, a Committee of the students was sent to Washington to learn the facts. Dr. Bacon, Dr. Peck of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and another, were this Committee. The cause then received a strong impulse here. The next year he delivered an address on the 4th of July, on Slavery and Colonization. Since that day there have been trials which were then unexpected. But nevertheless, what results do we now see. The trials, probably, are not themselves to be regretted. They constitute a part of God's method of moral and providential discipline, preparatory to a great and permanent result.

Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown, was next introduced. He said this was the great enterprise of the day. Whether it was regarded from a religious a philanthropic or a commercial point of view, or as an agency for the extension of Civil Liberty, it was a grand enterprise. It embraced every great interest which can stir the mind of man. Upon these several aspects of the cause, but more especially the last,

the speaker enlarged in a forcible strain of reasoning. Civil Liberty, or Constitutional Government, he said, was the great question which now agitates the world. Liberia, the infant child of the Republic, rebukes the stale argument of the friends of despotism, against the success of our experiment of popular institutions. It proves that Civil Liberty will propagate and perpetuate itself in the world, from the footing it has gained here. The Gospel is the only basis of true Constitutional Government, resting upon the principle of the common fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man. Therefore, as true Christianity is spread Civil Liberty will be extended.

Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J. next addressed the meeting. He had reminiscences connected with this cause, he said, earlier than those of Dr. Worcester. He spoke of the first efforts of Mr. Gurley to obtain a meeting in its behalf in Salem, and in this city, which were wholly ineffectual; also in New York, where he succeeded only in bringing five gentlemen together. One of these was the late Anson G. Phelps, who had ever after proved so firm a friend and liberal benefactor of the cause. He believed with Dr. Worcester, that the earlier and later trials of this enterprise, had all been needful and useful. God employs slow and far reaching influences for the accomplishment of such great designs.—The speaker expressed an assured confidence that slavery was soon to come to an end. He did not believe that fifty years would elapse before every fetter would be broken. Mr. Clay had said that slavery would come to an end just when it should become unprofitable to hold slaves. This issue, said Dr. E., is now in

prospect. His solution of the problem was in immigration. The emigrants will go as laborers to every part of the country. The idea that tropical climates demand colored laborers is all erroneous. Slavery will come to an end. God is hastening the day. It is contrary to nature, truth, grace, and the Kingdom of God.

Dr. Eddy then moved the adoption of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the clear and increased evidence which the last year has given to the value of the colonization cause, and the wisdom of its plans, as well as the warm and patronizing friends which God has raised up for it, encourage us to renew and continue our efforts in the cause of colonization, as the only probable method which is to relieve the necessities of the African race.

Dr. Eddy referred to the presence upon the platform of the Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, President of the Colonization Society of that State and hoped the meeting would be favored with some remarks from him. New Jersey, he said, was the birth-place of this cause.

Judge Hornblower then addressed the meeting for a few moments with much energy and effect. The venerable Chief Justice expressed the satisfaction he felt in being for the first time in his life in Boston. It might seem strange that he had never been here before. He was born while our fathers were at the Tea Party, and had been spared *seventy-seven* years to enjoy the consequences.

It was true that for a long time he had taken a deep interest in this cause. He had known Dr. Finley, who in New Jersey, whether correctly or not, was regarded as the

progenitor of colonization. He had not indeed had all the confidence which some felt, that it would open a sufficient door for ridding this country of the evils of slavery.—Neither had he all the confidence of his reverend friend, who had just spoken, that slavery would soon come to an end. He looked upon it, rather as now extending itself and strengthening its power. He regarded the Colonization Society, however, as a great philanthropic and missionary institution; and in these respects, as second to no other.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Humphrey. He said he regarded African Colonization as the great enterprise of the nineteenth century. He believed it would be so regarded when looked back upon from the middle of the next century. The prominent enterprise of the fifteenth century was the discovery of America; that of the sixteenth, was the Reformation; of the seventeenth, the coming of the pilgrims to this country; of the eighteenth, the American Revolution; of the nineteenth, the Colonization of the Continent of Africa with a christian and free people, with all the concurrent benefits which must follow in its train. It was delightful to think what great events are developed

from small beginnings. How much was comprehended in the *Mayflower*! Almost everything great and glorious in the world comes in, on such a way, that hardly any of the contemporaries thought that anything would have come out of it. How many have derided the idea of doing anything for the African race by colonization

The civil Constitution of Liberia, Dr. H. said, was the most perfect in the world, not even excepting our own. There is nothing in it about "persons held to service." There is no government better administered, not even our own. As it at present appears, it is likely to outlive us.

The speaker had one thought more suggested by the circumstances of the time. Here is *one* poor fugitive slave. To deliver him agitates the city—the state—the whole country. Compare this, now, with what is likely to come out of this meeting; which may perhaps result in the liberation of hundreds of slaves, and in improving the condition of many others. So God works.

A few spirited remarks were volunteered by T. P. Marvin, Esq., Wm. Ropes, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Gannett, of this city; after which the meeting was closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Brooks.—*Pur. Rec.*

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

**Letter from Com. Rudd.**

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE,  
Monrovia, Oct. 22d, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I promised you that I would write and give my opinion about the Colony on this coast. Of course, thus far, I have had but little chance for observation, but what I have seen has made a very favorable impression. The Emigrants appear to be well in-

structed, having many comforts, and all appear to be happy and contented. The great secret is, that any person that will work can do very well here, there may be some that are lazy, but that is the case in all places.

I went to the Episcopal Church yesterday, but a black Priest officiated, and did very well. As to there

having slaves, it is all humbug; some few have servants that can afford it. I took, after Church, my dinner with President Roberts, and was much pleased with him and his lady. I have made several visits and I have never received more hospitality any where. I have been told that the people in the country are doing better than those in town. They must cultivate the soil so as to supply vessels that trade here.

The English have a line of stea-

mers on the coast, which are taking all the trade from us. Steam is the only thing on this coast. I shall sail for Cape Palmas shortly, and go as far South as Loando, and return here in November.

I will write you again when I have a chance. The slave trade is very active on the South coast.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOHN RUDD.

Rev. Philip Slaughter.

[From the *Virginian Colonizationist*.]

**Daniel Brown to his Wife.**

We commend the following extract to the special notice of the free colored people. But in order to give it suitable value, we mention a few particulars concerning its author. Daniel Brown, the Tea-water-man of Norfolk City, was not born free, but by persevering industry and economy he was enabled to purchase his freedom several years ago. But to avoid the necessity of leaving the State of Virginia, he preferred that his owner should execute a bill of sale for him to his free born wife, which was accordingly done. And it had like to have proved a snare to him at the last. For when he had made up his mind, a year or so ago, to emigrate with his family to Liberia, where they would possess a soil rich and productive, and enjoy a climate that is mild and salubrious to the African race, with free and equal political, religious and social privileges, and a chance to educate his children, among a highly civilized people of color, living under a republican and well managed civil government, she chose to differ with him in opinion upon all these matters. She had by some means become deeply and bitterly opposed

to Liberia and emigration. She believed he was taking a wrong step and opposed him with all her power. In spite of the apostolical injunction, "Wives submit yourselves to your own husbands," it is generally admitted in civilized countries, that every good christian husband is very much influenced, almost always managed, if not absolutely governed, by his wife. Brown will, however, have to stand an exception to the general rule. For although his wife conscientiously urged her opposition to his course so far as to tell him the day before his embarkation that she had a bill of sale for him in her pocket, and that she knew the Secretary of the Colonization Society could not take her servant away from Virginia without her permission, yet he neither submitted to her, nor was he discouraged, but set himself to the difficult task of reasoning with her, and coaxing her into measures. And, strange to tell, he so far succeeded as to induce her to give him a legal emancipation, and let him go to spy out the good land, and to write back to her the result of his inspection.

When we copied the extract from the letter in her possession, she



spoke very affectionately of Daniel, and said she expected to follow him in the next November ship.

*Extract.*

"MONROVIA, Jan. 14, 1854.

To *M. s. Ann Brown.*

MY DEAR WIFE:—This leaves me quite well, and I hope it may reach and find you and family well. We have been all safely landed in Liberia, the happy home for the man and woman of color. I am much disappointed in this country. I had no idea of seeing such a place as this for us, no, not in this wide world. I wish I could

just see you now; for I cannot write like I could speak to you. But understand all I mean as well as you can from the following sentence. "Liberia is the place for us and our children, and no where else but here." Then come, my dear wife, and bring the children with you.

I wish to be remembered to Mr Starr, the Colonization agent. Tell him that although he told me that this was a good country, now I have tried it I find it is a much better place than even Mr. Starr himself thinks it is.

I remain your affectionate husband,  
DANIEL BROWN."

[From the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

### Colonization Meeting.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stormy nature of Monday evening a large and respectable assembly of citizens gathered in the lecture room of Wesley Chapel to hear the statements of Rev JOHN MCKEY in relation to the Republic of Liberia.

His report to the Board of Colonization was read, in addition to which he made a verbal statement, which, taken together, was of great interest, and very satisfactory. We were pleased to see a large number of colored persons in the house, and to them the report seemed of some interest.

It appears from the communication of the Government of Liberia that it is their wish that we should make Grand Cape Mount the place of our selection, and on that point expend our efforts. And from the united testimony of voyager, visitor and resident, it seems the most desirable location on the African coast. Villault, the French navigator, stated in 1667, "Africa would be preferable to Europe, if it were all like Cape Mount." He dwells with delight on the beauty of the prospect, and the richness of the country, and this favorable view has remained unchanged; all who have seen it admit its truthfulness.

Mr. McKey visited this place, and speaks of it with delight. In view of these facts, the Board at its last meeting resolved to locate the Indiana settlement there, and required the Secretary to make this fact public; hence the public meeting of the Board on Monday evening.

Mr. Mitchell then submitted a brief statement of the plan of settlement at Grand Cape Mount, as suggested by the

communication of the Liberians, substantially as follows:

"A town or village should be planned containing the following essential public buildings: a large house for the reception of emigrants, a store house or block house, to be used as a place of defence, it need be, a school house, which could be occasionally used as a church."

The Board having no State appropriation to meet such cases, the law limiting the application of State funds to but two objects, that of the transportation of emigrants, and the purchase of land for them, the Secretary has been instructed "to make an appeal to the public and the churches, to raise the sum of three or four thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the cause."

Resolutions were adopted to the above effect, two of which were as follows:

*Resolved*, That a correct list of all who contribute to the foundation of this settlement, be preserved, and that a list of such as contribute sums over five dollars, be made out on parchment, and forwarded to the Government of Liberia, to be deposited with the future records of the town of Grand Cape Mount.

*Resolved*, That we recommend this enterprise to the favorable consideration of a benevolent public.

Governor Wright, the President of the Board, expressed his gratification with Mr McKey's report, and the hope that his future action as an Agent of the Board would be successful, and bespoke for him throughout the State a favorable reception.

Mr. McKey as a man of color, makes a favorable impression on all who converse with him. His report will be published and circulated.

**“Africa and the American Flag.”**

BY COMMANDER A. H. FOOTE, U. S. NAVY.

Such is the significant and expressive title of a volume from the pen of Commander A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, just issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co. We have been looking with great anxiety for the appearance of this book, for some months past, having learned that the author contemplated giving to the world his matured information on a subject which he was so well prepared to handle.— We had hoped very much from it: and now, we are happy to say, our expectations have been more than realized.

Capt. Foote was in command of the U. S. Brig Perry, on the West Coast of Africa, in the years 1850 and 1851, in which capacity he was brought into official relations with the officers of other nations; had repeated interviews with President Roberts and other leading men in Liberia, and also at Sierra Leone, and thus obtained the most reliable information touching the then state of the slave trade, and the influence of the various squadrons upon it, and their value in extending lawful commerce on that coast. While carrying out his official duties on that station he opened a correspondence with officers of other nations on the inviolability of vessels claiming American nationality, together with other subjects involving the in-

terests of our commerce. This correspondence was considered of so much interest and importance by the English Government, that it was published at length in the Parliamentary Papers, and is now in the hands of British naval officers and the British public generally, and is esteemed as of very great value. Our own government has never published this correspondence. This we greatly regret. The government highly approved of Com. Foote's course, and the Secretary of the Navy authorized a *compilation* containing the synopsis of the proceedings as presented in the last 144 pages of the book now before us. We are therefore very anxious that every member of Congress should read the book, as well as every officer of our government. We are persuaded that not one of them would rise from its perusal, in favor of withdrawing our squadron from that coast! They would be convinced that the most disastrous consequences to American commerce there would follow the withdrawal of the squadron! The book is full of information which is especially needed in this very crisis.— We would therefore entreat all our friends to obtain a copy. They will not fail to read it *through*, when once they have commenced it. And we trust that our agents in different parts of the country will take every opportunity to call public attention to it, and to extend its circulation.

The public press have almost universally spoken sentiments of warm approbation of the work. The only notice of it, which we have seen, which spoke of it in any other than terms of commendation, was a communication from the \* correspondent of the *Independent*. The reply by one of the editors, (the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, if we are not entirely mistaken in its style,) is so good that we cannot refrain from inserting the greater part of it, as follows :

WE announced, a few weeks ago, the intended publication of this book. At present, we have only time to say, after a partial examination of it, that it is a book of more than ordinary value. The general account of the African continent, and of the African races; and the sketch of African commerce and of the history of the African slave-trade, and the narrative of the author's personal observations as commander of a national vessel, employed for the suppression of that trade, will be found not untimely, in reference to the proposals that will soon be made for repealing the laws by which the importation of slaves is now punishable with death. Nor is any information about Africa impertinent to the great agitation about slavery now pending. The author had excellent opportunities for seeing the best side of the Liberian colonies, and his intention to make a fair and full report can not be called in question.

The foregoing was prepared last week, but was crowded out. One of our special contributors, however, got the start of us, and his more extended notice was laid before our readers. Some of his criticisms have put us upon a reconsideration of Com. Foote's book. We are bound to say a word or two which we should not have said but for the more careful attention which we have thus given to the work in question.

1. "Africa and the American Flag" is a work of more than ordinary fascination for the most intelligent class of readers. Our well-known contributor \*, as all who are acquainted with the quality of his utterances, oral or written, will readily believe, is not addicted to the reading of dull books. He has not only no taste for that sort of drudgery, but no time for it.

And yet no sooner does this book fall into his hands than he hurries through it as if it were Dickens' latest story; or "Aunt Chloe's Widowhood," sustaining the same relation of sequel to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with that of "The Abbot" to "The Monastery," or a new "Conflict of Ages." Nor is this all. Having read the book, he is so full of the matter that he incontinently writes a review of it for *The Independent*. We had found the work an interesting one, though our engagements had hindered us from giving it as much attention as we desired to give it; and our opinion of its power to hold and reward the attention of the most intelligent readers is confirmed not only by this instance of its power, but by our reëxamination of its merits.

2. The first seventy pages of the book are, in our judgment, a well-digested and condensed account of the progress of discovery on the western coast of Africa, particularly by the Portuguese; of the pirates that haunted the coast in the early part of the eighteenth century; of the slave-trade, as it was when it had become a protected and flourishing traffic; of the physical geography and the ethnography of the entire continent, and of the resources which Africa is now offering to the commerce of the world. The chapters on the progress of discovery, and on piracy and the slave-trade, contain, of course, nothing that is new, and little that is not familiarly known by all who have ever given any attention to the subject; yet some such summary as they give (occupying only fourteen pages) was essential to the completeness of the work. The three ensuing chapters, (IV., V., and VI.,) on the *contour*, climate, geology, the animal and vegetable life, the ethnography, and the commercial capabilities of Africa, contain much that was new to our ignorance; certainly much that can be found nowhere else so well condensed, and so clearly stated. These are the chapters in relation to which the author acknowledges to the Rev. Dr. Adamson, long a resident at the Cape of Good Hope—a gentleman whose scientific attainments give great value to his suggestions on such subjects. The ethnographical chapter alone has enough in it for a refutation of the composite, catch-penny book, (noticed in our present issue,) in which such philosophers as Nott and Gliddon attempt to show that the African slave-trade is as reasonable a business, and as clear from the charge of inhumanity or injustice, as the Cincinnati pork-trade. Guided by Dr. Adamson, the

author points out some singular analogies between the languages of the Hottentot or Bushman race, in Southern Africa, and the language inscribed on the monuments of ancient Egypt:

"The poor, despised Bushman, forming to himself, with sticks and grass, a lair among the low-spreading branches of a protea, or nestling at sunset in a shallow hole, amid the warm sands of the desert, with wife and little ones, like a covey of birds, sheltered by some ragged sheepskins from the dew of the clear sky, has an ancestral and mental relationship to the builders of the pyramids and the colossal temples of Egypt, and to the artists who adorned them. He looks on nature with a like eye, and stereotypes in his language the same conclusions derived from it." p. 48.

3. The narrative of the origin and growth of Liberia contains nothing with which we were not familiarly acquainted. But familiar as we were with the facts, we must say that we have never seen the story better told than in this volume. We remember, too, that it is told, not for the benefit of those who happen to remember all the facts, but for the benefit of those who either never knew, or have forgotten them, and for the sake of the light which these facts throw on the subject of the whole book, which is the relation of Africa to the interests, the duties, and the destiny of the United States. The fault of the story, as told, is that the colors are perhaps too bright.

4. The representation of the condition in which the free people of color find themselves in the United States, is in a single passage of not much more than two pages, including one entire paragraph on another subject. Commander Foote's view of that subject, and of the desirableness of a free and civilized African State as a home for the enterprising and aspiring man of color, do not differ at all, as we see, from the view given by Mrs. Stowe, in the conclusion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We do not find one word which even seems to justify the social proscription of the free people of color in this country. The matter of fact is not to be got rid of. Our friend Pennington, clergyman as he is, and doctor of divinity by a European diploma, and on a footing of "Presbyterial party" with Dr. Spring, is nevertheless excluded from the omnibuses in New York. If we were so abused, nothing but a sense of duty would keep us from going where we could find better treatment. And we can not but think that, if even the most elo-

quent and brilliant of all our contributors were to find himself in precisely the same position, he would soon perceive strong reasons "of a social and political character" for desiring a change of residence. Nothing but a sense of duty to his native land and to his countrymen, we are sure, would hinder him from attempting to find some country in which he might "stand just where his *real* weight and character placed him."

The following is from the *New York Observer*, and we publish it as a specimen of opinions of the religious press generally:

This volume contains much valuable information about a portion of the world of which very little is known. Those who have a desire to make themselves acquainted with the condition of Western Africa, and the various efforts made to diffuse the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the inhabitants of that country, will be amply repaid by its perusal. The writer shows that he was not only a diligent and attentive observer of all that passed under his own eyes while on the coast, but has availed himself of the researches of others, and turned them to a good account, by incorporating them with his own. The book may properly be divided into three parts.

The first relates to the physical characteristics of the country generally—its geography, natural history and ethnography, with sketches less or more extended, of particular districts of country. The writer's views on these different topics are necessarily brought into a very narrow compass, but for his limited opportunities of observation, they are remarkably correct, and cannot fail to be instructive to those who study such subjects.

The second comprises a brief history of the colonization enterprise, both in this country and Africa. There is little in this which is entirely new, but it furnishes the most complete history we have of this interesting enterprise. The writer takes a calm and impartial view of the present condition and future prospects of Liberia, and carefully avoids those extravagant representations which others who have written on the subject have indulged with so little scruple. If on the one hand he points out defects and dangers, he shows at the same time that it has the elements of prosperity in itself, and under proper training will not only rise to respectability and importance, but may be a great bless-

ing to the surrounding country. We are glad to see that he has done justice to the character and influence of Governor Buchanan, to whom Liberia is more indebted, perhaps, than to any one who has ever had the direction of political affairs in that country. The writer, in this part of his book, has made honorable mention of missionary operations in Western Africa. He has not, however, given them credit for as large a share in the general improvement of the country, as he undoubtedly would if he had had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the full extent of their operations and influence.

The third division of the book relates almost entirely to the operations of the British and American squadrons in suppressing the foreign slave trade. Here the author appears in his own element, and writes like one who is master of his subject. No officer of the navy has ever done more to suppress the use of the American flag in this iniquitous traffic than the author himself. And when we remember that he was actuated by motives of humanity, as well as a sense of professional pride and duty, we cannot withhold our sympathy and respect.

If the book accomplishes no other object, we trust it will not fail to convince our government of the importance of keeping an efficient squadron on the coast of Africa, for the double purpose of protecting our commerce and preventing the use of the American flag in the slave trade.—And this seems to be especially necessary at the present time, as the British squadron will probably be diminished on account of the European war, and there will undoubtedly be unprincipled men enough to avail themselves of this to revive this iniquitous traffic.

The following notice of the Book from that able and popular periodical "*The Southern Literary Messenger*," is worthy of a place in our columns, and may be taken as a *sample* of the sentiments entertained of the Book by Southern men, and expressed in all their papers :

Perhaps the natural depravity of human nature has never been more fearfully displayed than in the infamous traffic in flesh and blood to which this book refers. It exists for us quiet citizens of the United States rather as an imagination than a fact: so difficult is it to realize the truth of those *strange and horrible details* which from

time to time are made public, shocking the hearts of philanthropists, and making the most careless pause and reflect. Everybody is familiar with the terms applied to the "slave trade," but very few persons take the trouble to convince themselves that the fact is more dreadful than the wildest fiction—that *horror* is a feeble word to use: the "Horrors of the Middle Passage" terrible beyond conception. We will not allude further to the actual suffering of these human cargoes—"the gorge rises at it:" we are glad that Lieut. Foote has confined himself for the most part to the actual workings of the system for the suppression of the whole infamous traffic. He commanded the brig Perry, one of the United States cruisers, sent out for this purpose, during the years 1850 and 1851, as his title-page records: and the result of this two years' sojourn in the African waters has been a very valuable and agreeable volume, which we commend to all our readers. There are strange facts recorded in its pages, or rather strange facts passed out of memory, put again upon file. We refer to the oft-repeated charge that citizens of the United States, holding the most "highly respectable" positions, have been for years engaged in this horrible commerce. On page 290 the reader will find a letter from a citizen of New York to his partner in the flesh and blood venture—a letter to which we simply refer, inasmuch as its style and contents are of a character too repulsive for quotation.

A large portion of Lieut. Foote's volume is dedicated to the early history of the countries along the western coast of Africa: and this will fill, if we are not greatly mistaken, a *hiatus* which has long existed in the records of the world. The history is full of interest, and if there are many disagreeable pages, this is attributable simply to the fact that the subject is not one to be painted in rose color. The Republic of Liberia which has of late years come to command so much interest in Europe and America is treated of in detail; and its fortunes under the various Governors dwelt upon at considerable length. We recall no other book in which so much information is so agreeably presented.

In addition to all this the volume treats of the habits, usages and superstitions of the native Africans in all their repulsive reality:—and this portion of the subject is profusely illustrated with colored engravings of human sacrifices, war weapons, and "skull ornaments." There are, however, a number of coast views at St. Helena and elsewhere which are more agreeable

ble, and add greatly to the interest of the volume. We have seen few more graceful lithographs. The volume is printed after the graceful fashion of the Messrs. Appleton, from whom we have received it, through A. Morris.

The *Phila. Daily News* speaks of it in the following language :

The most valuable work on Africa which has appeared within the present century ; containing as it does an incredible amount of curious and interesting information on almost every subject connected with that great division of the earth.— It contains numerous passages which will be read with as much avidity as the pages of the most thrilling romance. The sketches of manners and customs are lively and graphic—generally humorous and amusing—sometimes laughter provoking. The accounts of interviews with the African kings and queens, of the etiquette of their various “ courts,” their court dresses, &c., present scenes which are ludicrous in the extreme ; and which are beautifully illustrated with lithographic plates. In a national point of view, the work is one of deep interest to every lover of the American flag ; and we have no hesitation in predicting for it an immense sale.

The “ *Presbyterian of the West*,” says :

The candor with which he speaks of the actions of governments and individuals, and the justness of the remarks which he makes, and the opinions he utters, will secure for his work the confidence and the approval of considerate men.

The *Philadelphia Enquirer*, says .

This new book, by Commander Foote, of the Navy, we regard as decidedly the most valuable and satisfactory work on Africa which we have met with. It is particularly full in everything relating to American interests in that part of the world, where, for two years, the author commanded one of our vessels of war. Having the most reliable information at his disposal, and opportunities of personal intercourse with the highest authorities wherever he went, the author has made the most of his opportunities, and has given to the public a work of undoubted merit.

At the present moment, a book of this character supplies an important desideratum. The universal attention now di-

rected to the subject of slavery, must give great importance to the question of colonizing free blacks in Africa. Captain Foote’s book sheds a vast deal of light on this subject. He gives enough of the early history and struggles of Colonization to interest, without tiring us, and a sufficiently detailed account of its present condition to enlist our best wishes and hopes in favor of the African Republic.

The scientific reader will here find valuable information on the physical geography, geology, distribution of races, languages, &c. of this interesting continent. The author has evidently taken great care to obtain reliable information, and the public have now an opportunity of reaping the benefit of it.

Africa offers such a vast field for research, and is so little known, that authentic accounts of her present condition have a charm which few narrations now possess—the charm of novelty. It would seem, from recent explorations, that our long received opinions of the sterile and desert character of the interior of that strange continent are far from correct. Regions have been visited which yield in fertility and beauty to none of the most favored spots on the earth’s surface.

The merchant will find in this work much useful information as to the trade of Africa, and its growing importance. A fruitful field of commerce is evidently opening there, and the first comers will be first served.

On another point, both merchants and public men will here find valuable information. Information, too, which cannot well be obtained otherwise, unless by tedious examination of public records at Washington. And that is, information as to how far the American Flag has been practically inviolate, when British Naval officers have suspected any false assumption of our nationality. Our neutral position in the existing European war renders this question extremely important at present.

Finally, to the general reader this work cannot but prove acceptable. It is full of information on Africa, particularly its Western coast, and the ameliorating influences which have been wrought among its tribes by the combined effects of trade, missionaries, the presence of foreign squadrons, and the almost total suppression of the slave trade. It is written in an excellent and agreeable style, giving it a literary merit not always found in works of this character, purporting to impart merely substantial and useful knowledge.

## List of Emigrants

By the Ship *Sophia Walker*, Capt. *Horatio N. Gray*, from *Baltimore*, May 6, *Norfolk*, May 18, and *Savannah*, May 27, 1854, for *Bassa* and *Monrovia*, *Liberia*.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM LOUISIANA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
1	Charles Savage,	30	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Savage.
2	Frances do	22	do.	Em. by Mrs. Ann E. Newman.
3	Alice do	4 mos.	do.	do
FROM MARTINSBURG, VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
4	George Brown,	40	Free.	
5	Winefred do wife	34	do.	
6	George R. do son	14	do.	
7	Francis M. do do	12	do.	
8	Mary A. do dtr.	10	do.	
9	John J. do son	7	do.	
10	Larinda J. do dtr.	5	do.	
11	Isaac N. do son	1	do.	
FROM JEFFERSON CO., VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
12	Francis Harris,	32	Free.	
13	John J. do son	10	do.	
14	Mary C. do dtr.	3	do.	
15	Moses Baylor	29	do.	
FROM ROMNEY, VA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
16	George Helt,	32	Slave,	Em. by Sarah Inskeep.
17	Daffney do wife	45	do.	Em. by James Gibson.
18	Mary do dtr.	5	do.	
19	Solomon Keys,	22	do.	Em. by Sarah Inskeep.
20	Charlotte do wife	26	do.	Em. by Isaac A. J. Inskeep.
21	Ester do dtr.	3	do.	
22	Hannah Bell,	26	do.	Em. by Wm. Inskeep.
23	John do son	5	do.	
24	Anna do dtr	3	do.	
FROM BOTETOUT CO., VA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
25	Samuel Kimberlain,	55	Slave,	Em. by the heirs of Jacob Kim-
26	Lucy do wife	45	do.	berlin.
27	Calvin do son	16	do.	do.
28	Albert do son	13	do.	do.
29	Paralee do do	11	do.	do.
30	Samuel do son	9	do.	do.
31	Aminda do dtr.	7	do.	do.
32	Anderson do son	5	do.	do.
33	John do son	2	do.	do.
34	Maria White,	37	do.	do.
35	Geo. W. do son	12	do.	do.
36	John do son	10	do.	do.
37	Jane do dtr.	8	do.	do.
38	James do son	7	do.	do.
FROM MANCHESTER, VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
39	Thomas Sims,	15	Free.	
40	George McCridie,	21	do.	
41	James Cornwell,	32	do.	

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Name.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	FROM PETERSBURGH, VA. (To be located at Buchanan)			
42	Arthur Harris,	21	Free.	
43	Albert J. Johnson,	34	do.	
	FROM NORFOLK, VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
44	Isaac Rann,	50	do.	
	FROM HENRICO, Co. VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
45	Samuel Jennings,	55	Slave,	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
46	Sally do	35	do.	Jennings.
47	Lauria do	13	do.	do.
48	Sam do Jr.	5	do.	do.
49	Mary J. do	18	do.	Bought by Sam her Father.
50	Matilda Jennings,	36	do.	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
51	Elizabeth do	11	do.	Jennings.
52	Josephine do	4	do.	do.
53	Hannibal do	1	do.	do.
54	Abby do	38	do.	do.
55	Molly do	12	do.	do.
56	Jackson do	22	do.	do.
57	Kellis do	50	do.	do.
58	Isham do	28	do.	do.
59	Stephen do	25	do.	do.
60	Archie do	60	do.	do.
61	Jim do	54	do.	do.
62	Christiana do	50	do.	do.
63	Frank do	35	do.	do.
64	Betsy do	32	do.	do.
65	Christiana do	6	do.	do.
66	Sophia do	4	do.	do.
67	John do	21	do.	do.
68	Susan do	19	do.	do.
69	Cordelia do	3	do.	do.
70	Sarah do	17	do.	do.
71	Martha do	35	do.	do.
72	Miranda do	3	do.	do.
73	John do	8 mos.	do.	do.
74	Squire do	21	do.	do.
75	Elizabeth do	25	do.	do.
76	Martha A. do	3 mos.	do.	do.
77	George do	60	do.	do.
78	Mary do	50	do.	Bought by George her husband.
79	Peter do	50	do.	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
80	Charles do	22	do.	Jennings.
81	George do Jr.	25	do.	do.
82	Nancy Green,	50	do.	do.
83	Margaret Jennings, To be located at Monrovia. } FROM RICHMOND, VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)	30	do.	do.
84	Armstead Tompkins, FROM NANSEMOND, Co., VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)	30	Free.	
85	Randal Bunch,	42	Slave.	Em. by the will of Joseph
86	Ben do	38	do.	Bunch.
87	Rufus do	28	do.	do.
88	Lawrence do	34	do.	do.





## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM DANVILLE, KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
141	Reason Henderson,	38	Slave,	Em. by Charles Henderson.
142	Cassey do. wife	35	Free,	
143	Henry do. } their children.	14	do.	
144	Strother do. }	11	do.	
145	Reason do. }	8	do.	
146	Peachy do. }	6	do.	
147	Charles do. }	4	do.	
148	Edy do. }	2	do.	
149	William Henderson,	24	Slave,	Em. by Charles Henderson.
150	Louisa do. wife	20	Free,	
151	Isabella } their children.	2	do.	
152	Charles }	6 mos.	do.	
153	Nelson Green,	24	Slave,	Em. by Dr. Willis Green,
154	Mary do. wife	24	do.	do. by Chas. Henderson.
155	Elizab <sup>h</sup> do. }	11	do.	do.
156	Rachel do. }	8	do.	do.
157	William do. }	2	do.	do.
158	Grandison Henderson,	26	do.	do.
159	Annaca do. wife	24	do.	do.
160	Sarah Jane do. }	11	do.	do.
161	Henry do. }	8	do.	do.
162	Rachel do. }	3	do.	do.
163	Morrison do. }	6	do.	do.
164	Scott do. }	6 mos.	do.	do. [wife.
165	James Sneed,	34	do.	Pur. and set free to go with his
166	Lavinia do. wife	26	do.	Em. by Chas. Henderson.
167	Charity do.	11	do.	do.
168	Thomas Henderson,	28	do.	do.
169	Nelson do.	21	do.	do.
170	Hannah Deer,	41	do.	do.
171	James do.	11	do.	do.
172	Horace do.	24	do.	do.
173	Celia do. wife	20	Free,	
174	Georgiana do.	18	do.	
175	Cary Bell,	21	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Martha Bell,
176	Nancy do. wife	19	do.	do. by Chas. Henderson.
FROM MERCER Co., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
177	Robert Adams,	23	Slave,	do. by David Adams, Indiana.
FROM MULENBURGH Co., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
178	Edmond Weir,	22	Free.	
179	Martha do. wife	18	do.	
FROM SPENCER Co., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
180	Alfred Russell,	21	Slave.	Em. by Samuel Russell.
181	James do.	23	do.	do.
182	Clay do.	31	do.	do.
FROM SIMPSON Co., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
183	Robert Herndon,	40	do.	Em. by James Herndon.
184	Milford do.	35	do.	do.
FROM ST. LOUIS, MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
185	Rev. Adam White,	25	Slave,	Em. by Edward Bates.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM ST. CLAIR CO., MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
186	Emaline Bruce,	32	Slave,	Em. by C. S. Walton.
187	Milus Walton,	19	do.	do.
188	Amos do.	17	do.	do.
189	Sarah Bruce,	15	do.	do.
190	Martin Van Buren Bruce,	13	do.	do.
191	Henry Clay do.	9	do.	do.
192	Solomon do.	7	do.	do.
193	Martha Ann	4	do.	do.
FROM ST. FRANCIS CO., MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
194	Amy Robinson,	64	Slave,	The Robinson family was em-
195	Jacob do.	45	do.	ancipated by Mr. Robinson some
196	Eliza do.	35	do.	time since.
197	George do.	12	do.	
198	Serena do.	9	do.	
199	Richard do.	6.	do.	
200	Jacob do.	1	do.	
FROM MONTGOMERY CO. MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
201	Burrel Tyler,	57	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Eliza Ann Bond.
202	Martha do. } wife	45	do.	do.
203	Richard P. do. } their children	12	do.	do.
204	Eliza Ann do. }	9	do.	do.
205	Marg't A. do. }	7	do.	do.
206	James R. do. }	4	do.	do.
207	Enoch M. do. }	6 mos.	do.	do.
FROM ST. LOUIS CO. MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
208	Harriet Johnson,	35	Slave,	Purchased by her late husband,
209	John do.	14	Free.	Isaac Johnson, deceased.
210	Hannah do.	12	do.	
211	Minerva do.	7	do.	
212	Jacob do.	10	do.	
213	Permillus do.	3	do.	
FROM WILLIAMSON CO., TEN. (To be located at Bassa Co.)				
214	Hiram Hall,	50	Slave,	These twenty-eight are sent by
215	Nelly do.	50	do.	Col. Montgomery Bell, to-
216	Malissa do.	13	do.	gether with 21 in the Brig
217	Henry do.	9	do.	Harp, and one, a small child,
218	Daniel Gray,	23	do.	died between Savannah and
219	Elizabeth do.	22	do.	Baltimore.
220	Lucinda do.	3	do.	do.
221	Celey do.	5	do.	do.
222	Anthony Upshur,	50	do.	do.
223	Sally do.	40	do.	do.
224	Isaac do.	10	do.	do.
225	Sarah Jane do.	7	do.	do.
226	Robert do.	5	do.	do.
227	Joseph do.	4	do.	do.
228	Malissa do.	2	do.	do.
229	William Whitfield,	27	do.	do.
230	Malinda do.	22	do.	do.
231	Wm. H. do.	4	do.	do.
232	Sarah D. do.	2	do.	do.
233	Jane Scott,	30	do.	do.

## EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
234	Thomas Scott,	15	Slave,	Sent by Col. Montgomery Bell.
235	Malinda J. do.	12	do.	do.
236	Lavisa do.	10	do.	do.
237	Fannette do.	7	do.	do.
238	John M. do.	5	do.	do.
239	James W. do.	3	do.	do.
240	Martha Jane do.	2	do.	do.
241	Montgomery do.	4 mos.	do.	do.
	FROM BIBB Co., GA. (To be located at Bassa Co.)			
242	John Huland,	45	Free,	
243	Emily do.	40	do.	
244	William do.	18	do.	
245	George do.	16	do.	
246	Joe do.	5	do.	
	<i>Cabin Passengers.</i>			
247	Dr. J. H. Snowden,			Boston, Mass.
248	{ Dr. Daniel Laing, Wife, and three children.			do.
249				
250				
251				
252	Rev. W. H. Clark.			Missionary from Geo.
	<i>Steerage Passengers.</i>			
	George Lee, James Sims.			} Citizens of Liberia.

NOTE. These 252, added to the number previously sent, make 8,456 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

## List of Emigrants.

By the Brig Harp, from Baltimore, June 10, 1854, to Liberia, Africa.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	FROM WILLIAMSON Co., TEN. (To be located at Bassa Co.)			
1	Elijah Worley,	35	Slave,	These twenty-one are a part of the family sent by Col. Montgomery Bell, see list above.
2	Fanny do.	40	do.	
3	Lavisa do.	12	do.	
4	Polly do.	10	do.	
5	James do.	2	do.	
6	Martha do.	4 mos.	do.	
7	Reddin Jordon,	40	do.	
8	Matilda do.	27	do.	
9	James do.	20	do.	
10	Nelly do.	10	do.	
11	Polly do.	8	do.	
12	Washington do.	5	do.	
13	Safrona do.	3	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
14	Nancy Scott,	20	Slave,	Sent by Col. Montgomery Bell.
15	Laura Ann,	7	do.	do.
16	Jane Butler,	23	do.	do.
17	Kissey Jane do.	7	do.	do.
18	Thomas W. do.	8 mos.	do.	do.
19	Rebecca do.	16	do.	do.
20	Nely do.	14	do.	do.
21	Matilda do.	12	do.	do.
FROM AUGUSTA, GA. (To be located at Sinou.)				
22	George J. Walker.	30	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. M. Moderwell.
23	George Noble, } From Savannah, Ga. }	43	Slave,	do. by the will of A. Wells.
FROM BIBB CO., GA. (To be located at Bassa.)				
24	David Jones,	45	Free.	
25	E. L. de Randamie, } To be located at Monrovia. }	22	do.	

NOTE. These 25 added to the number previously sent, made 8,481 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1854.

MAINE.				
By Capt. George Barker:—			each \$1; Nathan Cummings,	
Bangor—G. W. Pickering, \$10;			\$30, to constitute himself a life	
Mrs. J. Bradbury, \$1;.....	11 00		member of the Am. Col. Soc..	118 00
Brewer—Thomas Gragg, Edward			Danville—Rev. Jas. Drummond,	
Holyoke, each \$1; R. Hol-			\$2; Cash, 50 cents.....	2 50
yoke, \$3; Jeremiah Skinner,			Saco—Josiah Calif, \$6; Daniel	
\$2.....	7 00		Cleaves, A. H. Boyd, each \$3;	
Gorham—Rev. J. Adams, Mr.			Tristram Jordan, N. M. Towle,	
Hinkley, Edward P. Weston,			each \$2.....	16 00
Hon. Josiah Prince, each \$1;			Kennebunk.—Joseph Titcomb,	
Cash, 50 cents.....	4 50		\$10; Mrs. A. Titcomb, Wm.	
Portland—Phineas Barnes, Low-			Lord, Capt. William Lord,	
ell & Senter, Ebenezer Steele,			Geo. P. Titcomb, Geo. Bourne,	
J. B. Brown, Wm. Chase, W.			each \$5; Jane A. Tibbets,	
S. Dana, L. Dana, Cash, Cash,			Noah Mason, each \$3; Wm.	
each \$5; Cash, \$10; H. J.			B. Sewell & Sister, \$4; Geo.	
Libbey, Cash, each \$3; C. A.			Lord, Ivory Lord, Chas. Wil-	
Conant, John C. Brooks, J.			liams, N. L. Thompson, Lucy	
Howard, Jedediah Jewett, G.			W. Titcomb, each \$2; J. W.	
F. Shepley, A. L. H., Cash,			Morton, C. N. Lord, Isaac	
Cash, Joshua Maxwell, Cash,			Furbish, E. E. Bourne, each	
each \$2; Mrs. Wingate, A. R.			\$1—\$59 00; \$30 of which is	
Mitchell, J. G. Tolford, John			to constitute Rev. Wm. Wilcox	
Oxnard, Cash, Cash, Cash,			a life member of the American	
			Colonization Society.....	59 00

*Wells*—Mrs. Olive Bourne, \$1;  
Mrs. Hannah Gooch, \$3..... 4 00

222 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—

*Somersworth*—J. A. Burleigh, Jos. Goodwin, each \$5; Rev. J. B. Thornton, \$1..... 11 00

*Meredith Bridge*—Rev. J. K. Young, Mrs. Charles, each \$1; Otis Beaman, Congregational Church' collection, \$2 25..... 4 25

*Bristol*—Miss H. M. Cavis, \$5; J. C. Bartlett, S. Cavis, each \$2; Wm. Green, \$1..... 10 00

*Concord*—Mrs. Thos. D. Merrill, \$30, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Onslow Stearns, \$10; Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$5; Nathan Stickney, \$4; Abiel Walker, Joseph B. Walker, each \$3; Dr. Samuel Morrell, \$1.. 56 00

*East Concord*—Rev. Henry A. & Mrs. Harriet G. Kendall, each \$30, to liberate and settle in Liberia one slave..... 60 00

*Hillsborough Bridge*—Cash..... 50

141 75

VERMONT.

*Montpelier*—Vermont Colonization Society, by D. Baldwin, Esq., Treasurer..... 35 00

Collections made for the Vermont Colonization Society, from the 6th of March to the 29th of April, 1854, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell :—

*West Rutland*—Wm. Gilmore, \$3; Rev. A. Walker, B. F. Blanchard, Dea. E. Boardman, Stephen Fenn, Wait Chatterton, each \$2; Mrs. M. Gilmore, J. S. Gilmore, Cash, Mrs. C. Pratt, Miss A. Manley, A. J. Mead, R. R. Mead, William Humphrey, Nahum Johnson, Chas. G. Boardman, John Proctor, C. Thrall, T. McLaughlin, Mrs. B. Hascall, Judson Gorham, L. Sheldon, Isaac C. Reynolds, J. M. Chatterton, each \$1; E. Ward, R. Watkins, C. M. Townsend, J. Pratt, J. N. Bailey, H. D. Tuttle, H. Chapman, Miss L. Hall, W. W. Slason, L. Chatterton, each 50 cents; Burr Chapman, 25 cents; Cash, 8 cents..... 26 33

*Hydeville*—A. W. Hyde, \$5; D. H. Hawkins, A. P. Drake, N. B. Cutting, A. S. Meacham, N. F. Lee, each \$1..... 10 00

*Fair Haven*—J. Davis, \$5; C. Reed, \$3; R. C. Colborn, W. C. Kittredge, each \$2; A. Allen, C. M. Willard, J. Capern, Thomas E. Wakefield, S. L. Herrick, A. S. Cushman, each \$1..... 18 00

*Clarendon*—P. Edgerton, H. S. Button, each \$1..... 2 00

*New Haven*—W. Nash, \$10; Wait Squier, E. H. Landon, Dea. A. Tripp, A. Parmele, Lewis Meacham, Jon. Hoyt, Rev. S. Hurlbut, each \$1; L. Ruvlee, 37 cents; C. T. Bingham, Myron Chapin, Belden Crane, M. Cowles, J. L. Eldridge, each 50 cts.; J. Wilcox, F. Washburne, Mrs. J. Hoyt, each 25 cents..... 20 62

*Wallingsford*—Dea. M. Hall, \$5; Josel Hill, \$2; Rev. H. P. Saunderson, H. Harris, Mrs. E. Martindale, each \$1; Miss L. E. Marsh, 25 cts.; W. G. Marsh, 50 cents..... 10 75

*Centre Rutland*—Collection in Meth. Church, \$2 60; Cash, James Graham, each 50 cents. 3 60

*Castleton*—Calvin Griswold, \$20; B. F. Adams, C. S. Sherman, each \$3; James Adams, Wm. Dennison, B. F. Langdon, Z. Howe, each \$2; Mrs. D. Wright, J. Adams, Jr., Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, B. W. Burt, H. O. Higley, E. Higley, Mrs. E. A. Higley, B. W. Rice, Aliquis, Hyde Westover, Rev. E. J. Hallock, Wm. Moulton, S. H. Root, Smith Sherman, T. Hooker, D. Bowen, each \$1; Miss J. Adams, A. Merrill, Chas. Armstrong, A. Loveland, B. Perry, each 50 cts... 52 50

153 80

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Lowell*—Leonard Keese, to constitute Miss Caroline A. Warren, of Woolwich, Me., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. 30 00

*Lee*—Legacy of the late Joel Bradley, of Lee, Mass., by Harvey S. Bradley, Executor, through Rev. John B. Pinney 37 50

87 50

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :—  
 The Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Wash-  
 ington City, being a native of  
 Connecticut, and an early and  
 devoted friend of African Colo-  
 nization, the undersigned take  
 pleasure in expressing our high  
 regard for him, and our interest  
 in the cause, by contributing  
 the sums affixed to our several  
 names for the purpose of con-  
 stituting him a life director of  
 the American Col. Society :

<i>Hartford</i> —Thomas S. Williams, Austin Dunham, Jas. B. Hos- mer, H. Huntington, Charles Seymour, Thomas Smith, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, each \$50...	350 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Charles A. Judson, H. S. Soule, James Brewster, each \$50.....	150 00
<i>Norwich</i> —William P. Green, A. H. Hubbard, Russell Hubbard, each \$50.....	150 00
<i>New London</i> —Thomas W. Wil- liams, Jonathan Coit, each \$50	100 00
<i>New Britain</i> —Henry Stanley, \$60; Philo Pratt, \$50.....	110 00
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Eben Fairchild.....	50 00
<i>Southport</i> —Fred. Marquand....	50 00
<i>Madison</i> —E. C. Scranton.....	40 00
	1,000 00
<i>Farmington</i> —John T. Norton, \$20; E. L. Hart, \$3; H. My- gatt, A. C. Raymond, Egbert Cowles, C. B. Oliver, W. L. Cowles, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. W. Carrington, Miss Sarah Por- ter, each \$2; W. M. Wads- worth, J. Cowles, F. Deming, Miss Watson, T. C. Lewis, S. Woodruff, L. Barber, T. Treadwell, W. Whitman, A. Bidwell, Erastus Gay, Fisher Gay, each \$1.....	53 00
<i>Madison</i> —S. H. Scranton, \$10; J. S. Wilcox, J. T. Lee, each \$3; Austin Dowd, T. W. Dowd, each \$1; Plate collec- tion, \$14.....	32 00
<i>Wethersfield</i> —Plate collection in Rev. Dr. Tucker's church, \$38 28, to constitute Mr. John Loveland a life member of the American Col. Society.....	38 28
<i>Guilford</i> —Rev. L. T. Bennett, Wm. Faulkner, Mrs. Sarah Griffing, each \$5; A. Kimber- ly, Chas. Elliot, J. H. Bartlett,	

H. Holcomb, each \$1; H. Loper, 50 cents; Plate collection in the M. E. Church, \$5 60..	25 10
<i>New Haven</i> —W. Cornwell, \$5; Rev. Dr. Fish, Dr. P. A. Jew- ett, each \$2; L. Baird, L. Cowles, Dr. Charles Hooker, Dr. Monson, H. Fitch, L. Fitch, each \$1.....	15 00
<i>Bristol</i> —J. Atkins.....	5 00
<i>West Haven</i> —Sidney Painter....	5 00
<i>Collinsville</i> —Mrs. H. Case.....	1 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Rev. H. Hooker.....	1 00

1,175 38

## VIRGINIA.

<i>Richmond</i> —Colonization Society of Virginia, on account of Em- igrants sent to Liberia.....	4,730 00
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## GEORGIA.

<i>Monticello</i> —A. Cuthbert, Jr., on account of life membership of American Colonization Society	15 00
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## ALABAMA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—

<i>Prairie Bluff</i> —Judge A. B. Cooper, \$60, to constitute Rev. F. C. Lowry, McKinley, Maren- go Co., and Rev. Thos. Burpo, Rehoboth, Wilcox Co., Ala., life members of the American Colonization Society.....	60 00
<i>Mobile</i> —A. W. Gordon, \$50; M. T. Smith, \$20—\$70; to consti- tute Rev. H. R. Raymond, Marion, Ala., and Rev. J. H. Calvin, Bolivar, Ala., life mem- bers of the Am. Col. Society; Cash, \$5; Cash, \$2 50.....	77 50
<i>Marion</i> —L. Q. C. de Yampart, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
<i>Havana</i> —From a friend to coloni- zation.....	100 00

267 50

## LOUISIANA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn :—

<i>New Orleans</i> —L. Maltby, Esq., \$100; Slark, Day & Stauffer, \$50; Logan McKnight, Esq., \$50; Henry McCall, \$20; Robert Geddes, \$20 in full, to constitute himself a life mem- ber of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. Greenleaf, \$20; John Kemp, \$20; Hewett, Norton & Co., \$20; Ambrose Lanfear, \$20; John M. Hall, \$10; J. Y. de Egana, \$10.....	340 00
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OHIO.

By Rev. John C. Stockton:—  
*Wooster*—Judge Avery, D. Robinson, each \$2; Messrs. Cox, Lehman, Powers, Lorah, Becktell, Jones, Kurtz, Wykes, Robinson, Jr., and Karr, each \$1; Rev. Mr. Barkdul, Mr. Baumgardner, Mr. Metz, Mr. Bowitz, Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. Baltzy, M. W. T. Keenly and Mr. A. Frank, each 50 cents. . . . . 19 00

*Massillon*—Gen'l D. Jarvis, W. A. Reed, H. B. Welman and D. Yant, each \$5; J. Rawson, B. F. Seaton, T. McCullough, M. Williams and K. Jarvis, each \$3; J. S. Killy, Foke & Co., P. Hugus, S. Hürksthall, J. F. Carthaus, Mr. Cook, (Tremont House,) each \$2; Messrs. Myers, Lehman, Russell, Underhill, Rev. E. H. Cummings, S. W. Cummings, Rev. Mr. Blood, Rev. Mr. Nickerson, Messrs Skinner, Hoffman, Rev. Mr. Shaul, Whitehead, Minnish & Atwater, Harvey Fuller, M. M. Powers, V. R. Lyons and Daniel Harbaugh, each \$1. . . . . 65 00

*Canton*—John Harris, Esq., \$10; Balance of collection in the Rev. Mr. Buckingham's church, (Presbyterian,) \$12 16; Judge Belden, \$3; E. D. Starkwether, \$1; Stark county colonization society, John Harris, Esq., President, \$5. . . . . 31 16

115 16

INDIANA.

*Connersville*—Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late James Nickles, of Connersville, Ind., by John S. Reid, Esq. . . . . 50 00

*Princeton*—Mrs. Jane Kell, \$15, in full, to constitute Wm. S. Kell, of Walnut Hill, Ill, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. . . . . 15 00

65 00

CHOCTAW NATION.

*Fort Towson*—Dr. L. A. Edwards 10 00

Total Contributions. . . . . 2,366 79

NOTE.—The \$2 50, acknowledged in the April Repository as from Rev. C. Kingsbury, should have been credited to Dr. L. A. Edwards.

FOR REPOSITORY.

**MAINE.**—By Capt. George Barker:—*Bangor*—Mich. Schwartz, Albert Emerson, G. W. Chapman, each \$1, to Dec., '54; J. M. Bragg, \$1, to August, '54; Mrs. John Bradbury, to Dec., 1855, \$1. *Brewer*—Alpheus Hall, to May, 1855, \$1. *Gorham*—Hon. Josiah Pierce, for 1854-'55, \$2; Hon. Tappan Robie, \$1, for 1854; Mrs. Clarissa Robie, to Nov., '54, \$1; Nathan Burnett, for 1854, \$1; Capt. Charles Frost, for '54, \$1. *Portland*—O. L. Sanborn, to 1864, \$10; Oliver Gerish, to May, 1855, \$1; J. J. Brown, to May, '56, \$2; Hon. Elbridge Gerry, to Sept., '54, \$1; Joshua Maxwell, to May, '57, \$2. *Danville*—E. S. Little, to May, 1857, \$3; C. Record, Hon. N. Morrill, N. B. Reynolds, J. P. Longley, Philip A. Briggs, each \$1, to May, '55; J. W. Roak, to May, '56, \$2. *Lewiston*—J. M. Fry, A. H. Kelsey, each \$2, to May, '56; Geo. H. Pillsbury, Byron W. Watson, A. H. Small, each \$1, to May, '55. *Wells*—Mrs. Olive Bourne, to Jan., '55, \$1. *Freeport*—Sam'l Bliss, to Mar., '58, \$10. . . . . 56 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—By Capt. George Barker:—*Sommersworth*—D. H. Buffum, J. M. & E. A. Tibbets, each \$2, to May, '56. *Wolfborough*—Dea. Thos. Rust, Rev. N. Barbour, Sam'l Avery, J. M. Brackett, J. F. Cotton, Daniel Pickering, Z. Batchelder, Esq., M. Thompson, each \$1, to June, 1855; Samuel Nudd, A. J. Fullerton, each 50 cents to Dec., 1854. *Centre Harbor*—Jno. Coe, Curtis S. Coe, each \$1, to May, '55. *Meredith Bridge*—Woodberry Melcher, to Jan., 1854, \$6. *Meredith Village*—J. W. Lang, to May, '55, \$1. *Sanbornton Bridge*—A. H. Tilton, to Oct., '54, \$1; Jeremiah Tilton, Asa P. Cate, each \$1, to May, '55. *Franklin*—Daniel Barnard, Mrs. Parker Noyes, Austin F. Pike, each \$1, to May, '55; Dea. Hiel Proctor, to May, '58, \$3; Dr. L. M. Knight, to '56, \$2. *Concord*—



Dr. S. Morrill, for 1854, \$1 ; Gen'l R. Davis, to Dec., 1854, \$1 ; Nathan Stickney, to Oct., '54, \$1 ; Gen'l Joseph Low, Joseph A. Gilmore, each \$2, to May, '56; Edson Hill, to May, '55, \$1. *West Concord*—Jos. Eastman, to October, '54, \$1. *Haverhill*—N. B. Felton, Esq., to July, '57, \$3. *Contoocook*—Rev. Abiel Silver, to June, '55, \$1. *Hillsborough Bridge*—Rev. J. Cummings, H. B. Newman, each \$1, to June, '55. *Charlestown*—Henry Hubbard, Jr., to July, '59, \$5. . . . . 53 00

VERMONT.—By Rev. William Mitchell: *Rutland*—Hon. Robt. Pierpont, \$1, to Nov., 1856. *Brandon*—B. Davenport, \$1, for 1851 ; Edward Jackson, J. E. Higgins, each \$1, to June, '55. *Cornwall*—Fred. Ford, to Aug., '54, \$2. *Middlebury*—George R. Orcutt, to June, '55, \$1. . . . . 7 00

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt: *Farmington*—A. Ward, \$1, for 1854 ; Egbert Cowles, \$1, to May, 1850 ; Charles Thompson, \$1, to Dec., 1854. . . . . 3 00

NEW YORK.—By Rev. C. D. Rice: *Troy*—David Buel, Jr., to Jan., '54, \$6. *New York City*—H. S. Raymond, \$1, to June, '55 . . . . . 7 00

GEORGIA.—*Macon*—Rev. S. G. Bragg, \$1, to May, '55. *Monticello*—A. Cuthbert, Jr., to September, 1855, \$5. . . . . 6 00

ALABAMA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn :—*Mobile*—W. Stewart, \$10, to April, 1862 ; W. J. Ledyard, \$10, to January, '55 ; Henry Stoddard & Co., \$10, to Jan., '65 ; Sidney Smith, \$10, to Feb., '63 ; C. K. Foote, \$5, to Apr., '57 ; W. Sayre, \$5, to April, '57 ; Flash, Hartwell & Co., \$5, to June, 1859 ; D. Wheeler, \$5, to April, '57 ; C. J. Shepard, \$5, to June, 1859 ; T. J. Fettyplace, \$5, to April, 1857 ; Haveland, Clark & George, \$5, to Feb., '58 ; Jno. Gibson, \$5, to June, 1859 ; T. P. Miller, \$5, to Feb., '58 ; G. W. Tarleton, \$5, to Apr., '56 ; C. D. Dickey, \$5, to June, '59 ; D. B. Crane, \$2 50, to August, '55 ; J. C. DuBose, \$1, to Feb.,

1854 ; M. Treat, \$1, to Feb., '54 ; Patrick & Moffat, \$10, to June, '64 ; C. D. Chamberlin, \$1, to June, 1855. *Marion*—John Patrick, Humphrey Jemison, Ira Tarrant, each, \$5, to June, '59 ; E. A. Blunt, \$2, to June, '56 ; J. C. Davis, M. A. Myalt, A. J. Brazeton, Sam'l Johnson, Mrs. Jane B. Moore, R. T. Jones, Franklin Society, Howard College, Adelphi Society, S. Lowry, Gen. E. King, each \$1, to June, '55 ; Rev. Pres. H. Talbird, \$3, to June, '57. *Summerfield*—Dr. S. W. Vaughn, \$2 50, to Jan., '57 ; Dr. A. H. Mitchell, \$2, to June, '56 ; Rev. J. W. Holston, Rev. P. R. McCrary, each \$1, to June, '55. *Selma*—Hon. E. Pickens, \$1, to June, '55. . . . . 148 00

LOUISIANA.—By Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn :—*New Orleans*—Pitcher, Goodrich & Co., Wm. Mure, Esq., Col. J. W. Oakley, Sam'l B. Newman, E. J. Hart & Co., each \$10, to June, 1864 ; F. Preha, Esq., B. J. Moreno, Mr. Rice, J. S. Woodruff & Co., Wills & Rawlins, G. A. Pynchon, Sidney L. Johnson, G. W. Hynson, T. O. Stark, Patrick Sweeney, Wm. P. Campbell, J. T. Dornell, C. Fellows, Thos. J. Dix, Geo. C. Laurason, L. Millaudon, each \$5, to June, '59 ; C. Roselius, \$5, to Jan., '59 ; W. J. Littlejohn, \$3, to June, '57 ; F. F. Folger, \$2, to June, 1856 ; F. Shaw, Sam'l Henderson, W. H. Harrison & Bro., R. C. Keer, R. G. Latting, David Haddam, J. H. Owen, Geo. W. Sizer, R. N. Jennings, W. S. Pickett, L. H. Place, each \$1, to June, '55. *Rapides*—J. K. Elgee, \$5, to June, 1859. . . . . 156 00

OHIO.—*Wooster*—Miss Charity Tyler, to June, '55, \$1. *Morning Sun*—Miss Elizabeth Taylor, \$1, to June, 1855. . . . . 2 00

Total Repository. . . . .	438 00
Total Contributions. . . . .	2,366 79
Total Legacies. . . . .	87 50
Total on account of emigrants sent to Liberia. . . . .	4,730 00
<b>Aggregate Amount. . . . .</b>	<b>\$7,622 29</b>

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1854.

[No. 8.

## Shall the African Squadron be withdrawn?

WE have been repeatedly asked, "are you in favor of the withdrawal of the African Squadron, as proposed by the confidential report of the committee on foreign affairs, of the Senate?" Within the last few days, several members of Congress have taken such particular trouble to make the inquiry, as to make it manifest that they were examining the subject carefully, and would be, to a reasonable extent, influenced by the opinion of the friends of colonization and Liberia. It seems proper therefore that we should express our opinion.

We answer the inquiry in the *negative*; we are not in favor of the withdrawal of the African Squadron, for the following reasons:

1. A wise regard to the interests of American Commerce demands the presence of some of our men-of-war on that Coast. The English understand this well. They know and act upon the fact, that the presence and supervision of their men-of-war have a powerful influence upon the safety and extension of their commerce. If our commerce is left uncared for and unprotected there, it must be in a measure driven from the coast.

2. Our squadron is a great benefit to Liberia. In our Annual Reports, and other public documents, we have not failed to render all honor to our country for the

good done by our squadron to Liberia. When difficulties have existed between the Liberia Government and the native tribes, the presence of our men-of-war has had a happy influence in allaying excitement, and quelling an insurrectionary spirit among the natives. They consider the Liberians as Americans, and to a certain extent under the protection of our "big guns." When the authorities of Liberia broke up the slave factories at New Cess and Cape Mount, the natives who had been engaged in it, much excited and highly indignant, determined to take vengeance on the Liberians, to whom essential aid was rendered by our men-of-war. Hereafter, similar emergencies may demand similar relief. The presence of our squadron on that coast will continue to exert, as it has heretofore done, a most salutary and helpful influence on the extension of christian missions, schools and all the means and benefits of civilization.

3. Our Government has thus far not acknowledged the Independence of the Republic of Liberia. The Liberians have felt this keenly: but they have regarded the continuance of our squadron on that coast, as an evidence that we had a regard for their welfare and would in every possible way advance their interests. The present withdrawal of our squadron would

be the termination of these kindly considerations, and would look as if we intended to abandon them entirely. They would have just cause to feel that we neither regarded *their* interests nor our own, so far as ours are connected with theirs! England has acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, has complimented her in various ways.—England wants to extend her commerce on that coast. She will take any opportunity of doing it. The withdrawal of our squadron will give her every possible advantage over us. And the Liberians would be unlike the rest of mankind if they were not influenced thereby.

4. The withdrawal of our squadron would be the signal for the revival of the slave trade with all its horrors. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated that our squadron has had an essential agency in driving the slave trade from the coast. All who are familiar with the history of this vile traffic, know that it received a great check since the formation of the treaty. Prior to that time the English and American squadrons had cruised *separately*, and it was very easy for a *slaver* to run up a *flag* which would protect him. The effect of the two squadrons cruising together as provided for in the treaty, is this: the American cruiser boards any vessel under American colors; and the British cruiser boards every vessel under her own colors—or under the colors of any of the different nations with which she has treaties. The result of these proceedings was seen remarkably on the south coast. In the month of December, 1849, the British commander went to Porto Praya, and informed the American Commodore that a number of American slavers were on the south coast, and that there was no American men-of-war there to seize them, and that therefore the slave trade was carried on there with impunity, despite all the *efforts of the British cruisers*. They could

not touch these slavers. They were prohibited by their instructions, in these words, viz: “the commanding officers of “Her Majesty’s vessels on the African “station, will bear in mind that it is no “part of their duty to capture, or visit, or “in any way to interfere with vessels of “the *United States*, whether these vessels “shall have slaves on board or not.” The Brig “Perry” Commander Foote, was accordingly despatched to the south coast. An arrangement was made with the British commanding officer, to cruise in company with a British steamer for the suppression of the slave trade. This was continued for more than a year. Several French cruisers were also on that coast. The result of these proceedings was that the slave trade became almost extinct. We find an allusion to this in Com. Foote’s book, “Africa and the American Flag,” so pertinent and of such high authority that we are constrained to quote the paragraph. It occurs in a letter addressed to Com. Foote by SIR GEORGE JACKSON, the British Commissioner, in these words: “The actual loss which the traffic has sustained, and still more, the dread of those further losses which they anticipated on seeing the United States Squadron prepared to confront them at those very haunts, to which they had been accustomed to repair with impunity, struck terror into those miscreants on both sides of the Atlantic, and from the date of those very opportune captures, not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors, has been seen on the coast. We must not however allow ourselves to be deceived by our own too sanguine expectations, or the interested representations of others. The enemy is only defeated, not subdued: on the slightest relaxation on our part, he would rally, and the work would have to be commenced *de novo*. And in this view it is, that I cannot too forcibly insist on the necessity of

the continuation of our naval exertions, which, so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased, till this hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed."

Here manifestly is the ground we take. In this light, nothing can be plainer than that the withdrawal of our squadron would be the signal for the revival of the slave trade. Let it once be known that the United States has no man-of-war on the coast, and slave vessels will be immediately fitted out under American colors and run between the southern coast and Brazil and Cuba. There are men in Baltimore, New York and other of our cities, ready to enter the traffic, and who only now dread being caught by an American man-of-war. Absolutely, American vessels, whatever may be their character and cargo, are in no sense amenable to *British* cruisers. The captain can show the register or sea letters, to the British cruiser, that is proof of his Americanism, he cannot be detained, he cannot be searched, he must pass on as a lawful trader, and yet he may have a thousand slaves stowed close under the British officers' feet.

The American flag has been terribly implicated in the defense of this horrible traffic. It will be so again, the moment our squadron is withdrawn from that coast; or the 8th article of the treaty with Great Britain is abrogated.

It is true the report of the Senate committee admits that it is no part of their intention to abate any of their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. This may be true, and yet by abrogating that article of the treaty and thus changing the plan of operations there laid down, which has proved so successful, they may render all their efforts powerless. The committee propose to send our vessels to cruise around Cuba and Porto Rico. Suppose

they do. What hinders it that the slaver shall understand the game, provide himself with several different flags, and a double set of papers: on the African coast he sails under the American flag and shows his American papers, and neither British nor French men-of-war can touch him: he comes near Cuba or Porto Rico, and then the American man-of-war comes alongside, he runs up some other flag, and shows some other papers, and goes on his way in safety. Why has our Home Squadron captured no slaver going to Cuba? Why has all the vigilance of British cruisers failed to interrupt the slavers bound to Cuba? What is then to make them more successful hereafter than they have been heretofore.

It is manifest from all experience and all the facts in the case, that the only means of suppressing the slave trade are found in the policy established by the treaty which it is now proposed to abrogate, viz: for the vessels of the respective squadrons to cruise in company for several years to come, near the slave stations, when all suspicious vessels, irrespective of their nationality, may be overhauled and thoroughly examined. But let the United States squadron be withdrawn, and United States vessels will rush into the trade, revive it in all its horrors and prosecute it successfully, in spite of all the efforts which can be made to suppress it. The only hope for the final suppression of the slave trade is in Colonization (of which we cannot here speak) and in the continuance of the English and American squadrons on the coast for a few years longer, with the increased facilities afforded by steam ships, until the natives who have hitherto lived by this traffic, shall have had time to find out that there is a better trade than the slave trade, in which they may engage; that the natural productions of their country possess superior advantages and are

vastly more valuable as articles of commerce. When they shall have found this out as the natives have in the neighborhood of Liberia, it will be impossible ever again to revive the slave trade. And then, but not till then, may our squadron be safely withdrawn.

5. The French squadron has not been withdrawn. The Senate committee in their report allude to the fact that France has reduced her squadron from 20 to 12 cruisers, as a reason for withdrawing ours. But if we mistake not they have entirely mistaken the feelings which actuated France in reducing her squadron. It was not because it was expensive. But the reason is found in the fact that her squadron, like our own, is limited to her own *vessels and citizens*; it therefore cannot accomplish the same amount of results that the English squadron can. France is not in treaty with other powers, as England is. She can only prevent her own *flag* from covering the slaver. This she has already done effectually. She has vindicated her flag—no slaver now dares to run it up! She may therefore safely withdraw a part of her squadron as she has done. More than this she has not done, and there is no evidence that she means to do more. She has no intention of withdrawing her whole squadron from that coast, and thus leaving her commerce entirely unprotected, and allowing her flag again to be used to shield the regular slaver!

May we not hope that our own *flag* will not be allowed ever again to be so degraded?

Finally, if what has been stated be true, it will manifestly be a great misfortune if the 8th article of the treaty is abrogated; for then the English and American men-of-war would not cruise together, which is the only way to stop the slave trade. No regulation or law about sea letters, or the sale and transfer of vessels, can repair the mischief that will follow the abrogation of the treaty!

The experience of the past twelve years has demonstrated that the coast of Africa is the proper place for a naval force to operate against the slave trade, and that the plan of operations as provided for by the treaty is the only one which will be effectual!

We would therefore most earnestly hope that matters may remain as they are! The squadron has protected our legal commerce, which is now extensive and becoming daily more so, on that coast: has been a great blessing to Liberia, has been ready to revenge outrages perpetrated by the natives on our traders and their property; has checked the slave trade; redeemed (to a partial extent at least) our flag from disgraceful uses; and has rendered essential aid in banishing the African slave trade from the world! A system which has worked so much good hitherto ought not hastily and unnecessarily to be abandoned.

### **Melancholy death of Sion Harris.**

The Liberia Herald of May 3, contains the following notice of the death of SION HARRIS; who, after a residence of upwards of twenty-four years in Liberia, during which time he was prominently identified with the progress of that Republic, especially with its agricultural interests, was

suddenly killed by lightning the night of the 25th April. Mr. Harris' courageous defense of the Methodist missionary station at Heddington, in 1841, has rendered his name familiar to most of our readers. This, with other important services voluntarily rendered, will place his name in a

prominent position in the history of Liberia; and succeeding generations will gratefully cherish the remembrance of his deeds of valor.

*Melancholy death.*—We are pained to have to record the death of the Hon. Sion Harris, a member of the House of Representatives. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock of the night of the 25th ultimo., while in bed, he was killed by a stroke of

lightning—his servant also was severely scorched; his two favorite hounds killed, and his house seriously injured. It was a fearful death, and long to be remembered. Mr. Harris was one of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and his death will prove a severe loss to the community. We hope in our next number to be able to give an obituary notice of this enterprising Liberian.

### Death of Chief Justice Benedict.

From a letter from the Rev. J. W. Horne, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, we learn that the Hon. SAMUEL BENEDICT, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia, died at Monrovia the 25th February last.

Judge Benedict emigrated from Savannah, Ga., in 1835. On the establishment of the Republic, in 1847, he was placed by President Roberts in the honorable and responsible position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; which he filled with credit

and ability to the time of his death. At the election in May, 1853, he was the regularly nominated anti-administration candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by his more popular opponent, whose services a majority of the people were unwilling to dispense with.

His last illness was protracted and painful, but, as Mr. Horne writes, "he appeared submissive and patient, and fully aware of his approaching dissolution. He died in the faith and hope, I trust, of the gospel."

[From the National Intelligencer, July 10.]

### Regular Communication with Liberia.

#### COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington, July 8, 1854.

A distinguished gentleman in Alabama has written me a letter highly approving of the endeavor to raise \$100,000 to establish regular communication by steam with Liberia, and he makes the following proposal:

"Now, cannot one thousand persons be found in the United States to give \$100 each, or five hundred persons to give \$200 each? I will be one on either condition—\$100 to be paid say 1st of August and the other \$100 six months thereafter. In the mean time I enclose \$100 now, and should the proposition be made and succeed the other hundred shall be forthcoming in due time."

Since the receipt of this proposition two members of our Executive Committee have agreed to be two of the one thousand, and to give \$100 each. Who will follow? The work is a great one. It is indispensable to the progress of colonization.

We hope our friends will please send in their names without delay.

W. McLAIN,

Sec'y of Am. Col. Society.

☞Papers will please copy.

P. S.—Since the foregoing appeared in the Intelligencer, a friend to the cause in Alexandria, Va., one in Baltimore, and two in Gainesville, Ala., have responded to the proposition.

**African Colonization.**

Few enterprises of the present day are more important, as relates to the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind, than the project of colonizing colored emigrants from this country on the shores of Africa. It holds out almost the only hope for dispelling the moral and spiritual darkness of a great continent. It contemplates an agency more potent than the ordinary missionary operations. It combines within itself the appliance of Foreign Missions, and the powerful influence of an enlightened Christian nation. Instead of sending here and there a missionary laborer, this enterprise transports to the midst of heathenism, ministers, churches, and Christians engaged in every walk of life, and in such numbers that they are at once a power which must be felt and respected. That the colony planted on the shores of Africa is to become a numerous and great nation, we have no doubt. In common with other colonial enterprises, it has been encompassed with formidable difficulties, but these are no greater than attended the settlers of our own country; and most of them have already been vanquished. Liberia is no longer a mere dependence of a society of philanthropists in America; much as it still needs their fostering aid, it now stands forth as an independent republic. France and England, two of the greatest of the world's powers, have recognized it as such. We trust the same fraternal hand will be soon stretched forth by our own Government. No more significant indications of the importance of Liberia could be given, than is afforded in the eagerness of the British government to form commercial relations with it. A line of steamers, just now established between England

and Liberia, argues that the British Lion has seen in the present and prospective commerce of those sable republicans, something worth taking trouble for, in order to entice it into his lair. Viewed in a mere commercial aspect, it is of the highest importance that the United States should not be behind Britain, in arrangements for securing the stores of wealth that sooner or later must find their way into the pockets of the merchants in either the one country or the other. Africa is a great treasure-house, which has yet to be unlocked. The key seems, at present, to be in the hands of Liberia, and whoever forms the closest commercial bonds with her will reap the largest share of profits. Any one who credits the word of God, must believe that, ultimately, this dark continent is to emerge from the heavy clouds which have so long enveloped it. There is a glorious future in store even for Africa. Fleets of swift steamers shall plough the waters of the Niger, the Congo, and the Senegal; railroads shall thrust their long grasping arms through the Guineas, and even into the "Unknown Regions." The wheat, cotton, coffee, sugar, dye-woods, ivory, gold, and varied fruits, riches like to what the Queen of Sheba brought from her realms, as an offering to King Solomon, dark visaged Africa is yet to rise and bring, as her contribution to the commerce and wealth of the world. Her capacious bosom shall be opened by the plough-share, and made to yield sustenance to a countless population; her sunny skies duplicating the ordinary harvests of other realms, shall radiate prosperity over her boundless territory; the wild savage will be a civilized, Christianized man tending the products of his fields,

driving his busy trade, or, like his distant ancestry to his far north, cultivating the elegant arts, or pursuing recondite science. As sure as prophecy speaks truth, when the Gospel shall have shed its meridian light across her broad territory, some such things as these shall be, cities, villages, farm-houses, wide acres covered with harvests, or with herds, and all the din and bustle of industry and busy commerce, shall spread over this great quarter of the globe. Christianity, and civilization, with all the interests which make up the aggregate of a people's true prosperity, go hand in hand, and Ethiopia is to stretch forth her hands unto God. Transformed from the grossest barbarism to civilization, from the lowest species of idolaters, to enlightened sonship in the household of God, she shall stand forth disenthralled and renovated, by the grace which is in Christ Jesus.

Amid the mighty wonders with which God is now shaking the nations and astonishing mankind, who can say that the long delayed hour for Africa's redemption may not be at hand? Within this present generation a Christian nation has burst from the bosom of the Pacific; within some five years or more a great State has leaped into the manhood of its being on our far western coast; at this present time, China, with its one-third of the world's family, is filling her rivers with her cast-off idols, imbibing the progressive ideas of the age, and acknowledging the divine claims of the religion of Christ; whilst the old world, from its centre to its circumference, is trembling beneath the footsteps of coming events, which are to change the whole aspect of its ancient empires. In the midst of these extraordinary phenomena, which are making the earth at this day as a

theatre of the most stupendous marvels, would it be any wonder, if poor, desolate, sorrowful, almost hopeless Africa, should at last awake to the consciousness that even for her there is the dawning of a better day. In ushering in such a morning after her long night, who knows but that the little embryo nation, as yet but clinging as a bit of fringe to her wide garment, shall be the foremost of God's chosen instruments. Judging simply *a priori*, such a result would seem extremely probable. America owes a great debt to Africa, and it would accord with what has been witnessed of God's methods of educing good out of evil, to enable America to pay that debt, and at the same time enjoy signal honor, in being made the instrument of compensating Africa for the temporal things she has reaped from the bone and sinew of her sons, by giving to her in return, civilization and a pure Christianity. The providences of God seem also to be declaring that the same race who were brought hence to be the bondmen of our soil, shall be the chosen vessels to carry liberty and religion back to their fatherland. Terrible diseases, with edges keen as the two-edged sword of the cherubim, have stood sentinels at the gates of entrance to a large portion of that continent, and have said in language too plain to be misunderstood, that death is the penalty which inevitably awaits the white man who shall enter there. God has as much as said to us in so many words, "To her own sons shall Africa owe her redemption."

Under these circumstances we cannot but regard with great interest whatever may tend to bring that continent and our own more closely together. Commerce, in these modern days, has become the



handmaid of religion. She builds railroads and steamships, and religion sends upon their swift wings the ministers and institutions of the gospel. Steam has become a great revolutionizer and moral agent, by bringing the ends of the earth into contiguity, so that on the principle that the weak must give place to the stronger, Paganism must go down when brought into contact with the superior power of Christianity, and thus, by gathering the world into one neighborhood, hastening the era when Satan's kingdom shall give place to that of God's dear Son.

We greatly desire, therefore, that whilst England is binding Liberia to herself by strong commercial bonds, our own Government, which more naturally should be the friend, ally and patron of this infant republic, should also take such steps as would enable us to avail ourselves of the opening that is afforded into that great continent. To all friends of missions, as well as to all lovers of their race, the efforts to develop a free christian nation on the shores of Africa, especially commend themselves.—*Presbyterian.*

[From the Christian Mirror, Portland Me.]

#### Colonization.

Too little is said, too little printed, and much too little is done, in our "Dirigo" State for this noble enterprise. Individuals have remembered it, and annual collections were formerly made in some towns to aid the Society in its momentous work. But we are not sure that any associated effort to supply funds has been made and continued to the present time, without intermitting a single year, in any place in Maine, except in the town and city of Bath. While others have been negligent or fitful, Bath has had constant friends, helpful friends to the cause of African Colonization.

During our early connection with this paper, and we suppose wholly in consequence of our connection with it, contributions to this cause were entrusted to our care to be remitted, from distant portions of the State; and this was easily done, with little trouble and no expense, so long as the U. S. Bank existed. It was only to step across the street, deposite the money, and take a draft from the Cashier of the Bank here, on the parent Bank at Washington. On year more than \$500,

as we remember, passed through our hands to the Society's treasury; and this we suppose to have been only a small part of what was given in the State.

But causes soon began to operate to weaken this interest in Colonization, and to withdraw contributions. It is needless to recapitulate them. The Society has encountered great hostility from extreme men at both North and South; for in this, as in many other cases, extremes have met. Still the good work has gone forward, and the results have been such as any humane and patriotic heart must rejoice in. A well-ordered Christian Republic has been founded in Africa; and still another State is in the process of formation; and before the present century shall have elapsed, those living may see the whole western coast flourishing under Christian governments; and holding a busy and remunerative commerce with all the civilized nations of the world; their youth training up for usefulness in the schools; and the church-bell summoning them to the house of God on the Sabbath.

We have occasion to know, that a revived interest is springing up, in behalf of Colonization, in different parts of the State. Individuals are strongly moved to do something to the purpose. They are desirous to see a general movement which shall effect something worthy of the ob-

ject. We hope their wisdom will devise some plan, which shall secure the approbation of the wise and good; that their zeal will soon bring it forward for general adoption; and that every friend of Africa and her children will hold himself ready to co-operate.

[From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.]

#### **African Colonization.**

THE American Nation owes an immense debt to Africa and her children—a debt incurred by centuries of wrong and cruelty, a moral and political debt, which oceans of tears and billions of treasures can never repay. For more than two centuries have we despoiled their villages to build up our own, robbed her of her children and forced them to provide bread for our own. We have turned the hand of every man against his brother, that our hand might be turned against every man. Their sweat and blood have enriched our soil, while their sighs and tears have formed an unceasing lamentation over their utter desolation. The degraded condition of Africa and the miserable condition of the African, appeal to us as freemen, as christians and as men, to do something to improve her condition and elevate her offspring. Never was there a time in our history, when the humanity of our nation was appealed to in such stirring tones, by the tears, and sighs, and lamentations of all Africa, as at the present. See those floods of tears coursing, like burning lava, down the sable cheeks of one hundred and fifty millions of beings. Behold their throbbing bosoms, like the tossings of the troubled ocean, when the storm spirit rages over it. Listen to their deep-drawn sighs, swelling like thunder in its loudest

mood, and learn that these are the voice of God, calling to us through them—pleading and beseeching us through them. God beseeching Americans to move in behalf of Africa! Shall we hear the voice and refuse to obey? God forbid! Every heart should respond to every appeal for Africa. And now that the door of Africa is open—now that her millions can be reached by her own children or their descendants, how mighty and manful should be the efforts of christians and philanthropists? The door of Africa—the most effectual door through which alone she can now be reached—Liberia; the means of reaching her—the only effectual means, the colonizing of the African from our own land. Other doors and means may ultimately be opened and employed, but Liberia is the only door, and colonization the only means apparent, through which Africa can be most effectually reached and benefitted. Already has the colonizing of a few thousand of Africans from this country, most of whom were slaves, liberated for the purpose, and the balance, chiefly from the lower classes of the free colored people, resulted in the formation of towns, cities, and an empire, whose citizens are civilized and christianized; and who while developing the wonderful fertility and resources of their country, are sur-

rounding themselves with schools, churches, and newspapers; securing to themselves pure and wholesome laws, and bringing under enlightened and christian influences, hundreds of thousands of the natives. And if the colonization of a few thousands of the depressed and degraded Africans from our midst, where they are esteemed "scarcely as good as a dead dog, for that is a nuisance which can easily be abated," have accomplished so much in thirty-two years, what would we have a right to expect in fifty or one hundred years, by a continued and increased emigration, and over how great a portion of benighted Africa would they exert their benign, elevating and christian influence? It is confidently asserted, that had the American Colonization Society sufficient funds to transmit them to Africa, at least 10,000 slaves would be liberated annually for that purpose by their masters, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of our free colored people would emigrate besides. The great want of the Society at the present time, is funds; and we believe that there is humanity, and christianity enough in the United States, to furnish all the means that is required to send to Africa all that will be offered or will go. And all that is necessary is that the subject should be placed fairly before the people. Millions of tracts on the subject should be circulated in every hamlet; every newspaper in the land should herald intelligence, wide as their circulation; and every pulpit in the nation should re-echo the voice of God as heard from Africa. Christians contribute liberally for Missions, and Tracts, and Bibles, because the pulpits are opened to these topics, and why should they not be opened to this "greatest

philanthropy of the age." As christians and men, the Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies have mighty claims upon our sympathies and liberality; but as Americans we owe a greater debt to Africa than to all the rest of the world besides; and hence, while we should be most liberal to the ordinary benevolent enterprises of the day, we should be almost prodigal in our responses to the claims of the American Colonization Society. This Society has accomplished more for humanity than any score of benevolent organizations, and it is destined to go on increasing in geometrical proportion until the unnumbered millions of benighted Africa shall have been brought under the elevating and purifying influences of civilization and christianity. And while the American Colonization Society is accomplishing so great a work in Africa, in reclaiming her thousands from barbarism, and introducing schools and churches, and civilization and christianity among the natives, it is accomplishing wonders in the suppression of the most damning of all trades—the traffic in human flesh. Already six hundred miles of coast, which was formerly the worst region of African barbarism and the slave trade, have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Liberia, where not a slave pen can be found.

The Republic of Liberia is demonstrating the capability of the African for the highest intellectual and moral improvement, and for self-government; and her citizens are NOTED FOR THEIR TEMPERATE AND VIRTUOUS HABITS, far above any community in the United States; and hence in the world! Her lands are exceedingly fertile and her resources are immense; her climate

is delightful and healthy to the colored man, and her trade, now great, is steadily and rapidly increasing. Never were the auspices of a young nation so flattering as are those of Liberia at the present day. And we believe, that so sure as there is a God of nations, that Liberia is destined to increase and

prosper until her influence shall be felt throughout the entire continent of degraded, benighted Africa; and then, Africa, elevated and enlightened, shall be the largest, wealthiest and mightiest nation on the earth. May God, in his wise Providence, hasten that glorious period!

GEORGE G. LYON.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

**Bishop Scott on Liberia.**

AN *anonymous* correspondent of the Pennsylvania Freeman, under date, Wilmington, Delaware, January 16th, in a professed report of an address made by Bishop Scott before the Wilmington Colonization Society, manifests throughout, the deep prejudice against Colonization which so often disqualifies men from hearing and reporting truly. We found the whole report so tinctured with the spirit which can extort poison from the peach as to be unworthy of confidence.

There were *two points* so boldly declared and yet so entirely contrary to the information in our possession, that they were marked and forwarded to Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, for explanation. We give Dr. Lugenbeel's letter in reply, only remarking that, by his residence in Liberia, as physician, for five years, and by his present position in the Colonization Office at Washington, Dr. L. has ample means of possessing full information, and forming correct conclusions. It is manifest that the Freeman correspondent misrepresented Dr. Scott, as that able divine could never have affirmed so great an error to be true.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
Washington, May 20, 1854.

Rev. J. B. PINNEY:

"Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 17th inst., received this morning.

"The article which you inclosed, and which I herewith return, purporting to be a synopsis of "a statement of facts" made by Bishop Scott at a meeting of the Delaware State Colonization Society, the 5th of January last, at Wilmington, was evidently written (with some ingenuity) by an opponent of colonization and Liberia who was more inclined to find fault than to elicit truth. Your own knowledge of social and domestic customs in Liberia will enable you to understand the manner in which "the colonists treat the natives."

In reply to a question by one of the audience, whether the colonists did not treat the natives about as the whites of the south do the blacks, he said that *they did* to some extent.

"If Bishop Scott stated in reply to a question by one of the audience, that the colonists treat the natives about as the whites of the south do the blacks, *without qualification*, (which I very much doubt,) I should say this statement is not exactly true—certainly not true in the inference designed to be drawn from the report of Bishop Scott's statement, as given by the writer of the article alluded to. According to my observations, during my long residence in Liberia, I should say, that the relations between the citizens of Liberia, (immigrants from this coun-

try,) as a class, and the natives, are much more like those which exist between whites in easy circumstances—in your state of New York, if you please—and the “laboring class” (using the term in its popular acceptance) of white persons, than like those which exist between either masters and slaves, or white citizens and free persons of color, in the southern states. The native African is not, and cannot be, the slave of the Liberian citizen; nor can the latter use harsh or oppressive measures to compel him to work against his own free will. The system of apprenticeship prevails in Liberia, as in this country, but I believe in an equally mild and humane form. The ignorant and degraded aborigines of Africa, are certainly socially greatly inferior to the immigrants from this country; and it could not be expected that a platform of entire equality should be erected, and occupied by all grades of intellect and classes of society, simply because they may all be of the same color, or all classed among the colored race. The social, moral and intellectual elevation of the benighted children of Africa, is, to my mind, the most important object to be accomplished by the colonization enterprise. And I am greatly encouraged in my feeble labors in behalf of this enterprise, by the reflection, resulting from my own observations in Liberia, that much, very much, has already been accomplished through the example, influence, instructions and generally kind treatment of the citizens of Liberia, in promoting this important and desirable object.”

Another gentleman stated that he had seen a statement that of a company of two hundred and fifty emigrants, who went out in a single vessel, some time ago, all had died but fifty, and inquired if the state-

ment was true. Mr. Scott said it was, but attributed their death to their imprudence in eating fruit, &c.

“In reference to the other part of the article referred to, to which you call my attention—the assertion that Bishop Scott stated it was true, that out of a company of two hundred and fifty immigrants, who went out in a single vessel, some time ago, all had died but fifty, I have to say, positively, *this is not true*. I presume reference is made to the expedition by the Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore the 1st of November, 1851, with one hundred and forty-nine emigrants; about whom Bishop Scott writes, in his letter to the Rev. J. M. Pease, of the 9th July, 1853, as follows: ‘As to immigrants from another clime, they must pass through a process of acclimation, which will in general be severe or otherwise, according to their own habits. If, like many of the immigrants by the Morgan Dix, they should be reckless, spurn all advice, and eat whatever comes to hand, and expose themselves unnecessarily to hot suns and night damps, they must expect, like them, to be severely handled.’ ‘But,’ he adds, ‘if they will take only the care which common sense would dictate, in a new climate, they may in general escape with only a slight indisposition which may not even confine them to their beds.’ The mortality among the immigrants by the Morgan Dix was unusually large; but instead of four-fifths of the company, it was actually less than one-third, as we have been credibly informed by the agent of this society at Buchanan, Hon. S. A. Benson, and the attending physician, Dr. J. S. Smith. If four-fifths of all emigrants sent to Liberia, or even one-third, should die from the effects of the acclimating fever, or from any

other cause, within a year after their arrival, I should feel very little encouragement to labor for colonization. On the contrary, I know, that, with the exercise of only the care which common sense would dictate, the risk of death from the acclima-

ting process, in persons of tolerably good constitutions, is by no means great—probably not equal to three per cent.

“Yours truly,

“J. W. LUGENBEEL.”

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

**Letter from Mr. E. W. Blyden.**

MONROVIA, Liberia,

October 1st, 1853.

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY:

*Dear Sir:*—I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter by the barque “Baushee.” I do not know that I have anything new to communicate. May I make a few statements in regard to Liberia and colonization.

Liberia is here yet, endeavoring to maintain an honorable position among the nations of the earth—We are still striving, on this distant shore, to uphold an infant Republic, and to impart such a character to its institutions as we hope will in future render it the glory of Africa, and the moral and political reclamer of the colored race. Some of the great nations of the earth have come forward and welcomed us among them; having given us the hand of friendship and encouragement, they are yet assisting us in our efforts to advance to independence. Others are still looking on, watching our progress, but take no active part in our behalf. We know not why. Perhaps they think it best to withhold their aid for a while longer, lest an abundance of help, prematurely given, spoil the child, and render it unmindful of self dependence, which is essential in order to success, or cause those faculties, the development of which is necessary to constitute the man, to be dormant and inactive.

I observe, with much pleasure, that several American papers take ground in favor of the recognition of Liberia by the United States government. They are right, for our claims on the patronage of that government are peculiar, and the people of Liberia are not willing to relinquish them. We are trying, however, to see how far we can advance on the road to national glory, how near we can approach on the rear of the United States in her onward and upward progress, before she think proper to turn and regard us. We are coming on.

I was exceedingly gratified at seeing in the May number of the “New York Colonization Journal,” that a Colonization Society had been lately organized in Georgia, yes, even in Georgia, where, with the exception of very few other states, the privileges of the colored man are most circumscribed.

This will, no doubt, be the means of doing much good for the cause in that part of the country. It will bring the condition of the colored population of that State before the minds of the citizens generally, under an aspect in which they have never before viewed it. Intelligence of Liberia will be more extensively circulated, and many free colored people living in comparative ease, and who have never heard of Liberia, or who, if they ever heard about it, have entertained vague notions with regard to it—looking upon it

as some country beyond the confines of earth—will be induced to come over in pursuit of freedom and true happiness.

Colonization is advancing with rapid strides over the United States; converting enemies into friends, bringing the neutral into strong advocates, producing a harmony of sentiment between Northern and Southern men in relation to the colored race, and causing them to stand together on the same platform, pleading in behalf of the same high and noble cause—the Colonization of Africa a means of her redemption. This is a work in which every section of the United States can engage—an enterprise in which all can unite.

And considering the benevolent character of this enterprise, it is passing strange that any styling themselves philanthropists can fail to lend it their countenance and assistance. Until colonization began its operations, this part of Africa was entirely neglected. Many had turned their backs upon this benighted land, and were closing their ears to the cry of "Come over and help us." They regarded the climate as to the last degree unhealthy, and as, therefore, presenting an insurmountable barrier to the civilization of that continent.

Colonization brings Africa before the minds of the people. Pointing to Liberia, it says, There is hope for Africa; refutes the idea of the extreme insalubrity of the climate, and demonstrates the practicability of colonizing, and through that means civilizing this long neglected and down-trodden land.

Colonization leads the people of the southern portions of the United States to look favorably upon the condition and capabilities of the African race. Pointing to Liberia, it

proves by undisputable evidence that Africans are men, susceptible of the same improvement, and capable of equal refinement with Europeans, and thus removes the opinion that a state of servitude is the only one for which they are adapted.

I have no means of learning much about abolition. I presume, however, that it continues about the same, and the condition of the colored people in the United States, so far as it operates upon it, not a great deal better than it was twenty years ago. I would gladly think well of abolitionists, and do think that some of them are true-hearted men; but it seems to me that they deal too much in resolutions, plans, &c. They resolve and resolve, but I can never be informed as to the carrying out of those resolutions.

Abolition does not appear to be a practical scheme, which it should be, in order to be successful in this age of action and effort. This, I think, is the secret of the success which has attended colonization.—It is practical, and therefore triumphant; it is practical, and therefore it conquers. "The true credentials," now-a-days, "are deeds"—deeds! deeds! The disposition seems to be to judge of a tree by the fruit it produces, and not by the appearance it presents.

Do not the intelligent portions of the colored people in the United States exhibit the most astonishing infatuation in their opposition to African colonization? I often wonder why it is that, with all the evidence which from time to time they receive of the progress of Liberia, they still continue to disregard her claims.

I was very agreeably surprised at noticing that Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, at the close of her inimitable "Uncle Tom's Cabin," represents an intelli-

gent colored man in America, educated abroad, as expressing a desire for an "African nationality," and as intending to emigrate to Liberia; thus favoring the idea that that is the position which every intelligent colored man should take, and giving the world to understand that it is, in her opinion, the ground which every enlightened colored man ought to and will eventually occupy. Mrs. S. is no doubt conscientious; in fact, "she could'nt find any place else at which she could [conscientiously] come out."

Mrs. S. evidently believes that colored men should aspire to a separate nationality, in order to their permanent elevation and respectability. It seems to me that a want of expansion of soul and independency of spirit is what renders so

many of them contented and indifferent as sojourners in a land of strangers—nay, as menials in a land of oppressors.

There are two things, however, that lead me to think that this state of things will not and cannot long continue: 1st, Liberia is advancing in national importance; 2d, The condition of the colored people in the United States is growing more and more intolerable.

These are two considerations to which I would call the attention of every intelligent and reflecting colored man in that country, and after he has carefully and deliberately pondered them, I would leave him to act.

Yours respectfully,  
EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

### Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Col. Society.

SPRINGFIELD,  
Jan. 12th, 1854.

PURSUANT to a call made by the board of managers, the Illinois State Colonization Society held its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, this evening, at 7 o'clock. In the absence of Gov. Matteson, the president, Hon. John Moore, vice president, took the chair.

Rev. Mr. Simm addressed the Throne of Grace.

The constitution of the Society was then read, after which, on motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dresser, Magee and Dodge, was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Adams, then addressed the assembly in an eloquent and elaborate speech, showing the responsibilities of the free states, in reference to the colonization cause.

The committee on nominations

then reported and their report was accepted and adopted, and the following named gentlemen unanimously selected as officers of this Society for the ensuing year.

*President.* His Excellency Joel A. Matterson.

*Vice Presidents.* Hon. J. Moore, of Sangamon; Hon. W. Brown, of Morgan; Hon. J. Gillespie, Madison; Hon. T. Drummund, Jo Daviess; Hon. O. Peters, Peoria; Hon. O. H. Browning, Adams; W. C. Hobbs, M. D., McLean, Recording Secretary; Rev. R. V. Dodge, Cor. Secretary; Rev. J. Mitchell, Treasurer; N. W. Matheny, Esq.

*Managers.* Rev. C. Dresser, Rev. J. Smith, D. D., S. W. Harkey, D. D., Rev. T. Magee, Rev. Mr. Simm, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Hon. S. W. Robbins, A. Campbell, Esq., Wm. Yates, Esq., Dr. C. B. Pelton, J. Williams, Esq., E. M. Henkle, Esq.



The thanks of the audience were then tendered to Mr. Browning, for his able and interesting speech, after which the exercises were concluded with prayer by Mr. Dodge,

and on motion the Society adjourned.

R. V. DODGE, *Cor. Sec.*

Papers throughout the state are requested to insert the above minute.

### Iron Ore in Liberia.

THE rich ores described in the subjoined extract of a letter from a respectable settler in Liberia, will yet, we trust, prove a source of wealth under the enterprise of the manumitted slaves of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, part of whom have lately sailed in the General Pierce, and others are expecting to follow soon.

If capable of pride of race and country, one would think the glowing accounts from Liberia would arouse it into a flame in the breast of every free descendant of Africa now in the United States. Why do they not look at the rising Republic, and rush in crowds to her aggrandizement?

[From the Colonization Herald.]

FROM REV. AARON P. DAVIS.

BASSA COVE,

September 16, 1853.

I send by the "Shirley" a bag of coffee in its second hull, and in the same bag I send you a piece of African ore just as dug from its native bed, or broken from among rocks. I have seen and conversed with a number of natives who affirm that it is actually the pure ore, or just as taken from

its native bed. I obtained a piece through Hon. George L. Seymour, who had tried in vain to dissect it; and I being of that craft, he brought it to my shop for that purpose. When he brought it, it appeared like a craggy rock, of yellowish color on its surface, and, with a very small exception, it could not be separated but by heat and hard pounding with my largest sledge-hammer and a chisel prepared for the purpose. I also send you a teaspoon which I made of some of the ore, which in its crude state is superior to the iron brought here for sale by English merchant vessels. You may see at a glance, that if in its crude state so great a polish with a bad contrivance can be put on the metal, what it would be with a fair chance; though I did not make that spoon as neat as I could, as my leading design was to show the quality of the metal. I am told by the natives that it is plentiful, and about three days' walk from our present place of residence; it is gotten by digging and breaking rocks. It is also said to be in large lumps. In these parts, the natives buy no iron, but dig it out of the ground, or break the rocks and get it, as the case may be. Judge Benson and Mr. Seymour will send in different directions some of the same ore, but will not be able to send any of it worked. If you choose, you can have a higher polish put on the spoon I send, or have the metal tried there.

### Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Liberia,

AT ITS SESSION COMMENCING THE FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER, 1853.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act Regulating, Navigation, Commerce and Revenue.

Sec. 1st. *It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of the first section of the 1st Article of the above mentioned act as reads, "and all such vessels shall pay a tax of fifty cents a ton per annum," be so amended as to read, and all such vessels shall pay a tax of seventy-five cents a ton per annum.

Sec. 2d. *It is further enacted,* That so

much of the first section of the fourth article of the above named act as reads, "he shall pay annually, to expire on the 30th of September in each year, the sum of fifteen dollars," be and the same is hereby repealed. Nothing is to be construed however, to prevent licenses being obtained.

Sec. 3d. That so much of the fifth Article, section fourth of the above named act as reads: "There shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of six per centum on the articles next here-

inafter mentioned—that is, on flannel and woolen clothing, boots, shoes, hats, bonnets, silks, ribbands, silk umbrellas, gold and silver wares, and furniture," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4th. *It is further enacted*, That the third section of the ninth Article of the aforementioned act, be and the same is hereby repealed. And that the collector of each port or harbor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor, and that it shall be the duty of such inspector to superintend the loading of all goods, wares and merchandize: he shall note the marks, numbers, weights or measures as the case may be, the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents: in that case the packages shall be noted and the contents made known to the collector or inspector by the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares and merchandize, &c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the collector immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandize, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the collector: And further, every inspector shall receive for his services fifty cents per diem, from the Government, and fifty cents additional per diem, and his board to be paid by the master or supercargo of said vessel; and that this amount per diem shall be paid by the master or supercargo to the collector before his clearance is obtained from the Custom House.

Approved, January 7th, 1854.

An act authorizing the opening of an Avenue in the interior of Clay Ashland, and providing for an interior Township.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled*.—That, from and after the passage of this act the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized, to have laid out an Avenue, for a highway between the Township of Clay Ashland and the College reserve, to be styled Johnson's Avenue; said avenue to commence at the margin of the River St. Paul's, running back in the direction North

300 East (with the same as that of the street now between the Town of Clay Ashland and College reserve) to a line running in the rear of the Town and College grounds, and parallel with the River St. Paul's, sixty-six feet wide, and running to the extreme boundaries of Clay Ashland, on the other side of said avenue, Johnson's Avenue crossing said cross road, dropping out on either side, making the width of said avenue 100 feet, and running a direct course as before described, 15 miles.

2d. *And it is further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized to have laid out on either side of Johnson's Avenue, commencing at the cross road heretofore specified, lots of 10 acres, fronting on Johnson's Avenue, width of 20 rods, and running back a depth of 80 rods, and in blocks of 16 lots, fronting on each side of said avenue. Cross roads 60 feet wide crossing said avenue at right angles, running parallel with the cross road before named and to the same extreme boundaries at the extent of each block throughout the length of said avenue. And further, to have all back lands hereafter to be surveyed, within the boundaries of Clay Ashland, surveyed fronting on avenues of same width and running parallel with Johnson's Avenue, and surveys to be after the same manner as described for the surveys of lands fronting on Johnson's Avenue; and Johnson's Avenue to be the starting point for the surveys of all back lands and avenues not heretofore surveyed and described by deeds. Avenues running parallel with Johnson's Avenue, to be 160 rods distant from each other, and the rear boundaries of lots fronting on avenue coming next to Johnson's Avenue to join the rear boundaries of lots fronting on Johnson's avenue, forming blocks of 32 lots, including the block of 16 lots fronting on Johnson's Avenue, and all other surveys and cross roads to correspond with the surveys and cross roads on Johnson's Avenue.

3d. *And it is further enacted*, That the lands may be sold as well as drawn, on Johnson's Avenue, but in all cases to be drawn or sold in regular order excepting where swamps intervene, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4th. *It is further enacted*, That when the said avenue shall have reached the distance of 15 miles, the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to have laid out a square plot of 300 acres into a Township to be called Newport, in

honor of the heroine Matilda Newport, each lot in said Township to contain a half acre of land and no more, and laid out in blocks of two acres, Johnson's Avenue running through the centre of said Township and streets—feet wide crossing each other at right angles throughout said Township: and he is further requested and authorized to have a correct plot made of all lands already surveyed, and that may hereafter be surveyed and avenues laid out, within the boundaries of Clay Ashland, Johnson's Avenue and Township of Newport.

5th. That so much of the said avenue as may be necessary, and the lands on said avenue shall be surveyed, immediately after the passage of this act, and that the President be authorized and requested to have it attended to according to the provisions of existing laws for surveys, &c., and that the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to commence the opening of said avenue, and the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draw for the same; and should it be necessary to alter the direction of said avenue after clearing College reserve, that the President be, and he is hereby authorized to give instructions respecting the same.

Approved, January 12th, 1854.

An Act entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act establishing the Judiciary and fixing powers, common to the several Courts.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—1st. That in every case in which the defendant shall have been tried and convicted for petit larceny, he, she or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the cost of conviction, and make restitution four fold the value of the article stolen, and one half of said amount shall go to the Republic, and the other half to the person robbed. And if the person or persons so convicted be unable to pay the fine and make restitution as provided in this section, he, she or they may be adjudged by any two Magistrates (concurring) to be hired out by the Constable at the discretion of the Magistrates for a term sufficient to liquidate the whole amount of cost and restitution. Provided however, that in case the person or persons so adjudged cannot be disposed of on the terms mentioned above, that the said Justices shall have power to commit him or them to the common jail, there to be held to labor on public works, and such other work whether for private individuals

or not, as will pay the Government for the cost of his detention, provided such person or persons be confined for a term of no longer than three months, nor less than one month.

2d. In all cases of grand larceny, the court before which such defendant shall have been tried and convicted, shall have authority at their discretion to order the said person to give bond and approved surety within twenty-four hours for the faithful payment of any sum in which he, she or they shall have been fined, of not less than four fold the value of the article stolen, one half of said amount going to the Republic and the other half to the person robbed, and to be paid within twenty days after the judgment of the court shall have been rendered, and in case of failure to give bond in twenty-four hours, the defendant or defendants shall be immediately imprisoned by the sheriff or his deputy, and on the next Monday immediately ensuing, shall be hired out before the court-house door to the highest bidder for any term sufficient to liquidate the fine, with all costs and charges therewith connected. And in case the sheriff shall fail in his efforts to hire out such convicted person or persons, he shall forthwith commit him, her or them to jail to be held to labor on the public works under the supervision of the jailor, they may also be used to work for private individuals when there is no public work, they paying for the same.

3d. And it is further enacted, That the 7th section of the 5th Article, entitled an act establishing the Judiciary, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 9th, 1854.

An additional Act respecting Liberia College.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—Sec. 1st. That the number of Trustees of Liberia College shall never be less than nine, nor more than fifteen, including the President of said College, a majority of whom for the time being, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, four of said Trustees to be appointed, and any vacancy in the number of said four to be filled from time to time, by the President of this Republic; and whenever a vacancy shall occur among the other members of said Board of Trustees, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to fill the same with all reasonable and convenient despatch; all said Trustees shall hold their offices during

good behavior, subject however to be removed in the mode hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2d. The Trustees of donations for Education in Liberia, a corporation created by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, may appoint the officers of instruction and government in said College, until it shall be otherwise determined by the Trustees of Liberia College.

Sec. 3d. The President of this Republic, upon the address of a majority of the Trustees of said College and after due notice and opportunity given to the parties concerned, to be heard before him, shall have power to remove from office any officer of said College, whether Trustee, President, Professor, Tutor or other officer, if in his opinion the public good demand it, and whenever such removal shall have taken place, the person or body having competent authority for the purpose, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 4th. Such parts of the act incorporating said College, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 3d, 1854.

An Act establishing regulations for the performance of public works.

Whereas, it appears highly necessary that there shall be some specified regulations, clearly stating the manner in which public buildings and work shall be offered, performed and finally discharged on all occasions in the several counties of this Republic.

Therefore, it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—That from and after the passage of this act, all public buildings and other public work which from time to time may be ordered to be done in any part of this Republic, shall by the Agent, Superintendent or other persons hereinafter provided, be distinctly named, described, measured, calculated, planned and summed by the square, and the amount of cost thereby ascertained according to the customary rule of charges, and he shall also give a description of the kind and quality of the lumber, of which said buildings are to be composed, or the kind and quality of any other material be it brick or stone, either of which are to be selected on all occasions of the most superior kind, the style and manner in which said work is to be executed, as well as the time within which it is to be finished, shall be clearly set forth in writing, and he shall on some public day immediately after the adjournment of the Quarterly or Month-

ly court, or by publication made by himself if necessary, in conspicuous places at or near the place at which said work is to be done, offer and give to the lowest bidder, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, the said work.

Sec. 2d. Any person or persons who may so agree to perform any public work, which may be offered and sold as above stated, shall be required on the same day on which said bid was taken to enter into bond with good and approved security in double the amount for which said work may have been engaged, to ensure the good, faithful, timely and mechanical execution, as may be agreed upon by contract or description given by the officer having charge of the same. And in all cases, where contracts cannot be entered into for the prosecution of public work, the Agent, Superintendent, &c., as appointed, shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prosecute said work to the best advantage.

Sec. 3d. Resolved, that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint one or more individuals in each county of this Republic whose duty it shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to offer and give to the lowest bidder on the terms, and according to the rules prescribed as above, any public work which may be authorized from time to time as aforesaid, and placed under his care or notice, and he, the agent, superintendent or other persons so appointed shall be required at the end of each quarter to transmit a report of his doings to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the progress, completion, or general state of such public work, as may have been given him in charge.

Sec. 4th. Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and it is hereby required of him that the report so forwarded to said Department by said agent, superintendent or other persons so appointed by the President, be by him presented with the Treasurer's accounts at the annual session of the Legislature.

Approved, January 23th, 1854.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled an Act defining the right of suffrage.

Whereas, the act passed December A. D. 1852, entitled an act defining the right of suffrage, has failed to secure the object had in view by the Legislature; and whereas the said act has proved injurious, and a source of great evil.

Therefore, it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of

*Liberia in Legislature assembled.*—That the act defining the right of suffrage, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, December 28th, 1853.

Resolutions recommending an amendment to the Constitution.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, Sinou ought to have an equal ratio of representation with Grand Bassa county, the number of inhabitants being equal or nearly so; and whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, the counties should be as far as practicable represented equally.

Therefore, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—And passed by the concurrence of two thirds of the members of each branch of the Legislature.

That the 2d section of the 2d article of the Constitution be so altered and amended as to read that the county of Sinou shall have three Representatives.

It is further Resolved, that the alteration and amendment be submitted to the people at the biennial election agreeably to the provisions of the 17th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, and the ballot shall be written "adoption, or no adoption."

Approved, January 9th, 1854.

Resolution acknowledging the Munificence of the French Government.

Whereas, gratitude dictates to this Government, that it should make some public acknowledgment of the philanthropy displayed by the French Government to this infant Republic in the donation of one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements.

And whereas, a national manifestation of the regard which the nation has at all times and on all occasions had to the rising prosperity of this Republic, giving in its aid, whenever occasion required it, and at all times expressed a kindly and friendly feeling to this Government as a rising Republic.

Therefore, resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—That the President be and he is hereby requested to tender the thanks of this Government to His Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, and through him to the French nation, for the spirit of philanthropy evinced in their national present to this Republic, of one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, and the President is farther requested to transmit a copy of

the same to the French Government as a tribute of our gratitude to that magnanimous nation.

Approved, January 12th, 1854.

Resolution authorizing the President to lay an interdict on Tassou, Little and Grand Bootaw and on the Cape Mount Territory.

Whereas, the inhabitants of Sinoe, have petitioned the Legislature to lay an interdict on several native towns adjacent to that county, who are notoriously insubordinate to the laws of the Republic, and hostile to the good citizens of the county.

Therefore, It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to lay an interdict on the Commerce and trade of Tassou, and Little and Grand Bootaw; And further, on all such portions of the Cape Mount Territory and its neighborhood as may be found necessary for the maintenance of subordination, and respect to the laws. And such interdicts may be raised at any time, when in the opinion of the President the inhabitants shall have returned to their duty and obedience to the Government.

Approved, December 31st, 1853.

Resolutions authorizing the President to have the Census taken.

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled.—1st. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause as accurate a Census to be taken as the circumstances of the case will admit, of all the inhabitants of the Republic: of Liberia-Americo, and also the aboriginal inhabitants, as soon as possible.

SHOWING.

- 1st. The name of each head of a family, male and female.
- 2d. The ages and number in each family, so as to show—
- 3d. 4th. All males over 65 years of age and all females of the same age.
- 5th. 6th. All males over 50 and under 65, and all females of the same age.
- 7th. 8th. All males over 21, and under 50, and all females of the same age.
- 9th. 10th. All males between 16 and 21 and all females of the same age.
- 11th. 12th. All males under 16 and over 12, and all females of the same age.
- 13th. 14th. All males over 5 and under 12, and all females of the same age.

15th. 16th. All males over 1 and under 5, and all females of the same age.

17th. 18th. All males under 1, and all females of the same age.

19th. How many of all ages shall have been born in the Republic.

20th. All idiots, lunatics, blind and decrepit persons.

21st. The number of horses, jacks, mules, or working oxen, cows, hogs, stock of all kinds, spinning wheels, sugar mills, coffee cleaners, arrow-root grinders, all or any kind of produce they raise, or manufacture for market, and the number of acres of land cultivated by each and every family and citizen.

And that the pay allowed for taking the civilized inhabitants shall be according to the number returned, at the rate of one dollar for every hundred souls.

All laws and regulations conflicting with the above be and the same are hereby repealed.

2d. It is further resolved, that for taking the census of the aboriginal inhabitants, the censor shall be allowed one dollar per day and five cents per mile for each mile he may travel.

Approved, January 7th, 1854.

An Act creating Post Offices and Post Masters in each county of the Republic, viz:—At Monrovia, Buchanan, and Greenville.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled,—That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be created a Postmaster General, whose duty it shall be to have the oversight of the provisions of this act, and that there shall be established connected with the custom houses, Post Office Departments, and that the collectors of the above named places be appointed postmasters.

Sec. 2d. There shall be provided for each Post Office Department, as may be required, mail bags, cases for assorting and arranging letters, boxes for receiving dropped letters, and conveniences for weighing letters; it shall be the duty of each postmaster to report to the Postmaster General of such bags, cases, boxes, &c., as may be required for the departments, and the Postmaster General shall be required to order what is necessary for each post office, and that he the Postmaster General be required to make quarterly returns.

Sec. 3d. It shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive all letters, papers, and packages, coming by mail or otherwise; to assort and arrange the same for

a convenient delivery when applied for, and all letters, &c., for other counties than the one where they are received, shall be assorted and put up under seal, and forwarded by the first safe and speedy opportunity offering. Letters for persons residing out of the Republic, to be forwarded in like manner free of postage. And it shall also be the duty of the postmaster to receive the postage on all letters, &c., delivered, letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted; and he shall make up a list of all letters, papers, &c., remaining in the office over three days, with the name of the persons to whom directed, and advertise the same by putting it up in such towns and villages to which the letters, papers, &c., may be addressed; he shall place in a public place at or near the office a sign, at least three feet long and six inches broad, marked in capitals 'Post Office.' When no opportunity offers for forwarding the mail to the different counties, and receiving mails for the same, the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the advice of the President, to make an express arrangement for the conveyance of the mails between the several counties each way at least once a month, no letters to be forwarded by express unless certified on the back thereof.

Sec. 4th. All vessels, either Liberian or foreign, arriving in port, it shall be the duty of each captain before entering his vessel at the custom house to deliver to the collector or his deputy, all letters, newspapers, and any other packages, that may legally be considered as coming under the post office regulations, letters to consignees excepted; letters to be forwarded out of the Republic excepted.

Sec. 5th. All letters of half ounce and under shall be styled a single letter, and shall pay a postage of three cents, letters over half ounce, or part of an ounce over one ounce, one cent additional postage to be added to the double postage. Newspapers and pamphlets, a quarter of a cent, all single letters by express shall pay a postage of twelve and a half cents; double letters twenty five cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce, or part over one ounce, and one cent to be added to the different postages for advertising letters. All letters left at the post office to be mailed to any port of Liberia, where there is no post office, or to be mailed out of the limits of the Republic, shall be mailed free of postage.

Sec. 6th. All letters, papers, &c., remaining in the different offices over thirty days, and the owner or owners cannot be

found, the postmaster shall cause a list of the names to whom the letters, &c., are addressed to be advertised at the post offices in the different counties, and the postmasters in the different counties, shall advertise the same in each town and village within the county, and all letters, papers, &c., thus advertised, shall pay a two fold postage if applied for; should such letters, papers, &c., so advertised, not be applied for in ninety days after advertisement, all such letters shall be considered dead letters, and shall be forwarded to the Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Monrovia, and all such letters, papers, packages, &c., shall be opened by him, and should the Postmaster General find in any letter or package any amount of money or other valuables, it shall be his duty to issue notice of the same in each county and township, setting forth the name of the writer and every particular, and to whom directed, and should a claimant establish his claim before any justice of the peace, then said letter or package and its contents shall be delivered over to the claimant, by paying ten per cent. on the value of the same, with the several postages accruing, and in case no claimant comes forward, then the letters or packages and contents shall be the property of the government.

Sec. 7th. The postmaster shall keep exact accounts of all letters, papers, packages, &c., coming under his notice, by recording the same in a book kept for that purpose, and of all letters mailed and distributed, and of all monies received for postage or otherwise according to this act, of all monies paid out, and shall pay over quarterly to the Postmaster General. The postmasters, except the Postmaster General, shall receive as compensation twenty five per cent. on all monies received. The Postmaster General shall keep an exact account of business coming under his notice, in a book kept for that purpose, and pay into the treasury quarterly all monies received by him under this act, and shall report quarterly to the secretary of the treasury, on the reports from the several departments, in reference to monies paid into the treasury; also on all monies paid in by himself, and make a general report annually to the Legislature.

Sec. 8th. It is further enacted, that it shall be unlawful for letters, papers, or packages, to be deposited to be forwarded to any ports excepting to go by inland routes, other than at the Post Office Department; any person or persons receiving or delivering letters, papers, or

packages, in violation of this act, and found guilty of the same before any justice of the peace of the Republic; for the first offence shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one dollar and a half, and for each and every other offence shall be fined the sum of not less than two nor more than six dollars.

Sec. 9th. Should any Postmaster be found guilty of betraying his trust by breaking the seal, or making way with any letter, paper or package addressed to another person, he shall be considered as guilty of felony, and shall be subject to the law as in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 10th. All letters from the following officers of the government, or public business, shall be forwarded free of postage: The President and Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Postmasters, Collectors of Customs, Superintendents, Registers, Brigade General, Brigade Major, Colonels of the Regiments, and, during the sessions of the Legislature, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 11th. It is further enacted, that the President be, and he is hereby requested and authorized to establish, forthwith, Post Offices, &c., as herein authorized; and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasury of this Republic for carrying out the same, any amount not exceeding five hundred dollars—all acts conflicting with this article be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12th. The pay of the Postmaster General shall be an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

Officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

#### General Officers.

JOHN N. LEWIS, Secretary of State.  
JOHN H. CHAYERS, Secretary of Treasury  
FRANCIS PAYNE, Attorney General.  
DAVID MOORE, Treasurer.

*For Montserrado County*—Chairman of the Monthly Court, John W. Roberts; Marshal, William Draper; High Sheriff, J. L. Benedict; Collector of Customs, Jas. C. Minor; Clerk of Courts, J. W. Hilton; Notary Public, H. J. Roberts; Land Commissioner, H. W. Erskine; Surveyor, John D. Moore; Register, J. L. Benedict; Coroner, A. B. Henderson; Clerk of Supreme Court, H. J. Roberts.

*Justices of the Peace.*—David Moore, H. B. Matthews, H. W. Dennis, George R.

Ellis, Daniel Smart, Pedro Smith, Wm. W. Stewart, Sion Harris, Isaac Lawrence, Joseph Harding, Peter Page, J. J. Powell, Ralph Moore, Alex. Smart, Nancy D. Russ, Cato Outland, H. W. Erskine, D. T. Harris, A. F. Russel, H. Lambert, David Carter, Wm. H. Davis, Joseph Clay, B. V. R. James.

**Constables**—Jacob Tolls, Daniel Thomas, John Smith, Samuel Severe, Cyrus Travis, Charles Carter, Willis Houston, Curry Duff, Jacob Harris, Solomon Moten, John Capehart, Josiah Newport, Harry Fisk, Autaway Diggs, Willy M. Kennedy, Samuel McElfield, Joseph Bush, Seamore Jackson, James Bullock, John Martin, Edward Williams.

**Grand Bassa County.**—For General Superintendent, S. A. Benson; Judge of Quarterly Court, John Day; Chairman of Monthly Court, J. H. Cheeseman; High Sheriff, Jacob W. Williams; Register, Charles Henry; Collector of Customs, Sandy S. Horace; Land Commissioner and Surveyor, James Moore; Marshal, Henry M. West; Notary Public, Jacob D. Preston; Clerk of the Courts, Wm. Cheeseman; Attorney, A. W. Gardner; Treasurer, Edward Lyles.

**Justices of the Peace.**—S. S. Herring, M. A. Rand, A. P. Davis, John Hanson, Andrew Toliver, H. B. Whitfield, James S. Smith, James Gilcrease, David H. Roach, Sam'l Sharpe, Josiah Prosser, Isaac Jackson, S. D. Harris, George L. Seymour, Jacob Vanbroom, John Parker, W. H. Foster.

**Constables.**—Moses Horace, Archelus Toliver, David Mason, Solomon Washington, Wm. H. Vick, Elijah Howard, John M. Page, Levi Jefferson, George Brooks, Charles Rix, William Jones, Edward Allen, James Brown, West Scott, Peter Herring.

**Sinou County.**—General Superintendent, R. E. Murray; Chairman of Monthly Court, Goldsmith Loyd; High Sheriff, J. J. Jeffis; Sub Treasurer, Archibald Young; Collector of Customs, Robert D. Watts; Coroner, Wm. Bonner; Attorney, Robt. S. Jones; Land Commissioner, A. J. Morrell; Clerk of Courts, Jas. N. Lewis; Notary Public & Register, D. C. McFarland; Surveyor, B. A. Payne.

**Justices of the Peace.**—John D. Holly, Jas. H. Ross, W. H. Munger, J. Neyle, S. Britton, Thos. McKenzie, John Simpson, Isaac Johnson, G. W. Tills, Russel Ross, Isaac Massen, Joseph H. Bacon, Seborne Evans, Milton Lee, Pascal Woodson.

**Constables.**—Thos. Wilson, Lewis Low, Henry Jones, Jas. B. Priest, Thos. Bailey, Russel Minus, Daniel Cooper, Jas. Spiller, John Brown, Ambrose Jones, Ephraim Murphy.

**Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature at its session, commencing the first Monday in December, 1853.**

1. An Act to amend an act, entitled an act regulating Navigation, Commerce and Revenue.

2. An Act divorcing John Watts and Sarah Jane Watts.

3. An Act authorizing the opening of an avenue in the interior of Clay Ashland.

4. An Act divorcing Marena Mills from William Mills.

5. An Act fixing the salary of the Vice President.

6. An Act to relieve Abraham Thomas.

7. An Act incorporating the city of Buchanan.

8. An Act granting a charter to the Liberia Enterprise Company.

9. An Act fixing the pay of Naval officers.

10. An Act incorporating the inhabitants of the town of Marshall.

11. An Act to amend an act establishing the Judiciary.

12. An Act creating a Postmaster General and Post offices, &c., in the several counties.

13. An Act restoring Ralph Williams, Isaac Duncans, and York Walker to citizenship.

14. An Act authorizing the erection of a Court House and Jail in Grand Bassa county.

15. An Act entitled an act stating the mode in which public work shall be contracted for.

16. An additional act respecting Liberia College.

17. An Act to repeal an act entitled an act defining the right of suffrage.

18. An Act entitled an act naming a settlement in the Gracco County, Grand Bassa—"Hartford."

19. An act of appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1854.

20. Resolutions referring to the correspondence between His Excellency, Governor Wright of Indiana, and the President of Liberia.

21. Resolutions, recommending an alteration in the constitution, so as to allow Sinou county three representatives.

22. A Resolution tendering thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, and the French nation, for arms



and accoutrements presented to this government.

23. Resolutions authorizing the taking of the census.

24. Resolutions authorizing the President to procure Military, Naval and Civil Buttons.

25. A Resolution authorizing the inter-

dition on commerce and trade at Tassou, Little and Grand Bootaw and Cape Mount.

26. A Resolution relieving A. W. Gardner, late store-keeper.

Published by authority.

JOHN N. LEWIS,  
Secretary of State.

### Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

#### THE "LIBERIA HERALD" AGAIN.

IN our last number, in August, 1853, we gave notice to our generous readers, that we were compelled to discontinue the publication of the Liberia Herald for want of paper. We received a few days ago by the "Linda Stewart" a fine lot, which will enable us to resume our responsibilities in the re-publication of the Herald. How far we may have heretofore performed our duty, we leave to our numerous readers to determine; but in whatever matter we may have been remiss, we trust for the future to execute the functions of our office with increased interest. For many years it was our pleasing duty to guard unvaryingly the interests of the people—from the ramparts of our tower of liberty, our voice was heard at all times; but in the order of things we had to cease our mission—live awhile obscure from the world; and in this, our recussitation, we trust new beauties will be seen in us. Religious, scientific, political and miscellaneous subjects will find at all times a place in our columns, and we trust our numerous correspondents will send us their contributions.

Our paper being the only vehicle of intelligence in Liberia, its suspension was undoubtedly much felt; and we make no question that much valuable information in reference to matters on this part of the coast, has been lost to our friends abroad. But we shall endeavor so far as it can be done, to make up in future for lost time.—Our labors and responsibilities in connection with the *Herald*, though they may have that appearance to some, are not altogether trifling; but amidst our toils we are cheered by the thought that our efforts, feeble though they be, are the means of doing good to and for Liberia. In this fight "*Labor ipsa voluptas*," labor itself is pleasure.

We regret that from circumstances beyond our control, we have not been able, for the last nine months, to give our readers a semi-monthly record of events in Liberia, as it had been our pleasure to do.—But we can confidently say, that though

this privilege was denied us, Liberia still retains her standing as a rapidly growing Republic. She has within her, all the requisites to enable her, with proper energies, and reasonable outlay of means, to raise her to a proud eminence. There has been no abatement in the march of improvement—either in agricultural or mercantile operations. Nothing has occurred to dishearten the fickle-minded citizen, but much to encourage and stimulate the energetic and enterprising. Every part of our Republic shows that the present age is one of progression. New sources to wealth have been entered upon, and agriculture, the main pillar, in our opinion, of every country, is prosecuted with a vigor hitherto unknown in Liberia. Indeed we can see no cause why the people of Liberia should not consider themselves the most favored of the world. It is true wealth does not abound in Liberia like it does in old settled countries, nor are the people here surrounded with all the luxuries which feast the appetites of the luxurious and effeminate, but they live in comparative peace and can enjoy a portion of the good things of this life. While all Europe is now in a fearful state of suspense as to the probable issue of the threatened war, which it is probable will leave beautiful cities in ruin, destroy commerce and entail on society a heavy curse, to say nothing of the vast destruction of life, and its concomitant miseries, the people of Liberia are measurably free from all disagreeable fears and are boldly marching forward, in raising their country to its proper position in the civilized world, and gaining for themselves a name which historians, at a future day, will hand down to generations yet unborn, as the founders of the first Republic on this vast continent. If, at times, the restlessness of some of the native chieftains within our borders makes it necessary for the government to use severe measures to allay the inclination they have for predatory wars, (though such measures would joyfully be dispensed with if circumstances did not imperatively demand

a recourse to such steps,) still, it must be remembered that such matters are purely domestic, and can by no parity of reasoning be placed in juxtaposition to the vast military preparations now going on in Europe. Nor do the people of Liberia ever find it necessary to resort to warlike measures to add a mile to their legally acquired territory. The natives by whom they are surrounded are always willing for a proper consideration to sell them any land that may be required. In a word, the people of Liberia, if they properly appreciate their position, are the most happy of any in the world. They have no fears, their country is at peace with the civilized world, their trade is courted by all nations, and increases at the ratio of a hundred per cent. per annum.—*May 3.*

#### GOLD MEDAL.

We are requested to inform the Literati of Liberia that the gold medal proposed to be given for the encouragement of literature and science in Liberia, by Martin F. Tupper, Esq., a distinguished English poet, and friend of Liberia, is now ready to be awarded to the author of the best literary production, in verse or prose. It has been suggested that Mr. Tupper shall, himself, make the first award. Only two or three manuscripts as yet have been forwarded to Mr. Tupper. Another parcel, the last, will be sent by the mail of June next.

We hope that many competitors for the prize will enter the field, and that a large package of Liberian poetry, national lyrics Mr. Tupper prefers, will be made up, on the merits whereof Mr. Tupper will decide and communicate the result in due course.

We would suggest a few subjects in which we think genius would find great scope for producing something that would be a good sample of Liberian national literature, viz: songs expressive of joy in Liberia's freedom—of gratitude to God and man for this open door of hope and good to the children of Africa. The flag, motto and history of the Republic, with allusion to its founders and its martyrs, with local reference to any sites of interest, and also anticipations of the future of Liberia.

We some time since adverted to Mr. Tupper's kind and liberal proposition; and were present at a meeting of a literary association of this town, when the following letter was read, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers even at this late date. It clearly manifests the deep interest Mr. Tupper feels in the liter-

ary advancement of the people of this Republic, and his desire to speed them on to literary fame by the spurs of honor and emulation.

In a letter to President Roberts of a subsequent date Mr. Tupper remarks, "I can imagine nothing better calculated than a wholesome competition in national literature, to elevate the people of Liberia, and to bind up in one patriotism the mixed multitude whereof they must consist."

ALBURY SURREY,  
*August 11th.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In the course of our pleasant talk yesterday, we agreed how good and wise it would be to encourage a national literature among the people of Liberia, and a good thought has just occurred to me in reference thereto, which I take leave thus simply to lay before you. If then it may please your Excellency, lend a willing ear to my proposal—I offer, on certain proper conditions, to give a gold medal for the encouragement of literature and science in Liberia. I mean a medal, one medal, appropriately inscribed, to go, year by year, from one to another, to the best poet or prose writer of his year in your Republic—to be worn upon all literary occasions, and to be held honorable.

The matters of detail are easy to be arranged, as that—

1st. The medal should only be conferred for some national literary effort; some work whether long or short, in verse or prose, written by a Liberian on any subject connected with the past, present or future of the colored race.

2d. That its honorable tenure should continue one year, inducing thereby a certain amount of literary competition of a strictly national character every year.

3d. That the same person may hold it year after year if he should be judged within the year to distance all other competitors.

4th. That the President appoint judges of merit, unless he himself happen to have been an author within the year, in which case the Vice President or some other officer could name them.

5th. If given in succession to proper persons, for proper works, it is manifest that this idea might be productive of very considerable advantage to your people. I would propose therefore that, if within the year, no such national poem or essay happened to appear, the medal be held in abeyance until gained by some deserving champion. Other details would follow.

Let this note be preliminary.  
Very sincerely your, and your country's  
faithful servant,

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

His Excellency  
President Roberts. [May 3.

#### RISE IN PRICE OF AFRICAN PRODUCE.

From the late advices from England our merchants are advised of the continued advance in the price of camwood and palm-oil. We believe the prices for these articles are higher now than they ever were known to be, and it is probable that the price will continue to advance as long as the difficulties with Russia continue. It need not be supposed that our merchants and traders are unmindful of this favorable change in their favor, as the subject of an advance on the prices to these valuable products is under consideration, and it is thought that palm-oil will be advanced to forty-five cents per gallon, and camwood from \$75 to \$85 per ton of 2240 lbs.—  
May 3.

#### LOSSES OF LIBERIA.

MR. HERALD:—It is with emotions of grief that I attempt to write a few lines for your columns. My mind, for the last two or three days, has rested with peculiar solemnity upon the losses which Liberia has sustained within a year past. The Sovereign Ruler of nations has seen proper to afflict us in the removal, one after another, of some of our most distinguished friends and supporters, at home and abroad. The strokes, coming in immediate succession, have fallen heavily upon us; and it were well for the people of Liberia generally could they "bear the rod," and be profited by its solemn admonition.

On the 23d of May, 1853, HON. HILARY TEAGE, whose name for several years has been intimately associated with the literary and political history of Liberia, and who had taken an active and eminently conspicuous part in promoting the interests and protecting the rights of his country, left the scenes of earth, a traveller to—

"That undiscovered bourn  
Whence no traveller returns."

Scarcely had the shock occasioned by his decease passed away, when intelligence of the death of Dr. JAMES BROWN, of Sinoe County, reached us. Dr. B. had also for many years taken an active and prominent part in the political affairs of Liberia, and had been in other respects a highly useful and valuable citizen. Soon after his demise, Dr. W. W. DAVIS, mem-

ber elect of the House of Representatives for the County of Grand Bassa, departed this life. The Doctor had been, during a number of years, a successful and useful medical and legal practitioner in that county. His loss was severely felt.

A few months after (February 25, 1854) the people of Liberia were called to mourn the loss of Hon. Chief Justice BENEDICT—a name very generally known at home and abroad. The Judge was, undoubtedly, one of the most enterprising public spirited and useful citizens of the Republic—exceedingly benevolent, even perhaps to a failing.

He was highly respected by his fellow citizens as a jurist and politician. When the memorable convention of colonists met in the year 1847, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for the new form of Government, Hon. Samuel Benedict, being considered the most suitable of their number, was chosen President—which place he filled with a dignity and wisdom not unbecoming his position. He was twice a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but fortune did not favor his election;—notwithstanding, in his death Liberia has unquestionably sustained a very serious loss.

On the 26th ultimo, by a solemn dispensation of Providence, Hon. SIMON HARRIS, elected to the House of Representatives for this County during the last election campaign, died at his residence on the St. Paul's. Mr. Harris emigrated from Tennessee to this country in 1830, and is well known to the people of Liberia and to many abroad as one of the most industrious and energetic farmers in the Republic. He is also known as the distinguished *Liberian hunter*—and his name is honorably associated with the Gatomba war, in which he took a very active and effective part.

Thus within the last twelve months has Liberia lost five of her most valuable and useful citizens; and during the same space of time her loss of friends abroad has been equally serious. Among the most distinguished of these we may mention, Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, of Massachusetts, for five years Vice President of the American Colonization Society, and one of its most strenuous advocates. He died October 5th, 1853.—ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., for many years President of the New York State Colonization Society, who died Nov. 30th, 1853. Mr. Phelps was emphatically a friend of Liberia, and not only of Liberia, but of the colored race in general—in fact he was an extensive christian philanthrop-

ist, which his bequests, made to various benevolent institutions, will show. His loss will be very much felt by the people of Liberia.

ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, "a veteran friend of Colonization," who departed this life on the 21st of February, 1854. Mr. Cresson is well known as an unwavering friend of our country; and it has been truly said that "few men have done more towards building up the Republic of Liberia to its present stature than he." But he is no more.

The loss of such men as we have enumerated cannot but be felt by the people of Liberia. They were firm and constant supporters of our infant Republic—but they are gone to the world of spirits, "and their works do follow them." In view of these heavy losses we can give vent to our feelings only in the language of the Prophet:

"O that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the deceased of the friends of Liberia!" But He who has thus bereaved us is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind;" and it is consoling to reflect that,

"Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face."

And it may be that,

"The clouds we so much dread  
Are big with mercy."

But these bereavements are not without instruction to the people of Liberia. The aged are warned of approaching dissolution, and are admonished to work earnestly and faithfully while they are permitted to work—to do all they can toward the establishment, perpetuity and success of the institutions of Liberia while time is allotted to them, ere the shades of darkness gather around them, when no man can work—ere death approach with his withering influences and paralyze their energies.

The young are also most loudly and solemnly called upon to consider the duties and responsibilities that must soon devolve upon them as citizens of this rising Republic O that they would be admonished! How painful is the reflection that there are but comparatively few of the young of Liberia who seem to give the future of their country a moment's thought! They seem to live and act as though the present upholders of the Government were to live forever, notwithstanding the many solemn evidences they have to the contrary. O young men and young women of Liberia, arise from your lethargy, shake off your puerile notions and practices. It is high

time to bestir yourselves, to be men and women. Let the brave achievements and noble deeds of your fathers rouse you to effort. Let the future glory that awaits your country kindle within you an honorable ambition and urge you onward.

Independence, happiness and respectability lie before Liberia, and are obviously within her reach, but their attainment will depend upon your intelligence and exertions. What say you? Shall she attain to them?

Remember, all depends upon you—prepare yourselves, then, mentally and morally, for the arduous duties and solemn responsibilities connected with the glorious future.

Yours respectfully, E. W. B.  
MONROVIA, May 2, 1854.

[May 17

#### CAPE MOUNT.

It is, we presume, quite fresh in the recollection of our Liberian readers that Prince George Cain has not yet, according to his promise, explained to the government the reasons which influenced him to violate the many solemn obligations he is under to refrain from indulging in predatory wars. But a little more than a year has passed since Cain was a prisoner in the hands of legal authority. At his earnest solicitation to be permitted to return to Grand Cape Mount to arrange some very important matters, which he said required his personal attention, and which would eventuate in a final and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties which kept the country in a state of warfare; he was released under the distinct understanding that he would be in this city at a time he himself specified; and to facilitate his journey the Government sent a chartered vessel to Cape Mount, on board of which he was at liberty to take passage. The vessel remained at Cape Mount several days expecting that Cain and his suite would come on board; but having understood that Cain had no intention of coming down, the master of the vessel weighed anchor and came home. Cain, in a letter to the President, tried to excuse himself by tales which almost every body who have had anything to do with the Veys knew to be false. Very soon after the circumstances we have related, Cain was engaged with an interior chieftain in a destructive war—journeys became unsafe—trade was interrupted, and every wind which blew from that direction bore the sad tale of towns sacked and destroyed, and hundreds of inoffensive men, women and children

cruelly butchered. Under these circumstances what course should be adopted? Several of the prominent headmen at and about Cape Mount are loud in their complaints against Cain. They are tired of wars, and are willing to make any concessions that would guarantee to the country peace and quietude. But it is not prudent for them to make pacific overtures, unless coincided in by Cain. If he does not, before long, restore peace to the country, no one need be surprised to hear that his followers have taken the law into their own hands and dealt with him as they did with his brother. Most certainly we should deprecate such an act; but what care these wild men of the forest how they act when the time comes.

The most honest and popular headmen in that country would be glad if our Government would plant a settlement there; and we hope the day is not far distant when the thing will be found practicable.—*May 17.*

By the Government Schooner "Lark" we are in receipt of late advices from our leeward counties, and we are gratified to record that quietness prevailed, and that the attention of the people was being given to their farms. The oil season had commenced, and the natives having completed their rice farms, are now hard at work in the manufacture of oil. It is supposed

that the present season will produce an abundance of oil. In the county of Montserrado, the natives have, within the past month, brought into this city more oil than they ever were known to bring in, in twice the time in any preceding year.—*May 17.*

The emigrants landed at Sinou from the "General Pierce," and those landed here from the "Banshee," are getting on tolerably fair in their acclimation. We know from actual observation, that many of those by the latter vessel, located on the banks of our noble St. Paul's, have and are making rapid improvements.—*May 17.*

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

The members elect of the corporation of Monrovia assembled on the 29th ultimo, and organized as follows: H. B. Matthews, Esq., was chosen President; Armsted Miller, Secretary; and G. R. Ellis, Treasurer. After which the council elected F. P. David, street commissioner; and J. L. Baxter, tax collector and superintendent of the market.

The present city fathers are all new hands. If they accomplish what they have promised, our city will be greatly improved during the current year. Go ahead, gentlemen, we wish you much success; let the people see what is what.—*May 17.*

#### Liberia.

We yesterday published a gratifying statement of the progress and prosperous condition of the Liberian Republic. For many years the cause of Liberian Colonization excited very slight interest on the part of the American public, but during the past two or three years the interest has been revived, and the efforts of the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries promise to lead to important results in the future of Africa and of the African race. Already, Liberian Colonization has struck a more effective blow to the slave trade than any fleet of cruisers sent to the African Coast; and Liberia's achievements will be permanent because they are won by moral rather than physical force.

Out of this small beginning—this infant African Republic—a mighty power may arise. The colored race begin to feel a pride in it. It is the evidence of what they may become, by means of education and the teachings of Christianity. Emigration to Liberia is yearly growing in fa-

vor with the colored population of the United States. The more intelligent and enterprising begin to see that under Liberian institutions they have the opportunity to advance in wealth, and even to honorable station. They may become rulers among their brethren.

We do think our Government has not acted magnanimously towards Liberia.—It has never officially recognized it as an independent Government, or aided it by encouraging its commerce and stimulating its industry. At a very small annual expense, the United States Government could sustain regular mail communications with Liberia, and with intermediate but important places in the West India Islands. A couple of staunch steamers, under control of the Navy Department, might not only keep up a most desirable line of mail communication, but serve to cheapen the expenses of emigration to Liberia, and clear the African coast of the visits of slavers.

In no other direction would such mail

and general service interfere so little with private commercial interests; while it would be laying the basis of a profitable commerce with the Liberian Republic, at

a future day, when its population would be increased tens of thousands, and its products and its wants be greatly multiplied.—*Sun, Jan. 12.*

[From the National Intelligencer, July 10.]

**A dying Bequest carried out by the Heirs.**

We are often called upon to record instances where Wills are set aside, the intentions of testators defeated, and funds designed for benevolent societies appropriated by distant heirs. Those having the management of the Colonization Society have become so accustomed to trials from this cause, that we dare say it is quite refreshing to them to meet with a case of an opposite character, like the one alluded to in the following extracts from a letter lately received at the office of the Colonization Society in this city, from a reliable gentleman, who speaks for himself and brothers. The case is one of so pleasant and promising a nature as to deserve special notice.— It is proper, however, to withhold for the present the name of the writer and the place of date of the letter. The facts communicated will speak for themselves, and we trust will excite others to do likewise. We doubt not that the sum of money to be received from this source is quite large, and the name proposed to be given to one of the contemplated ships, will be, in all respects, appropriate.

*Extract from the letter referred to.*

"I take the liberty to address you on a matter which I suppose comes up in your official station. I see in the last number of the Repository a proposition to raise \$100,000 independent of all other contributions to the American Colonization Society, for building either steam or sail vessels for the purpose of regularly sailing from the ports of the United States to Liberia, for

carrying emigrants and freight. I have no doubt this would facilitate emigration to Liberia.

"My father, ———, departed this life in August last, in his 84th year. He was a contributor to the Colonization Society. He left his servants to be sent to Liberia, and money to purchase the men's wives and children. We sent the men last Fall by the ship *Banshee* to prepare a home, and in two years one of them is to return for the women and children at our expense.

"My father in his will left certain legacies for us to carry out, and then said to us he wished that we would appropriate the balance of his estate to benevolent purposes, and not by division among ourselves, as he said we had a plenty.

"I see in the proposal that, for a donation of \$1,000, the donor is entitled to the privilege of appointing a life director, which we do not wish. We ask the privilege, if it meets the approval of the Board, when the vessel or vessels are built, that we should be allowed to give a name to her, or to one of them, if sailing vessels in place of a steamer.

"The money we donate to the building will be ready at any time it shall be wanted for construction. You will please answer this letter, and say what success is being given to the enterprise.

"The sum we donate we have not proposed in this letter."

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,**

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1854.*

**MAINE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers:—  
*Portland*—Collection in Rev. Dr. Carruther's Society, \$16, W. W. Woodbury, \$5, Eliphalet Greely, \$30, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Colonization Soc., H. J. Little, \$2..... 53 00  
 By Captain George Barker:—  
*Fryeburgh*—J. B. Bradley, M. D., Isaiah Warren, H. C. Burwell, each \$5; Miss Mary Hurd, \$1..... 16 00

*Norway*—Cash, 25 cents..... 25

69 25

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Rev. Dennis Powers:  
*Derry*—Collection in Rev. Mr. Parsons' Society, \$27; subscription in Rev. S. C. Bartlett's Society, viz: David Gillis, \$15, P. Adams, \$5, Martha C. Sawyer, W. C. Clark, each \$3; Charlotte Sawyer, H. D. Mowatt, Dea. E. Danielson, David Brigham, W. A. Patney, each

<p>           \$2; Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Mrs. Mary L. Bartlett, Dr. J. Crosby, Mr. Moulton, D. J. Dennis, J. B. Varrick, Dea. Mixer, E. Jenks, each \$1—\$44; of this sum \$30 are to constitute Mrs. Mary L. Bartlett a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 71 00  <i>Nashua</i>—Collection in Rev. D. March's Society,..... 33 00  <i>Hampton</i>—Collection in Rev. Mr. Fay's Society,..... 10 00  <i>South New Market</i>—Collection in Rev. Mr. Field's Society.—[N. B. These collections should have appeared in the Repository for May, but were accidentally omitted.]..... 9 00  <i>Manchester</i>—Collection in the Unitarian Society, \$7, collection in the Meth. Society, \$7, David Hill, J. S. Cheney, each \$2... 18 00  <i>Bedford</i>—Collections in Rev. T. Savage's Society, viz: Dea. J. French, Blanchard Nichols, Mr. Holebrook, Dea. Mack, J. French, each \$5; Mr. Holebrook, \$2 50, Abigail Hodyman, a Friend, W. Parker, Brooks Shattuck, Nathan Cutler, Mrs. French, Dr. Woodbury, Mr. Manning, Mr. Hall, each \$1; a Friend, George Whitford, a Friend, each 50 cents, Mrs. McPhers, Abigail Hodyman, a Friend, each 25 cents..... 38 75  <i>Oxford</i>—Mrs. Lucy Campbell, \$50, to be appropriated to the sending to Liberia a man who is now a slave; Joel Richardson, Mrs. Britain, each \$5; Mrs. Bissell, \$4, Messrs. Howard, E. M. Bissell, Esq., S. W. Willard, each \$2; J. H. Lovejoy, \$1, Mrs. S. Edyell, Mr. Wales, Mr. Willard, Mary Wilcox, each 50 cents.. 73 00  <i>Hanover</i>—Collection in Rev. Dr. Richard's Society..... 20 00  <i>West Lebanon</i>—Collection in Rev. Rufus Case's Society, and Congregation..... 20 00            By Captain George Barker:—  <i>Hanover</i>—Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M. D. \$1, R. Benton, \$5.... 6 00  <i>Lyme</i>—Hon. Beza Latham, \$5, Royal Storrs, Miss E. Franklin, Col. Thos. Perkins, each \$2; Mrs. M. C. Smith, Mrs. F. Dodge, each \$1; J. Conant,         </p>	<p>           Mrs. Perry, each 50 cents, Mr. Shaw, 25 cents..... 14 25  <i>Wentworth</i>—Rev. J. S. Davis, \$5, Keene—Daniel Adams, M. D., \$3, Z. Newall, Rev. W. O. White, each \$2; Aaron Davis, Wm. Lamson, each \$1; Rev. Z. S. Barstow, 50 cents..... 9 50  <i>Fitzwilliam</i>—Dexter Whittemore, Rindge—Mrs. Cutter, Cole &amp; Brown, each \$1;..... 5 00 3 00  <i>New Ipswich</i>—Mrs. D. Everett, \$5, M. E. Isaac, \$1, Cash 50 cents, Cash 25 cents, Cash 25 cents..... 7 00  <i>Claremont</i>—Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Geo. Ide, Dea. Stevens, each \$1; Simeon Ide, \$3, Barbara Allen, 50 cents..... 6 50  <i>West Lebanon</i>—Rev. Rufus Case, \$1..... 1 00         </p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">350 00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VERMONT.</b></p> <p>By Rev. Wm. Mitchell:—  <i>Waterbury</i>—J. G. Stimson, to constitute himself a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00  <i>New Haven</i>—E. H. Hoyt..... 1 00</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">31 00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONNECTICUT.</b></p> <p>By Rev. John Orcutt:—  <i>Bridgeport</i>—Mrs. Ira Sherman, Mrs. T. C. Wardin, Mrs. Ira B. Wheeler, Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, each \$10; to constitute their Pastor, Rev. J. H. Towne, a Life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Henry Brewster, \$10; Mrs. Wm. P. Burrall \$8, S. P. Jones, \$6, Rev. Gurdon S. Coit, D. D., Mrs. H. K. Harrall, Mrs. S. Simons, Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. P. T. Barnum, Mrs. Bunnell, S. Sterling, A Friend, S. J. Patterson, J. C. Loomis, Thos. C. Wardin, each \$5; Dr. F. J. Judson, E. J. Staples, Geo. Sterling, Mrs. Abby Lewis, Mrs. Peet, H. M. Hine, J. S. Smith, each \$3; Joseph Mott, J. Burroughs, each \$2; Thos. Lord, Joshua Lord, S. B. Ferguson, G. W. Raymond, S. F. Hurd, B. F. Lacy, Alex. Hamilton, C. Spooner, W. W. Holcomb, S. Hartwell, B. Hawley, P. B. Legee, Mrs. Eliza Sterling, Mrs. Ruth Wade, H. F. Hatch, E. E. Hubbell, E         </p>
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

[No. 9.

## Withdrawal of the African Squadron.

LETTER FROM J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE AM. COL. SOC.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1854.

Hon. James A. Pearce, U. S. Senate :

MY DEAR SIR:—I find in the New York Times of Thursday a confidential report of the Committee on foreign affairs of the Senate, recommending the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, by which “the parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all, not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other, respectively.” This article the treaty further provides shall be in force for

five years from the date of exchange of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it.

Admitting for the occasion, the expediency of the measure at the time of its adoption, “with the imperfect or erroneous information then possessed,” the report insists that the experience of twelve years has demonstrated the fallacy of the opinion that the employment of numerous cruisers on the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade. A calculation is then made, showing the comparative force and attendant expense of the British and American squadrons, estimating the latter at four ships, carrying eighty guns, and costing, annually, about eight hundred thousand dollars. The report then admits that the health of the station compares favorably with that of other stations; refers to the fact that a like treaty between Great Britain and France once bound the latter to keep twenty-six vessels on the coast, for the same purpose—a number now reduced to twelve; states that the annual joint expenditure of England, France and the United States, on this account, is about \$7,400,000; quotes from the

report of a select committee of the British House of Commons, to show that the exportation of slaves from Africa, which in 1842 was 30,000, had increased, in 1847, to 84,000; extracts a portion of the testimony of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, of the African station, to prove that his operations had neither stopped nor materially checked the slave trade, which, in his opinion, was entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves, and had little connection with the squadron, whose operations he looked upon as "futile." informs us that in twelve years our squadron had captured but fourteen vessels, and then says: "The African slave trade has, it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Brazil; and in this hemisphere, the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico, are its only marts. Your committee think that, if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic now prohibited by every christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands."

The report concludes with repudiating, in the strongest terms, any intention of relaxing, in any degree, the stringency of our legislation against the slave trade, saying that the abrogation of the 8th article of the treaty will have no other effect than to enable the Executive to employ the force, stationed on the African coast, at any other point where its services will be more useful, while we would still be bound by the treaty of Ghent to promote "the desirable object of the entire abolition of the slave-trade."

The measure is certainly of great importance in all its aspects; and most especially interesting in con-

nection with African colonization, and with the present and future relations of the colonies, now constituting the Republic of Liberia; so much so, indeed, that I have thought that, as President of the American Colonization Society, I might, without an unbecoming intrusion into public affairs, present to you, as the Representative in the Senate of the United States of the State of which I am a citizen, and as the personal friend of very many years, such considerations as long acquaintance with the subject has suggested in a matter wherein the interests of the Society that has honored me with the position I occupy are deeply involved. Nor, in addressing you on this occasion, have I been un-influenced by the fact that the State of Maryland, whose Senator you are, has upheld Colonization from its origin; that she has had her own colony of "Maryland in Liberia," now an independent government, on that coast; and that her Legislature have, for the last twenty two years, contributed, annually, ten thousand dollars to the cause.

The time was, we all know, when the slave trade was a legitimate branch of commerce, in which English and American capital was largely invested, and in which Englishmen and Americans embarked, without loss of reputation or social position. But it was at all times, nefarious in principle, and horrible in its details, and so, gradually, came all men to think. Wilberforce and his associates brought the British Government to prohibit it, mainly by exposing the construction and stowage of a slaver, and the sufferings of the wretched cargo on the transit from Africa to America, known as "the middle passage." In the United States it became unlawful in 1808.

The treaty of Ghent, in 1814, pledged the Government to promote its abolition; and on the 15th of May, 1820, three years after the first colony was planted in Liberia, an act of Congress declared it piracy. Among civilized communities, great truths once sown, always germinate. Their fruition may be slow, but they never perish. Wilberforce stood, at first, almost alone against the slave trade. Were he living now, he would find the world upon his side. He would find, too, that at no period of the interval, had there been any retrogression in the public mind upon the subject. The first threatening of a backward step is the proposition now before the Senate—not that such a step is intended; but results and intentions are often very different things.

Prior to the Ashburton treaty, England and the United States had acted without concert against the slave trade. The captives taken from the slavers by their respective cruisers were landed, as the case might be, either at Sierra Leone or Monrovia. France and England, it seems from the report of the committee, were at that time mutually bound to maintain a stipulated number of vessels of each nation on the coast; and this, and the existing condition of the slave trade, doubtless suggested a like agreement between the United States and England, which was made, accordingly, by the ratification of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty.

These measures on the part of three great nations were most important steps forward, in the vindication of a great truth—that the abstraction from their homes of an unoffending people, to serve against their will as slaves, in a strange land, was a wrong to be remedied

and atoned for. Heretofore, nations had been seen banded together for selfish purposes; now they were found stipulating with each other to furnish ships and men to enforce a principle of the moral law, in behalf of those whose weakness was their chief claim, and who had, absolutely, nothing to bestow in return for the protection they received. The spectacle was a noble one, and so all good men esteemed it. If it involved the expenditure of money and the risk of life, so much the greater was its merit; though, estimating both in the largest way, far more had been expended and risked, without comment, for causes and objects that might well be counted insignificant in comparison.

The committee on foreign relations express their belief that, except in Cuba and Porto Rico, the slave trade has been suppressed, and that it would be more advisable, in view of its final extinguishment, to watch these islands, than to watch the coast of Africa. But it is much to be feared that the committee are in error about the main fact. Admitting them to be right, however, surely it would be more humane—and the principal question here is one of humanity—to prevent the slaver's voyage which can best be done on the African coast, than to catch him with cargo on board on the coast of Cuba. It would at all events, save the lives of the large percentage that die on "the middle passage." It saved, as the committee tell us, the suffering to which the transit would have subjected some 5,000 human beings, the cargoes of the fourteen slavers captured by the African squadron. It might, not improbably, obviate, in some degree, the native forays and wars, undertaken in Africa that slaves may be procured for shipment to America.

and although it has been said, that where prize money has been given *per capita*, for recaptured Africans, shipments have been winked at, that the money might be won, yet, inasmuch as the officers of the American navy are not compensated or excited by such a reward, there seems to be no one interest which can be promoted by awaiting the slaver in the West Indies, in place of nipping his voyage in the bud in Africa. There is not even an excuse for changing the cruising ground in the greater healthfulness of the new location of it. This is admitted by the committee, and I find, upon inquiring of a most intelligent officer of the navy, that the home squadron, to which, in the event of the abrogation of the 8th article, the African squadron would be transferred is the most unhealthful of all the squadrons; and that the Brazil and East India squadrons are, both of them, inferior in this respect, to the squadron in question. So much, then, for the considerations of humanity and health that are involved in this matter. On the score of economy, it is not certain that the saving would be as great as is supposed. If the squadron of Africa were added to the home squadron, that Cuba and Porto Rico might be watched, the only saving would be in the transportation of supplies—the voyage to Havana being shorter than the voyage to the Cape Verde Islands. But then, this saving would be far more than balanced by the expense of returning to their homes in Africa, and providing for them there, the wretched remnant that, surviving the horrors of the voyage, fell into our hands on American waters. The saving might be considerable, it is true, were the African squadron to be simply withdrawn

for other service; but the paragraph from the report of the committee, already quoted, excludes any supposition of this sort—so that the inquiry, economically, is reduced to comparing the cost of maintaining the squadron on the African coast and in the West Indies, adding to the latter the cost of returning the recaptured Africans to their country, and providing for them there, as is now done; not, however, that I am at all prepared to admit that when as appears from the report of the committee, England and France spend \$6,600,000, between them, on their squadrons on the coast, for a purpose in which they are even less interested than we are, we would be quite justified in withdrawing our squadron because it costs us some \$800,000.

The suggestion which has been frequently made, though it is not to be found in the report of the committee, that the African squadron increases the rigors of the slave trade, may properly be noticed here. It is not founded on fact, in the first place; and in the next, would, if made the basis of action, and fully carried out to its legitimate consequences, lead to the legalization of the slave trade, and placing it under rules and regulations corresponding with those that govern the passenger business from Europe. But it is not true; and for a very simple reason, which every one may understand. When the slave trade was lawful, slow sailers were often employed, and captains made these voyages at their leisure. Now, however, every slaver is a clipper. She must be so, to stand a chance of escape in running the gauntlet of the English and American cruisers. The consequence is, that the middle passage is made in less than half the time it formerly required, and the

sufferings of the slaves are diminished in exactly the same proportion. And yet even were the suggestion true, it would not help the argument, unless with those who would hesitate to arrest a burglar, lest he might become a murderer in attempting to escape. There are accounts of slaves being thrown overboard in a chase, that the evidences of crime might be obliterated; but, as yet, no one has suggested that, on this account, slavers should not be pursued, with a view to their capture on the high seas.

In looking for valid reasons for the proposed change in the cruising grounds, I find it is true, that the committee say that the slave trade being now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, "the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands." But it is most respectfully suggested, that this may be doubtful, unless slavers would be prevented by the presence of our cruisers from attempting to land their cargoes. The preventive service of England, where coast-guards stand almost shoulder to shoulder to prevent smuggling, has been found insufficient for the purpose, and French goods and rum and tobacco are landed in spite of it; and it can hardly be believed that the eighty guns of our African squadron will be competent to do for Cuba and Porto Rico what the custom house army and navy of England failed to accomplish for the revenue laws of that country. In fact the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, and the transfer of the African squadron to this side of the Atlantic, would be very much like watching the fruit to drive away the bees, instead of closing at once the exit from the hive. It is true, as the committee report, that Ad-

miral Hotham entertains the opinions that they quote, from which it would seem that the closing of the hive, to pursue the simile, is an impossibility. But it is hardly reasonable to ask us here to put faith in opinions which certainly have not affected the English Government, whose officer was the witness on the stand, to the extent of lessening their force, or abandoning their system on the coast of Africa.

But the report of the committee contains within itself the answer to the proposition which it recommends; and this is to be found in its statement that Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only slave marts on this hemisphere. Assuming it to be so, it certainly was not the fact in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was under discussion, nor in 1847, when, certainly, the slave trade, as the report shows, was a most thriving business. If, since then, it has been narrowed down to the islands referred to, is it not, at least probable, that the treaty, aiming at this very result has had something to do with bringing it about, especially as no other agencies than those which are provided by it are suggested by the committee?

Having thus noticed, with the sincerest feelings of respectful deference the reasons given for the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, I propose as briefly as I can to present some suggestions in regard—first, to the value of the African squadron in view of its especial object; and second the probable effect of its withdrawal under existing circumstances; taking it for granted that the feeling of the committee is the feeling of the country—an abhorrence of the slave trade, and a determination to suppress it; and

that the only question is, as to the best means of accomplishing so desirable a result.

The African squadron operates both directly and indirectly towards the suppression of the trade.

In the first place, it watches the coast, ascertains the position of the barracoons, or places where slaves are collected for exportation increases the difficulties for shipping them, deters the native kings from the traffic by its avowed hostility to it—which is well known, through the Kroomen, or native boatmen, that it employs in large numbers—and, although its watchfulness may be occasionally evaded, yet it so increases the perils of the business as generally to compel those engaged in it to seek new fields beyond its limits. It is true, that the committee rely on the experience of twelve years to prove the inutility of the squadron; but the results here suggested are, all of them, so natural and probable, that, as no experience can prove a negative, we may fairly distrust what, after all, is a naked assertion to the contrary. It is easy to say how many slaves have been shipped in spite of the squadron. It is impossible to say how many would have been shipped had the squadron not been there, except by comparison with the shipments made while the slave trade was a lawful traffic, which has not been attempted.

Whether the squadron that is maintained by the United States might not be more efficiently organized, may, perhaps, be doubted. A class of smaller vessels—steamers would be the best—would probably accomplish more than sailing vessels of large size and heavy armament. Still, however, and organized as it is, the squadron has operated in the

beneficial manner already referred to, and amply illustrated in this, if in no other way, the wisdom of the article of the treaty that placed it on the coast of Africa.

While the squadron, however, has thus, in its direct action upon the slave trade, answered, to a great extent, the purpose for which it was designed, its collateral effect upon the interest of colonization, and upon the settlements of Liberia, has been not less important and valuable in view of the great end to be accomplished. It is upon Liberia and its settlements, along with other settlements, operating in the same manner, that the surest reliance is to be placed for the extirpation of the slave trade, absolutely and for ever; while at the same time there is substituted for it an honest commerce, potent in all wholesome influences, on both sides of the Atlantic. Although there is reason to believe that these relations of colonization were not overlooked by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, when the treaty was negotiated, yet it is probable that they relied more upon the strong arm of military force, than upon the quiet and natural influences of colonization, and its attendant commerce, to bring about the desired result. There may be others who take the same view of the subject. It may be permitted, therefore, to offer a few suggestions as to the effect of the colonies of free colored people from the United States—now the Republic of Liberia, upon the slave trade, and the value of the squadron in connection with them.

The slave trade, like all other trade, has its origin in the wants of the parties to it. These are the native powers in Africa that furnish the slaves to the trader, and the parties in this hemisphere who pur-

chase them from him. The slaver is the broker between the two. Now, the African deals in slaves, not from any inherent disposition to do so, but because he can buy muskets, gunpowder, cotton goods, crockery and the like, on better terms with slaves than with palm oil, ivory, camwood, or other produce of his country, even if these last will command a market on any terms. A gang of slaves, too, do their own transportation, as they are marched from the interior to the coast. Ivory and camwood must be carried through forest paths, on the heads of native runners. If, then, a native chief and his people, in want of the products of civilization, make a foray on a neighboring tribe, it is not for love of war or danger, but because no other article of barter will suit their purpose. A settlement therefore on the coast, at which a legitimate trade will supply their necessities, always finds favor with them. When the Maryland colony, at Cape Palmas, was founded, in 1834, the rumor of it spread down the coast, as soon as the vessel which carried out the first expedition reached Monrovia; and, on his way to his destination, the agent was, again and again, visited on behalf of tribes, which insisted that their respective villages were, each of them, the true "Cape Palmas Town," and the leading topic of the speech of the messenger, that the native King of Cape Palmas, afterwards sent to Baltimore, was the risk and danger of the old trade, as compared with the new, which the "Americans" had established at the colony. Gird Africa round about, then, with civilized communities, and there will be no more slave trade; and the slave trade which in three hundred years, has created in Africa the

wants for the products of civilization, which a peaceful and lawful commerce thereafter will supply, will then be seen to have nurtured unconsciously the element to whose growth and spread, the world will be indebted for its extirpation.

At this time the territory of Liberia extends from Sherbro Island to the westward of the Galenas, once the great slave market of Western Africa, to the windward of Cape Palmas, to the Rio San Pedro to the leeward of the Cape, a distance of near 600 miles. On this line of coast, there are four principal settlements, of strength sufficient to enforce their revenue laws and keep off the slave trade—they are Monrovia, Buchanan, Sinou, and Harper. Throughout the entire distance, however, the slave trade has ceased, as well as from Sherbro to Sierra Leone, and from thence to the mouths of the great rivers, the Senegal, the Gambia and the Rio Grande. The result is due to the joint influence of the colonies and the English and American squadrons.

It must not be understood, however, that the places here named are the only settlements of civilization on the coast between Cape Verde and the mouths of the Niger. Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina and Accra, and other points to the leeward of Cape Palmas, are stations already prepared, as *nuclei* for colonization, through which, after it has attained more strength, its influences will be rapidly and usefully extended. Even now they enter into the category of agencies by whose existence the slave trade has of late been reduced to the narrow limits of two islands in the West Indian seas, as stated in the report of the committee.

The first colony from the United



States was established in 1820. The Ashburton treaty was made in 1842. The total number of emigrants sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society, up to that time, had been 3 868. In 1847 the colonies declared their independence. From the date of the treaty, to the 1st January, 1854 the total number of emigrants has been 4,422. The average annual emigration, prior to the date of the treaty was 173, since then it has been 368. The greatest number of emigrants, in any one year, to January last, having been the emigration of 1853, which amounted to 782.

These figures certainly authorize the inference that the treaty, and its result, the squadron, have not been without a beneficial effect upon the colonies and colonization. The squadron has unquestionably given them a consequence among the surrounding tribes that has, of itself, been a protection in their infant state; and has enabled them on more than one occasion, to operate directly in the suppression of the slave trade; while it has at the same time promoted their growth and prosperity by the confidence in their stability that it has produced in the United States, among those from whom their numbers are to be increased by immigration. It is very true that the opposition to colonization here, among the free people of color is, in many cases, strong and active. This is only natural. But, notwithstanding, the current of emigration is yearly becoming wider and deeper, and it would be matter of profound regret if, by the withdrawal of the squadron, colonization were deprived of one of the agencies to which this result is to be attributed. One of these days, Liberia will be independent of other navies than her own.

Were African Colonization nothing more than a scheme to put down the slave trade, it would be worthy of all that has been done to promote it, either directly or indirectly. But it has a wider scope, and a far higher destiny. It is to afford to the free people of color of this country a free home, when the necessity of removal before the overwhelming immigration from Europe shall become as apparent to them as it is to those who for years and years have been laboring to provide a refuge when the exodus shall become inevitable. The repulsions of the old home, and the attractions of the new one, have been the effective agencies of the colonizations which history records. It will be now, as it has ever been. The repulsions here are the result of the immigration from Europe. The attractions must be the advantages held out by Liberia, and everything that can add to these, is hastening the coming of the day, when a voluntary and self paying emigration, such as now brings the Irishman to America, shall take the free colored man to Africa. Hence it is, that the present question looks beyond the suppression of the slave trade, and involves, as colonizationists believe, considerations of the deepest interest not merely to the cause of humanity, but to the welfare and happiness of our country.

A word now, as to the consequences of a withdrawal of the squadron under existing circumstances.

As a matter of course, all the benefits that have been shown to result from the presence of the squadron, would be lost in this event. But this would not be all. As already intimated, it would be taking a step backward. To abrogate the 8th article, leaving it to

the President to dispose of the squadron as he thought fit, confident as we all might be that his humanity and his wisdom would afford to the cause of colonization, and for the suppression of the slave trade, the presence of occasional vessels on the coast—would be to restore things to the condition in which they stood prior to the date of the treaty, when ships, on their return from other stations, where they were permanent cruisers, would run down the continent from Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, and then, stretching westward for an offing, make the best of their way to America. Practically, this would be the result of the abrogation of the article in question. The coast of Africa would become a place of call for the Brazil squadron on its way out or home, and nothing more. It was so heretofore; it will be so hereafter. It was the treaty that made the change. The treaty abrogated, things, after a year or two, will gradually relapse into their old condition.

There is a view of this subject which, though not presented by the committee, has been commented upon by the press, and may properly be noticed here. It is contained in the suggestion, that in certain contingences, the African squadron, transferred to the Gulf of Mexico, might have a political utility, irrespective wholly of its relations to the slave trade. The very possibility of such a state of things should keep the squadron where it is, that we may be clear, at least, of the suspicion of being economical in the prosecution of our interests or our ambition, to the extent of making our savings at the cost of humanity. That the withdrawal of the squadron, if accomplished, will rest on any such ground, cannot, without doing

great injustice, for a moment be supposed. But, in this matter of the slave trade, we have taken our stand before the world. The eyes of the world, too, are upon us in connection with the islands mentioned in the report of the committee; and better, by far, double our squadron on the coast, than throw ourselves open to the charge of abandoning Africa, so far as we are concerned, to the slaver, and leaving the colonies there, that have gone forth from us, without that countenance and protection to which they seem naturally entitled, and for which they will one day make a return to us tenfold, and doing this too, from economical considerations, for our interest's sake.

There is another view of this subject also, which is very far from being the least important of those connected with it.

The squadron is one of the main ties that unites Liberia to the United States. It Americanizes, so to speak, the African Republic. Withdraw it, and a British squadron taking its place, converts Liberia into a British dependency, not by force of arms, by any means, but through those influences that result from intimate associations and uniform consideration between parties, one of whom is very weak and the other very strong. England wants the markets of Africa, that are to be approached better through Liberia than in any other way. We want them too; and will want them more hereafter. We ought to have the advantage in the contest for them, for the people of Liberia have gone forth from us, and to them America is a mother country. But England has been watchful of her interests in this regard, while we have neglected ours. She has recognized the inde-

pendence of Liberia, which we have failed to do. She has established semi-monthly mails between Falmouth and the Coast while we rely on transient opportunities, unless we mail our letters via England. The English Government sent President Roberts home from London in a vessel of war; and the nucleus of the Liberian navy, the armed cutter *Lark*, was a present from the same quarter. While England therefore has done everything in her power to establish and maintain such relations with Liberia as her commercial interests demand, we have done nothing. And yet the squadron on the coast, whose vessels have their rendezvous at Monrovia, and the kindly relations that our officers have always maintained with the functionaries and the people of the Republic, have thus far, in a great degree, obviated the results natural to the state of things referred to. But let us have a care. Let us not, by withdrawing the squadron, increase still further the advantages which England already possesses over us on the coast of Africa, where the trade is an English trade, when it might be an American one. The colonies that have been planted

in Liberia are American colonies. Let us not put them under the protectorate of England. Let us not build up a nation only to be excluded from its confidence. Let those who leave us, still recognize our power in their new home. Let us acknowledge them as a people among the people: let us facilitate all means of communication with them across the sea. Let us not desert them now, when they are weak; and the time will come, when, strengthened by the accessions of thousands and tens of thousands from amongst us, they will return to us, in benefits to ourselves, and to the world in the extirpation of the slave trade, and to Africa in civilization and religion, an hundred for one of all that has been done for them.

Trusting that you will find in the effect which the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty would have upon the interests of colonization, here, as well as upon Liberia and its settlements, a justification for my addressing you so much at length, I remain most truly and most respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
*President Am. Col. Society.*

#### **Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society.**

THE Connecticut Colonization Society held its annual meeting at the church of Rev. Mr. Dutton, in Hartford, Wednesday evening, June 7th. A shower commencing in the early part of the evening prevented the attendance of a full house, but the ladies and gentlemen present, by the interest manifested, showed that they felt amply repaid for their walk in the rain by the eloquent and highly interesting addresses of the several distinguished gentlemen who favored them upon the occasion.

The President of the Society being absent, His Excellency Henry Dutton was invited to preside. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Phelps of this city. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, also the report of the agent of the parent society, Rev. John Oicutt, from which it appeared that the State Society was first organized in 1819, but continued in operation only some two years, till 1827, when it was revived by the exertions of Rev. Mr. Gurley, and gradually increased in favor and patronage until 1835, when its receipts began to fall off. The car of colonization entered a sort of tunnel, from which, though its wheels kept moving, it did not make its appearance for some ten

or twelve years. Since its egress it has made very manifest headway, and we believe that those who take passage on board this car will hereafter ride in day-light.—The amount of receipts paid into the treasury and transmitted to the parent society at Washington during last year is \$4,515 87. Over \$1000 more have been subscribed. In contributions for this object Connecticut ranks the fourth state in the Union. Four colored persons have been sent from Connecticut during the year at an expense of \$50 each, making twenty-six in all from this state within the last three years. The parent society received during the year 1853 *eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars*; and has transported to Liberia nearly one thousand colored persons within the last twelve months.

A well written and exceedingly interesting letter was read by Rev. Mr. Orcutt, from Augustus Washington, an emigrant from Hartford, who wrote among other things, that Liberia was the only place on earth where persons of color could be *truly free*.

The President then introduced the Rev. R. R. Gurley, from Washington City.

MR. GURLEY remarked that it was highly gratifying to him to stand within the precincts of his native state and address an audience upon such a subject; and particularly so, inasmuch as the presiding officer of the meeting brought to his recollection many pleasant associations of his early life when they had been classmates at Yale College; and he rejoiced to learn that Connecticut had conferred her highest honors upon one so worthy.

One year ago, Mr Gurley was in the central district of Georgia, and present at the deliberations of the General Baptist Convention, comprising from 100 to 200 ministers of the gospel, with many laymen. A devoted missionary, Rev. Mr. Bowen, had just returned from the interior of Africa, and now sought to secure assistance to return to the great work of planting there the christian religion. He heard him address not only large congregations of whites, but an audience of slaves, who crowded a spacious church; and these exiled children of Africa generously contributed for this object. This excellent missionary, with several associates, is now prosecuting his great enterprise beyond the mountains of Kong, in a prosperous and interesting region of Africa. In Georgia Mr. Gurley saw many evidences of deep

interest in the colored population, and he expects, at no remote day, that many instructed descendants of Africa would be sent from her borders, and with messages of salvation to their brethren.

Mr. Gurley thought the providence of God towards Africa and her people should be devoutly regarded. When Israel came out of Egypt, the house of Jacob, from a people of strange language, the sea saw it, and fled: Jordan was driven back. Hardly less wonderful were the ways of the Almighty towards the descendants of Africa. When there were no messengers to bear the gospel to Africa there were pirates and robbers to plunder her of her treasures, to tear from her her children, bring them to our shores and consign them to bondage among a free and christian people. They are in the midst of us, taught by our words, our discipline and our example; and now, when the spirit of missions is awake, when the whole civilized world is combining its energies against the slave trade, when all Africa is open to our arts, language, liberty, and to christianity, the idea of restoring these people to their original home, their mother country, animates a wide and profound benevolence; and they are prepared and preparing to return, not slaves and savages, but freemen and christians, to rear the imperishable fabric of a free, well-ordered and christian commonwealth.

The subject embraces the interest of the two continents and two races of men, and two centuries hence, the mariner who sails along from Senegal to Good Hope will see those shores adorned with towns and villages and churches pointing their spires to Heaven smiling upon christian states and a renovated continent. He continued—of all schemes devised, colonization seeks to confer upon our colored population the truest freedom and the greatest advantages. It gives the noblest exercise to their mental faculties, offers the highest motives, and opens the widest field to their beneficence. It bestows upon them a national character and points out the path to national renown. This place alone connects the deliverance of Africans here with the elevation of their more numerous and more degraded brethren at home. And the plan of this society will bestow upon us as a people, the habit, the dignity and glory of beneficence; the honor and treasure of states not less than of individuals. And having achieved our own independence, what privilege could be greater than that which is our duty to introduce millions of slaves to the choicest advantages

of a free, independent and christian people. The recent agitating excitement on the slavery question he thought uncalled for and injurious; although none could be more opposed to slavery extension than himself, yet it should never be forgotten in the north that our hopes of benefit to the slaves must arise mainly from the moral sense and christianity of our brethren in the southern states. Let us encourage friendly sentiments among all the members of our confederation, and remember that it is the providence of God to make the works and even the wrath of man to praise Him, as well as to restrain and subdue the warring passions of our race.

There is a vast fund of good for the people of color in the mind and christianity of the people of our southern states.

He said, we cannot, at this time, too emphatically urge upon New England the great truth that men often widely differ on questions moral, social and political, yet differ not in their motives. They may have the same benevolent end, yet aim at its accomplishment by different means.—Of wrong to the Africans, the New and Old England, the North and South, are deeply guilty. England has sought to cleanse her robe from the blood of Africa, and thousands have raised their voices and made large sacrifices for her children.

Mr. Gurley remarked, concerning his visits to Africa, in 1824 and 1849—the last time sent out by President Taylor—in the former visit Liberia was a wilderness with a few humble log dwellings and an emigrant population of about 200. In the latter visit he found it a republic with an emigrant population of about 8000, Monrovia a flourishing town of 2000, other prosperous villages for 400 miles along a coast rescued from the slave trade and brought under the influence of civilization, some 200,000 native Africans acknowledging their authority and enjoying a free and christian government. He met them in their churches on the Sabbath, and in their assemblages on other days. He sought to encourage them by saying—“You, a few children of Africa returned from your long exile, are the Pilgrim Fathers of this land; you have come to diffuse around you in this barbarous region, life, fruitfulness and beauty; you are laying the foundations of good government and the church of God, and in my view you are, if faithful to your trust, accomplishing a greater good than any equal number of human beings in the world.”

He found them sober, thoughtful, considerate and polite—none could have ex-

tended a more welcome hospitality. On visiting the mission at Cavalla he was caught after nightfall in a drenching rain, when one of the settlers exposed himself to the storm for more than an hour and refused to leave him until he was safely on his way to the ship. He rejoiced that the legislature had appropriated \$1000 for this cause, and trusted that Connecticut would never be behind her sister states in any work of humanity or religion.

Mr Gurley alluded very particularly to the many missionary stations established and multiplying in Africa, to the wonderful success and character of Sierra Leone, the great depot for recaptured slaves, now embracing a population of 50,000 souls with one hundred or more distinct African languages spoken within its limits, to the schools of the several missions, the one hundred churches organized, the many thousands of christian converts in the process of education, and the ready access by which all Africa might be entered by the teachers of christianity. He spoke of the moral beauty of these missions in the wilderness, and of the eminent devotedness and benevolence of the missionaries who now rest in hope on the shores of Africa. He had witnessed the fields and results of their labors and looked upon their graves: Though dead, they still speak—they speak to us—they call on us to complete the great work that they began, and to extend over all Africa the authority, the light, the purity and hope of the religion of Christ. Of all means of good to Africa at this moment none was more important than the establishment of a regular communication by steam, or otherwise, with Liberia.—The friends of Liberia everywhere should look to this immediately.

The President then introduced the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of Hartford.

Dr. CLARKE said: The enterprise of African colonization has at length reached a point from which it challenges the attention of many observers and rewards investigation from several sides. The historian, the philanthropist, the politician, the student of society, the philosopher, will each of them find in this pregnant and prophetic movement something to engage the studious and to remunerate the wise. I propose in the few remarks which I shall adventure on this occasion to confine attention to a single view, to contemplate the enterprise in question in the character of a christian man, and if I could assume so much, of a christian prophet.

In such a character, and under such a light, I set before me now, this great, peculiar race—the people of Ham. Here they are, marshaled in all their millions before my eye: and I confess that they seem to solicit, first of all, the attention of the physiologist. This singular and significant form, this inwrought hue of sorrow, these crisped and shriveled locks, are these the marks of a scathed and blasted race? But I must not pursue that inquiry. I look again, and a second question crowds upon my thoughts—man is a complex and composite creation; three different natures have met and entwined in his being; there is, first, the mere animal—there is inserted in this the soul, the intelligence; and thirdly, there is secreted within these a sanctuary of moral affections which are the special organs of religion and the consecrated instruments of worship. It has been strikingly said, by a recent writer, that while the creation united these three natures, time has again sundered them. The three sons of Noah partitioned humanity to distribute the common inheritance and took each as a private legacy his fragment of the ancestral estate. Shem appropriated for himself and his sons through all coming time the intellect and its tastes. And the descendants of this man selected their region and began to develop to the ages the sciences and the arts—the proper fruits of intellect. Japhet seized for his posterity the moral instincts and affections and went aside to the high places and the hills of the earth to set up his altars and perform his devotions. It is a striking fact in history that the true religion has been domesticated and wellnigh confined to the present moment in this one family—the race of Japhet. To Ham and his children were given the animal nature; the body of flesh, and a clime and country pre-adapted to physical culture, fitted exactly to develop the form, the beauty and the power of the flesh. The three sons of Noah went away to their appointed homesteads—three sinners to bring into the world three races of sinners, who should display on their three separate fields the destructive influence of evil upon man's faculties and works. And now, after an absence of four thousand years; the sons of Shem uncover to us their disordered sciences and their disfigured arts. The children of Japhet open their temples and exhibit their deformed religions; and the black race of Ham come from their huts and their jungles with bodies that make us ask, as we gaze, are these the witnesses which history keeps to attest the work of

sin on the flesh of man? But neither must I pursue this path of thought.

Here is this African race; I set them before me and as a christian prophet say of them, first of all, they belong to Christ. His Father and ours has stamped upon their foreheads the name of their owner. This race, given to the Son, is to be regenerated for him—is to march as his black legion into the Kingdom of Grace in the latter day. Nor is this all; for whatever adjuncts and adjuvants attend the growth of christianity in the minds and among the institutions of men are to be grafted with divine grace upon this African stock also. This people are to dwell among the millennial tribes in the Kingdom of God a christian, a civilized and a free people.—The arts, the sciences, the refinements, the finished culture of a ripe and christian state, are to adorn this preserved and predestined race in coming days. We take this as a fixed and unquestioned fact.—When this revelation shall come, and how it shall be effected, are the only queries which a christian is allowed to discuss.—Suppose we ask ourselves, at this point, how the race of Ham is to be prepared and introduced to the Kingdom of Christ? The instinctive answer of the day will be, by missions. But for five hundred years the experiment of christianizing Africa in this way has been repeating to the world its eternal wo. The history of five centuries of missionary endeavor and missionary defeat in Africa has written, in characters which the blind may read, God's verdict in regard to that people. And if events are Heaven's hieroglyphics, charged with a meaning to man, God has written it on the face of history—the children of Ham shall come into my Kingdom by another road, and through a different gate. By what other road? Through which other gate? Let us see if we can answer these questions.

Is it not a striking, and at the same time a significant fact, that ten millions of this black race are at this moment away from home, in foreign lands? Interrogate the history of our world, and whenever any old historic hive, for any cause or reason, sends forth a swarm of sons and daughters to settle on other and far off soil, that exodus of a portion of a race is ever a prophetic phenomenon. These departing sons of the old stock go forth in every case on one of two historic errands—to prepare new seats for the entire tribe, or to possess and carry back to the homestead of the fathers some needed element of civilization to be mixed in the native's life and built

into the native's future. The Hebrews journeyed to Egypt with the latter, the Scandinavians descended upon Europe with the former, errand. And of which of these two errands are these ten millions of the African race, away from home to first, the important fact that this migrating day? To answer this question, call to mind, cloud has in all cases moved towards the abode of christianity. These millions of the black race are all dwelling within the circle of Christendom. And they are here for one of two purposes—to prepare a seat for the entire race, or to appropriate and carry home some element of civilization to be grafted into the parent stock. Inquire then, secondly, if there be any single reason to imagine that the blacks in Christendom are secretly preparing here a home for their entire race. Remember that the future and appointed home of Ham is to be the home of a civilized, a refined, a free and a christian people. Nor is there a spot in Christendom on which as the seat of a new empire the African race can plant themselves, can rise to a truly christian empire and be one of the glorious commonwealths of the Millenium. Why, a thousand causes, causes that dwell and work below the reach of human will, lie imbedded in the life of the two races to resist and repress such an issue. All the instincts of the white man, all the aspirations of the black man, and with them all the social adjustments and all the social aspects of the age operate together to defeat even the attempt to found on foreign soil an empire of the blacks. I expect there is not a spot of earth in Christendom on which an African state can have even its foundations. The ground on which that glorious fabric of the latter day, a christian empire of blacks, is to stand, was long since ceded by Heaven to the sire of the race, and Ethiopia, Ethiopia, is the sacred and predestined soil for that object. If anybody answers me that the children of Ham are not to be reserved and built into a separate commonwealth in the latter day, but to be emptied and lost in the blood of the whites, I answer, two, and but two human instincts have, as yet, ever been moved to commence the work of fusion and amalgamation between the separated races. Lust has tried it, and fanaticism has tried it, with what success and with what promise in either instance I leave those to judge who have seen the effects. The African is never to be filtered, and never to be lost in any other blood than his own. Nor is that predestined empire of the blacks, promised to Christ and de-

scribed in prophecy, to rise on any other than their native soil—for which there are ten millions of the sons of Ham away from home. Why, they have come into Christendom to acquire here the rudiments of that christian state which they must soon begin to build. The time has come in the plans of Providence to commence these lost and glorious states which are to stand as Cities of God and Empires of Grace in the latter day. Accordingly, old states are reeling, the old thrones stagger, and the old world of sin and error is coming down. And among its ruins in every land under Heaven the new foundations of new millenial empires are being laid in secret. Accordingly, it is time to begin the new empire of the blacks. And this is the reason that these children of Ham are away from home.—They are absent at school. America, that land for which God has assigned so many glorious offices in his kingdom—America is one of his appointed boarding schools for his black sons and daughters. And what are the lessons which these exiles from Africa, these pupils of Providence, these founders of a new empire are here acquiring? Why, what do the founders of that predestined empire of the latter day need to qualify them for their appointed work? Rudiments—rudiments—the seeds of a regenerated and accomplished manhood—the germs of christian thrift and civilization—the beginnings of all christian arts and all christian institutions—the habit of industry—the skill of the hand—the arts, the trades, the letters—the customs—the instincts—the associations—the religious ideas and impulses—the antecedent traditions, and first elements of life—these are what this destitute and degraded race needs as its first outfit. And precisely these are the acquisitions which this exiled and foreign people are busily accumulating. But, stop a moment, says some ardent philanthropist, you say these millions of the African race are here at school; and do you observe how they are abused and tormented in this school? My tender-hearted brother, yes; and I weep with you at the inhumanities and the outrage heaped upon this suffering race—and if you imagine I am about to apologize for one atom of the wicked abuse inflicted on these black brethren of ours, you are cruel to a white man, you abuse and injure me. But we must still remember that God trains all good and just souls in selected schools of rigor—that his only chosen seminary for great abilities and great acts is the Academy of Hardship. Behold how the oak,

mother of navies, is beaten of the elements. Every power in nature smites and oppresses it. Gravitation chides the falling acorn and holds her every atom of garnered dust as a miser refusing to feed the deserted foundling. The rock beneath declines all service to the young intruder. But that fallen acorn reaches forth its timid tendrils, touches its oppressors on every side, extorts vitality from the unwilling atoms, rises up by inches, grows with the moments, till at length with giant roots it grasps the rock that would not nurse its infancy, tosses its gnarled arms to the heavens and catches the tempests as they come, shakes its princely crest among the clouds, and stands a victor and a priest, confessing that severity is the stern nurse of greatness. I mourn that the black man suffers as he does. But I remember also that manhood, individual and collective manhood, must be buffeted, and bruised, and wellnigh slain, before the obdurate spirit will surrender its secreted treasures and give to the world its hidden greatness. And remembering this, I read something deeper and better than sorrow in the black man's trials. I see upon this darkened canvass and among these fiery shapes prophetic symbols, pictures of hope and promise—and I believe, nay I exult in the thought, that the tempests that howl over the huts of his poor are lashing the limbs of Ham into kindly strength for his appointed work. Severe as are the lessons, and cruel as are the conditions of the exiled African's lot, this people are in fact acquiring among us all the rudiments and all the seed forms of a new and a christian empire. Nay, Christendom by a thousand slow processes of growth and development is already elaborating and giving back to Africa the seed-men of a new empire. It is one of the most significant facts of the age that an inquiry has been set on foot and men have been found among the colored people of America who were qualified to lay the foundations of a christian empire in the reserved and consecrated soil of Africa. These men, called out and set by themselves on the shores of their native land, the founders and fathers of Liberia, are standing witnesses of the fact that Providence is educating, in this school of the west, his sable sons to be the builders of a christian state for the latter day of his kingdom. These men are the first graduates, the senior class, the alumni of this school of Providence—others are at their lessons—ten millions are entered in the lower classes; God's school graduates His pupils at His ap-

pointed time. The sons of Ham are here for a purpose—and that purpose is emblazoned as a shining symbol on the front of their history. Would any inquirer at the oracle of events know why the blacks are here, and what is to be the final disposition of them. Let him study these facts, and with them let him connect that other equally significant omen, the circumstance that just at the time when Providence had appointed to commence the erection of these christian empires, which are to people the millennial age, and just when, by his own secret care and ministry, some of this exiled race had become qualified to return to their native soil and begin to build for him, this society was given to the world. Had a flock of white winged ships dropped from Heaven on that chill December night, thirty years ago and more, on which this society was born, and falling into the several harbors of the Atlantic, unfurled their signals and called to the nation for the appointed builders of the new empire of the blacks, that they might be carried home and commence their work, that would have been an ostentatious and therefore an ungodlike way of announcing the work and will of Providence. No flock of white winged shallows fell from the wintry skies, but what was more godlike and more convincing came forth—on that December night the American Colonization Society, God's ferryman for his black builders, unfurled her pennons in the harbors of the Atlantic, and waited for the unknown founders of that promised christian state of the latter day to come forth from a continent and be carried to their work. Does any man doubt that in these beginnings—and on these lines lies the path on which Ethiopia is to march into the kingdom of God?

The President, Gov. DUTTON, then addressed the Society as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I have taken a deeper interest in the Colonization Society than in any other benevolent institution of the age. This has partly been owing to the fact that my eloquent friend and classmate, who has already addressed you, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, at an early day attached himself to this enterprise. I knew the ardor of his zeal and the enthusiasm of his benevolence; and the interest which I felt in him was transferred in part to the cause which he had adopted. This led me to examine the ground on which this enterprise rests, and I became satisfied that it was entitled to our warmest approbation.



One ground of approval is the purity of the benevolence by which it is governed. It finds the colored race among us, in an unfortunate and degraded condition. It does not stop to enquire from what cause or by whose fault they came into this condition, but simply asks, what is best for them? what is the most effectual way of relieving them from the disadvantages to which they must necessarily be subject while they are mingled with a white population.

This Society comes to the just conclusion that the only way of restoring them to a condition of equality, is to return them to their native land, where they can be free and not subject to the baleful influence of prejudice.

Another circumstance which recommends this Society to favor, is, that their mode of redressing the wrong which it is admitted has been done to the African race, has a peculiar correspondence to that wrong.

The sons of Africa were cruelly torn from their native land and brought here to a state of slavery. They are returned again to the land of their birth, to a state of freedom.

But what recommends this society most strongly to me, is that so many benevolent objects are promoted by one operation. When there are so many calls for charitable purposes, it is important that we should economize, and make our contributions go as far as possible.

The interests of humanity require that the colored race in this country should be placed in a better condition; that the evils resulting from the mingling of different races should be removed: that the horrors of the slave trade should be terminated; and that the continent of Africa, so long sunk in barbarism, should receive the benefits of civilization and Christianity.

Colonization promotes all of these objects by a single process. Its effects upon the two first is too obvious to need discussion. But at the same time, it is calculated better than any other plan, to put an end to the slave trade. Let colonies be planted along the whole African coast, and they will cut off all supplies of slaves from the barbarous tribes in the interior. They will accomplish this result also by their indirect influence. They will furnish a market for the productions of the earth, and when the inhabitants of the interior find that they can procure merchandize by the results of industry as well as by the victories of war, they will learn to devote themselves to agriculture and

peace. Again, the obligation rests upon us to civilize and christianize this special abode of heathenism and barbarity.

Colonization presents the only feasible mode of doing this. The climate absolutely prevents the colonization of white persons there. The colored race can, by the force of sympathy, more easily exert a more efficacious influence upon the native tribes. The experiment has shown that Liberia and the other colonies on the coast, already exert a very extensive influence. For the truth of this, I appeal with confidence to my friend, Mr. Gurley, who has had the advantages of personal observation. Let colonies be planted on the whole line of the coast; let lines of steamers be established between New York and Liberia, and in a short time, the beneficial effects would be felt throughout the whole of that vast continent. Viewing the subject in this light it assumes a vast magnitude.

There is also much ground for encouragement. The character of the African mind gives well grounded hopes of success. It is of no importance to enquire whether there is, or is not, any inferiority in it. We have proof enough that there is no important distinction when placed in equally favorable circumstances. I think that experience and observation prove conclusively that the mind of the African more readily assimilates itself to that of our own race; it becomes more easily imbued with the views and principles that govern us, than that of the Asiatic. Hence we see that when they established a government in Liberia, they adopted ours as a model. The native tribes, too, are less under the control of long established superstitions, and more ready to abandon them.

Every effort made at the present day produces a greater effect than at any former period. The world has made greater progress within the last quarter of a century than in any century which preceded it.

What is there now to prevent this Society from placing colonies along the whole line of the African coast, and thereby suppressing forever the slave trade, and diffusing the benefits of civilization and Christianity throughout the whole of that wide continent? Doubtless colonists enough could be found. There is money enough to accomplish the object in a few years; it could be appropriated to this purpose as freely as to the building of railroads and steamers. All that is wanting is, that men of wealth should be

governed by the spirit of benevolence, and that the wants and merits of the Colonization Society should be duly appreciated.

The Rev. Mr. Orcutt presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That a union of all benevolent minds in the United States in the cause of the colonization, with their own consent, of our free people of color, in Liberia, will in the view of this Society, conduce greatly to the moral and intellectual elevation of those colonized, to the progress of voluntary and most beneficial emancipation, and to the greatest and best interests everywhere, of the African race.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of this State, for its recent appropriation of one thousand dollars to this cause, is entitled to the gratitude of all the friends of this Society.

*Resolved*, That this Society fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the friends of the cause elsewhere, that the establishment of regular communication by steam or otherwise, between this country and Liberia is of high importance, meriting the immediate and favorable consideration and support of all those who feel an inter-

est in the great scheme of African colonization.

The following were chosen officers for the year ensuing :—

President BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D.  
*Vice Presidents.*

Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams,

James Brewster, Esq.,

Hon. Ebenezer Jackson,

“ John H. Brockway,

“ Thomas B. Butler,

“ Ralph I. Ingersoll,

“ Thomas W. Williams,

“ Origen S. Seymour,

“ Thomas Backus.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Orcutt.

Recording Secretary—Rev. William W. Turner.

Treasurer—Charles Seymour, Esq.

*Board of Managers.*

Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D.; James B. Hosmer, Esq.; Hon. A. Blackman; Hon. Henry White; H. Huntington, Esq.; Austin Dunham, Esq.; Hon. Ebenezer Flower; Calvin Day, Esq.; Frederick Crosswell, Esq.; Wm. S. Charnley, Esq.; Timothy Bishop, Esq.; H. H. Barbour, Esq.; Cyprian Wilcox, Esq.; Seth Terry, Esq.

### Philadelphia Annual Conference.

*Report of the Committee on Colonization, adopted at the Session at Reading, March, 1854.*

THE Committee refer with pleasure to the increasing interest taken in the colonization and evangelization of Africa, especially its Western coast, by the American churches and people. It is very evident that this enterprise is gaining every year greater favor throughout the entire country. The Republic of Liberia has already taken an honorable position among the nations of the earth; its commerce is increasing, its government is well organized, its resources are rapidly developing, its citizens are contented, orderly and prosperous, and every year's experience demonstrates that the christianized black man will there find a home, and may there work out a

glorious destiny. The visit of one of our respected Bishops to this portion of Africa, and his flattering report of its condition have greatly awakened the interest of our own people in the cause of colonization, and have doubtless prepared them to co-operate still more earnestly in carrying out its purposes. During the year 1853 the American Colonization Society sent out 783 emigrants, being 117 more than were sent the preceding year. Many of them were liberated slaves, others had purchased their freedom, or had received the purchase money from friends; others were from the free states. These emigrants were mostly of a superior character, and will form a valuable accession to the population of Liberia. When we consider that the 10,000 civilized inhabitants of this

republic control a native population of 200,000 residing within their borders; that they have checked and almost entirely suppressed the slave trade, and that they are united by the closest ties of amity with christian people of the United States, we cannot but feel under the most imperative obligation to support and sustain them. Liberia is destined to be the rallying point for the operations of Christianity in Western Africa; nay, it is already such a point. It is a centre from which the blessed light and the healing influences of our religion will stream out upon these poor benighted men who are still "led captive by the Devil at his will." Already missionary operations are striking onward towards the heart of this mighty continent, and are seeking for locations in its more salubrious regions. Civilization has flowed from Africa—through Egypt, at its outlet—to Europe, and from Europe to America, and seems destined in the providence of God to flow back from Europe and America to Africa again. But we wish to see it a christian civilization; it is already such, it can spread only as such, and to shed it onward, let all hearts and hands be joined.

The Committee learn that the

Pennsylvania Colonization Society have an additional agent, to visit the various evangelical churches and to present to their congregations the interests of this cause. This Society has successfully enlarged its operations during the year 1853, and contemplates still other additions to its works of benevolence during the present year, which we leave to be explained by their efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. M. Pease.

The Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society; and that we learn with pleasure of its enlarged and increasingly successful operations during the past year.

*Resolved*, That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the Rev. J. Morris Pease, and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

*Resolved*, That we will also co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Colonization Societies, in those portions of Conference which lie within the boundaries of those States.

P. COOMBE, *Secretary*.

### Special Appeal for Funds—Liberal Responses from our Friends.

In the early part of August, we issued the following special appeal for funds:

The Rev. T. D. Herndon, wife and two sisters, of Fauquier County, Va., have *forty-eight slaves*, whom they want to send to Liberia in our next vessel—the first November. They form one family. Several of them can read, some can write, and one-third of them are professors of religion.—The oldest is sixty-six. Thirty-four of them are under thirty, and seventeen are under twelve. They are industrious, intelligent, and anxious to go to Liberia.

There are *eight* free persons connected

with them by marriage, and *seven* slaves belonging to other persons, who propose to set them free, if they can be sent to Liberia with their friends.

Mr. Thaddeus Herndon has a family, a man and his wife, with six children, of excellent character, whom he wants to send with the others: thus making in all *seventy-one* persons, of whom *sixty-three* are *slaves*. Their owners are unable to give them anything beside their *freedom* and an *outfit*. It will require \$60 each to send them to Liberia, and support them six months. We have no funds, at present, which we can spare for this purpose. Un-

less, therefore, we can raise, by some special effort, \$4,260, these people cannot be sent, but must remain in slavery.

To raise this money, we propose to get 426 of our friends to give us \$10 each.— We send to each one of them a copy of this statement, and we hope for an *immediate* answer. We are persuaded that they will consider it a privilege to give *ten dollars* for an object like this; and we shall be greatly disappointed if we come short of the whole amount. We hope to receive it in season to publish a list of the donors in the September number of the Repository, so that we may have ample time to get the people ready.

In response to this appeal, we have received many interesting and encouraging letters from our friends; from some of which we make the following extracts, as specimens of the manner in which the appeal has been met by many of those to whom the circular was sent. The perusal of these letters has afforded us great satisfaction and encouragement; and we doubt not that the extracts here given will be interesting to our readers:

“It gives me great pleasure to be one of the contributors of ten dollars, in a cause of such humanity; and one, too, in which you deserve much thanks from the American people for the zeal and enterprise in which you have engaged in it. Therefore, my mite is given most cheerfully, with my best wishes for the success of the Colonization Society.”

“I have received your statement in relation to the seventy-one persons intended to be sent to Liberia, and I forthwith avail myself of the ‘privilege to give ten dollars for an object like this.’”

“We have great pleasure in contributing to this object; and we trust that enough others may esteem it a ‘privilege to give ten dollars for an object like this.’”

“Thine of the 1st inst. came to hand this morning; and in compliance with the request therein contained, I herewith forward thee ten dollars, with the hope that the noble object for which it is intended may be successfully carried out.”

“Wishing yourself, and the cause you represent the best of blessings from above, I inclose ten dollars, to be appropriated as stated in your circular.”

“I take pleasure in inclosing you ten dollars for the object named in your circular.”

“I beg leave to inclose my check for twenty-five dollars to be appropriated towards the object named by you. Should you fail to accomplish the object named, then place the amount to credit of your general fund. What I give I give freely.”

“I embrace with pleasure the opportunity of doing a little in so good a cause.— Inclosed you will please find ten dollars, with the best wishes of—”

“It is gratifying to my feelings to be thus called upon to bear some humble part in this noble enterprise. I would to God my means were as large as the desire; I would then monopolize the entire happiness arising from the performance of one such christian duty, and admit no other participant, than the grateful hearts of the immediate recipients.”

“I have received your circular letter; and thinking well of the object, I inclose to you forty dollars to be applied to the purpose therein named.”

“It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I comply with your request contained in yours of the 1st inst. A friend of mine, to whom I showed the letter, handed me ten dollars, requesting that I should forward it for the same object.— You will therefore find my check for twenty dollars. I shall deem it a privilege to be called upon again under like circumstances.”

“I thank you sincerely for selecting me as one of the four hundred and twenty-six persons named in your circular, and hasten to comply with your request by inclosing the amount asked. I can assure you, my dear sir, that I never in my life made a contribution for an object of benevolence which gave me more pleasure.”

“Having felt a deep interest in your Society since its formation, I could not bear to send you my mite by itself, not wishing to be selfish, and so I handed the circular to a number of my friends, and they entered heartily into the spirit of it, and contributed as below. Please receive inclosed my check for two hundred and fifteen dollars.”

“I am much interested in the statement

you have made in reference to these colored people, and I think it is a proper and desirable occasion on which to bestow the sum of one hundred dollars, for which I inclose my check, payable to your order. I do not doubt, my dear sir, that your appeal will be responded to to the full extent of your want for this special object, and may the Lord speed you in the good work to which he has called you."

"It gives me great pleasure to respond to your request, and to inclose the amount, ten dollars, to aid in the accomplishment of the object designated in your circular, which I deem of great importance. Should you come short of the sum wanted, you can rely on me for ten dollars more."

"To promote so desirable an object as the liberating and colonizing so great a number, at such a small outlay to those aiding the enterprise, should be responded to by every friend of the colored man."

"With pleasure I inclose you ten dollars; and, if able, if that is not enough, send again, and I will try to double it."

"I herewith inclose ten dollars, feeling it to be a privilege that I have it in my power to aid in so benevolent a work."

"I am very glad to respond to your request for ten dollars in aid of so laudable an object."

"It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request, and send you ten dollars for this object; and you may well be disappointed if any to whom you send the communication are unwilling to render their assistance."

"I inclose fifteen dollars, a small, but you may be assured, willing, gift. If, at any time, you will accept my mite, it will be freely given."

"The case you present is so humane and benevolent, that, in my opinion, every true friend of the black man should consider it a favor to contribute towards the object. To decline, would seem to prove us far behind the generous individuals who have offered to manumit the slaves on the terms mentioned in your letter."

"Not doubting that the other persons addressed will feel equal pleasure with myself in contributing their quota of the small sum required for accomplishing so

great an object, and hoping that another opportunity for doing as much good, with so small an outlay, will soon be given, I am very truly yours."

"I received your statement, and cheerfully aid you in your effort to liberate so many slaves. Should any of your friends fail to respond to this, your call, I shall be most happy to assist in supplying any deficiency."

"With this I hand you check for forty dollars—twenty dollars for \_\_\_\_\_ and the same amount for myself. We are afraid your 426 friends might not all respond to the call, though we trust you may not be disappointed."

"My manual labor gives me a little more than a maintenance;—that little I am desirous of dividing among religious and charitable institutions. I inclose ten dollars, with the hope that all others to whom you have sent circulars will promptly comply with your request."

"In aid of the object therein set forth, you may draw upon me at sight for fifty dollars as the amount of my contribution."

"I have the gratification of inclosing twenty dollars, (ten of which is from my sister,) to aid in making up the necessary sum for the transportation of those colored people, whose owners have been so kind as to grant them their liberty."

"It gives me pleasure to be able to contribute to a benevolent object like this, and I hereby inclose you a check for sixty dollars."

"I inclose thirty dollars for self and friends to aid in sending the slaves mentioned in your letter to Liberia."

"I most cheerfully send you a check for twenty dollars, being two contributions for the highly laudible object which you have in view—one for myself and another for my wife, who joins me in the good work."

"I respond to your circular, and have the pleasure of adding the names of two of my friends."

I most cheerfully, as matter of duty, contribute my mite to so laudible an object, and now send you my check for twenty dollars, ten of which you may

regard as coming from my wife, and the other ten from myself."

"It affords me very great pleasure to comply with your request. I therefore inclose ten dollars. If there should be delay in sending in the contributions, I shall be happy to enclose a like sum again, if necessary."

"We take pleasure in acceding to your request, and herein inclose our check for ten dollars. Should you fail in making up the necessary amount, drop us a line, and we will do something further to aid you."

"In answer to your circular of the 1st inst., I beg leave to say I have presented your petition to some of my friends, one in particular, the Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, who presented me with fifty dollars in the name of his Church—the balance, \$25, you can give me credit for, and draw on the house of \_\_\_\_\_ for \$75."

"It is with pleasure that I respond to your circular, and send my ten dollars; and I will most cheerfully add to it another ten if the whole amount is not raised."

Your circular addressed to \_\_\_\_\_ was received by me, and I inclose herein, in response thereto, draft for fifty dollars, the amount having been contributed by a few friends to the cause, and for the object of your appeal."

"I have the pleasure to inclose, for the object named in your circular, ten dollars on my own account and five dollars on behalf of my mother. I trust the response on behalf of an object so humane may be general. The cause of African Colonization commands my warmest interest and sympathy as one of the noblest schemes of Christian benevolence which now presents itself to the people of this Republic and to the world."

"I respond to your note, with my check here inclosed for \$70, which amount has been contributed, with the most generous feelings, by the names mentioned underneath. This communication is made to you by the hand of my daughter on account of the loss of my sight."

"Your letter of the 9th inst., directed to me at Philadelphia, was forwarded, and received by me here. I avail myself of

my being at this summer retreat, to apply to such visitors as I thought would be most likely to aid in the humane work to which you ask my assistance, and succeeded in obtaining from them \$80, as will be seen in the enclosed list, which, together with \$50, contributed by myself and family, make up the sum of \$130, for which I send you inclosed a check, payable to your order."

"I received your communication, and was somewhat surprised, though not displeased, that so humble an individual as myself should be invited to aid in the good work of giving freedom to any who are in bondage. My means are limited, but I send you ten dollars, to be used in sending them to Liberia; trusting in that kind Providence which has hitherto kept me from want, and enabled me to do something for benevolent objects."

"Permit me to assure you that it will afford peculiar satisfaction to appropriate \$60 in aid of the cause for which you plead."

"Inclosed is ten dollars as desired. The cause of colonization has my warmest sympathies. I regard it as the greatest and most potent of missionary societies."

"Your circular addressed to my mother-in-law, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_, was duly received by her family. It issued too late to meet her eye: before its date, she was cold in death. Those who survive her know with what alacrity she would have responded to your appeal, and they take a sad pleasure in contributing to an object in which she ever manifested a lively interest—I inclose you forty dollars toward the object mentioned in your circular."

[Five dollars more were subsequently received from another member of the family—a daughter of the deceased.]

We might greatly extend these extracts, as nearly all the numerous letters we have received convey similar expressions of interest in the object of the appeal, and in the success of our enterprise. Indeed, all the donations seem to have been made with a hearty good will; and many to whom we sent the circular, not content with contributing themselves, received donations from their friends, to accompany

their own. We cannot, however, close without another extract—from a letter received from a gentleman in Buffalo, N. Y., and which is as follows:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit, that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount, provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, (\$1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, (\$1,420,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We confidently hope that two or three of the friends of this Society will accede to the proposition of this gentleman; and thus place an amount of funds in our treasury, which will greatly aid us in our present time of need.

The following are the donations received in answer to our appeal, so far as heard from, to the present date—(August 28.) Those that may be received hereafter shall appear in our next number.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*—R. Farnham, James C. McGuire, Hudson Taylor, W. M. Morrison, each \$10:—total \$40.

#### MARYLAND.

*Baltimore*—John H. B. Latrobe, \$20.

#### VIRGINIA.

*Fluvanna Co.*—Gen. John H. Cocke, \$10.  
*Fredericksburgh*—Dr. J. C. Minor, \$10.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Philadelphia*—Hon. Edward Coles, wife and three children, \$50; Joseph D. Brown and friends, \$30; Rev. J. Morris Pease, Hugh Campbell, George R. Kellogg, Richard Ashhurst, Jos. H. Hildeburn, Joseph Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Cash, John P. Crozer, William Z. Helfenstien, H. J. Williams, Archibald Robertson, Richard Price, Samuel H. Perkins, C. E. Spangler, Dr. T. E. Beesley, Thomas Fleming; H. Bridport, each \$10; a young lady, by H. Bridport, \$5:—total \$265.

*Chambersburg*—Hon. G. Chambers, \$10.

*Reading*—H. H. Muhlenburg, \$60.  
*Lancaster*—Catharine Yeates, Miss Yeates, each \$10.

*Easton*—Thomas McKeen, A. McCoy, Jacob Wagener, Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., Mrs. Mary E. Cooper, each \$10:—total \$50.

*York*—Samuel Small, \$10.

*Carlisle*—James Hamilton, \$10.

*Milton*—W. C. Lawson, Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, each \$10.

*Danville*—W. C. Grier, W. Jennison, Mrs. Jane Montgomery, each \$10:—total \$30.

*Pittsburgh*—Kramer & Rahn, Joseph H. Hill, Mrs. H. Denny, L. R. Livingston, Robert Beer, each \$10:—total \$50.

*Shirleysburg*—John Brewster, \$10.

*Athens*—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Perkins, \$10.

*Beaver*—David Agnew, \$10.

*Gettysburg*—Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., \$10.

*Harrisburg*—Hon. John J. Pearson, \$10.

*Wilkesbarre*—Children of Mrs. Sarah H. Butler, deceased, in her name, \$10; Mrs. Henry M. Fuller, \$10; Mrs. Andrew J. McClintock, \$8; Mrs. Susan Donance, Mrs. Harrison Wright, Miss Ellen E. Butler, each \$5; Mrs. Louisa Eno, \$2:—total \$45.

*New London*—Collection by Rev. R. P. DuBois, \$20.

*Erie*—E. Marvin, \$10.

*Cochranville*—Presbyterian Congregation of Fagg's Manor, by Rev. Alfred Hamilton, \$11.

#### NEW JERSEY.

*New Jersey*—G. W. Gregory, W. Toler, each \$10, by Hon. Edward Coles.

*Schooley's Mountain*—E. Marsh, \$10, and two visitors, each \$5, by Hon. E. Coles.

*Newark*—J. C. Garthwait, \$10.

*Pitt's Grove*—Collection by Rev. G. W. Janvier, \$10.

*Bridgeton*—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, \$10.

*Freehold*—Mrs. Sarah T. Roy, \$10.

*Ringoes*—A few friends, by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, \$18.

#### NEW YORK.

*New York City*—Henry Young, \$100; H. K. Corning, \$50; A. M. Treadwell, (by A. S. Marvin,) \$50; George W. Sampson, C. P. Baldwin, Charles J. Starr, each \$20; H. J. Baker & Bro., (by A. S. Marvin,) \$20; A. S. Marvin, M. Hirschfeld, Jessup & Childs, E. A. Graves, J. P. Wallace, Cash, (Mr. A.), A. P. Halsey, O. G. Corbett, Cash, (C. M.), Charles St. John, J. Trippe, and Scoville Manuf. Co., each \$10, by A. S. Marvin; H. Shipman, R. Sears, William E. Shepard, W. N. Birch, and

William Orgill, each \$5, by A. S. Marvin; H. H. Elliott, D. H. Nevins, William Fullerton, Frederick J. Betts, S. J. Beebee, Jasper Corning, each \$10; P. W. Engs, Lora Nash, and John N. Wyckoff, each \$10, by P. W. Engs; William Curtis Noyes, Ira Bliss, J. M. Bradhurst, Mrs. E. Bradhurst, George Mather, Henry A. DuBois, H. B. H., Goodhue & Co., S. Cambreling, Thomas Napier, R. Sprague, H. S. Terbell, Henry Beadel, each \$10; John B. James, U. J. Smith, P. Nailor, and J. A. Robertson, each \$10, by Hon. Edward Coles; A. R. Wetmore, William M. Halsted, P. S. VanRensselaer, each \$10 :—total \$715.

*Bedford*—Hon. William Jay, \$10.

*White Lake*—Mrs. Girard, R. Haines, G. R., David Codwise, W. W. Chester, and Cornelius Baker, each \$10, by Thos. Napier:—total \$60.

*Tarrytown*—Capt. N. Cobb, \$20; Henry Shelden, \$10.

*Binghamton*—Cyrus Strong, \$10.

*West Chester*—Capt. E. Hawkins, \$10.

*Hempstead*—Rev. N. C. Lock, \$15.

*Homeoye*—Mrs. J. Stevens & friends, \$20.

*Niagara Falls*—Albert A. Porter, \$50.

*Brooklyn*—Rev. Mr. Briggs' Church, by the Pastor, through Robert L. Lane, \$50; Robert L. Lane, \$25; C. L. Mitchell, Van Brunt Wyckoff, John D. McKenzie, Hosea Webster, Henry E. Pierrepont, F. T. Peet, Mrs. L., William Halsey, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenbaum, each \$10 :—total \$165.

*Albany*—Thomas W. Olcott, James C. Kennedy, S. P. Jermain, John N. L. Pruyn, R. Boyd, each \$10 :—total \$50.

*Fredonia*—H. J. Miner, \$10.

*Owego*—George J. Pumpelly, \$10.

*Troy*—D. T. Vail and friends, \$60; J. H. Willard, \$10.

*Onondaga*—Charles D. Easton, \$10.

*Vienna*—Joseph Fulton, \$10.

*Riverhead*—William Jagger, \$10.

*Pierrepont Manor*—W. C. Pierrepont, \$10.

*West Troy*—Major T. T. S. Laidley, Martin Witbeck, each \$10.

*Geneva*—H. Dwight, \$10.

*Poughkeepsie*—Thomas L. Davis, S. M. Buckingham, each \$10; Mrs. P. Buckingham, \$5 :—total \$25.

*Utica*—Thomas E. Clark, H. H. Smith, George W. Wood, T. H. Wood, each \$10 :—total \$40.

*Jewett*—Ezra Pratt, Lucius North, ea. \$10.

*Cazenovia*—J. D. Ledyard, \$10.

*Lockport*—George W. Merchant, \$10.

*New Hamburg*—Mrs. S. Sheafe, \$10.

*Cosackie*—Roswell Reed, Hon. P. H. Silvester, each \$10.

*Sag Harbor*—Charles Thos. Dering, \$10.

*Chazy*—Mrs. Anna Hubbell, \$5

*Waterford*—J. Knickerbocker, \$10.

*Sackett's Harbor*—Mrs. Harriet Brewster, \$10.

*Oswego*—Delas DeWolf, J. B. Penfield, Samuel B. Johnson, L. Wright, Alvan Bronson, each \$10; G. H. McWhorter, and others, \$22 :—total \$72.

*Syracuse*—R. Davis Noxon, H. Loomis, each \$10.

*Malden*—Giles Isham, \$10.

*Buffalo*—C. K. Remington, \$15; Henry W. Rogers, G. B. Rich, each \$10 :—total \$35.

*Trumansburg*—Herman Camp, \$10.

*Sing Sing*—Mrs. M. Churchill, \$10.

*Peekskill*—Hon. William Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, George M. Dayton, Truman Minor, Dr. James Brewer, Solomon Hanford and brother, Thomas Southard, Joshua T. Jones, each \$10, and Edward Wells, D. L. Seymour, James Brown, each \$5, and Mrs. Mary Knapp, \$3; by Hon. W. Nelson :—total \$98.

*Croton Falls*—Thomas K. Lee, \$10.

*Rome*—G. R. Thomas, \$10.

*Rochester*—T. H. Rochester, S. P. Ely, Eben Ely, each \$10 :—total \$30.

*South Pekin*—S. K. J. Chesbrough, \$10.

#### CONNECTICUT.

*New Haven*—William Bostwick, James Brewster, W. S. Charnley, T. Sherman, each \$10 :—total \$40.

*Hartford*—David Watkinson, H. Huntington, James B. Hosmer, each \$10 :—total \$30.

*New London*—Hon. T. W. Williams, H. P. Haven, Thomas Fitch, each \$10 :—total \$30.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—Abner Kingman, \$40; C. W. C., \$25; estate of T. B. Wales, (by N. H. Emmons,) \$20; Francis C. Lowell, \$20; Jacob Bancroft, Edward D. Peters, George B. Upton, Benjamin Sewall, Moses Day, Charles T. Hubbard, Moses Sewall, Peter Harvey, Henry Lyon, Addison Gage, Timothy T. Sawyer, Tucker, Newton & Mills, William R. Robeson, Charles Stoddard, J. S. Levering, John C. Proctor, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D., N. H. Emmons, T. B. Wales, George W. Wales, (by T. B. Wales,) Mrs. A. Abbe, Nahum Jones, each \$10; Pliny Cutler, N. Harris, A. G. Peck, Friend, Francis Fisher, each \$10, and J. S. Tyler, J. S. Jenness, each \$5, by Pliny Cutler; John Gove, H. S. Chase, Julius A. Palmer, Hon. Thomas G. Cary, Thomas Wigglesworth, Henry R. Cuburn, Hon. Daniel Safford, George



H. Kuhn, Edm. Munroe, Jonathan French, William T. Glidden, J. M. S. Williams, C. P. C., each \$10; Mrs. Abigail Loring, Miss Abby M. Loring, and Mrs. Cornelia W. Thompson, each \$10, by Miss A. M. Loring; Dr. William R. Lawrence, Fredrick Jones, M. Grant, H. Newman, Friend, each \$10:—total \$595.

*Salem*—John Dike, George Peabody, M. S., Rev. S. M. Worcester, D. D., Gardiner Howland Shaw, Henry Whipple and others, each \$10:—total \$60.

*Charlestown*—Charles Stowell and others, \$10.

*Andover*—Mrs. B. H. Punchard, Samuel Farrar, Mrs. Abigail D. Newman, Dr. Eastman Sanborn, John Aiken, each \$10:—total \$50.

*Newburyport*—Edward S. Rand, Micajah Lunt, each \$10.

*Whitinsville*—William Kendall, \$10.

*Bradford*—George Johnson, Miss B. E. Lovejoy, each \$10.

*Worcester*—P. L. Moen, Ichabod Washburn, each \$10; John A. Dana, Stephen Sawyer, each \$5:—total \$30.

*Granby*—Samuel Ayres, \$10; R. R. Eastman and others, \$10.

*Medfield*—Mrs. R. H. Crane, \$10.

*Leicester*—Jos. A. Denny, \$10.

*Newton Centre*—Luther Paul, \$10.

*Springfield*—Francis Brewer, \$10.

*Haverhill*—Miss Lydia White, David Marsh, each \$10.

*Amherst*—Luke Sweetser, \$10.

*Fall River*—Richard Borden, Dr. N. Durfee, each \$10.

*Lee*—Eli Bradley, \$10.

*Waltham*—Henry Timmins, \$10.

*Williamsburg*—Daniel Collins, \$5.

*Lowell*—William A. Burke, \$10.

*Northampton*—Henry Bright, \$10.

*Beverly*—Mrs. Sarah Hooper, James Briant, Peter Homan, 2d, each \$10:—total \$30.

*Harvard*—Mrs. M. B. Blanchard, \$60; Reuben Whitcomb, \$10.

*Falmouth*—Miss Harriet S. Jenkins, \$10.

*New Bedford*—George Howland, Jr., William W. Swain, Charles W. Morgan, Francis Hathaway, James Arnold, T. Mandell, Edward M. H. Robinson, each \$10:—total \$70.

#### MAINE.

*New Sharon*—Friends, by Samuel Mason, \$10.

#### INDIANA.

*Crawfordsville*—Prof. Caleb Mills, \$10.

From the above statement it will be seen that we have already received \$3,869.—We did hope to have received the whole

\$4,260 in time to have acknowledged it all in this number—but as we are obliged to go to press a few days before the day of publication, (the 1st,) and as many of our friends were not at home when our circular was sent, we are yet somewhat short of the whole amount. But we are well assured that it will all come—and we have notified the people to get ready, as we will certainly send them in our next vessel.

To our friends who have come so generously to our help, we tender our warmest thanks! May Heaven's richest blessing rest upon them.

It will be seen that many of our friends have sent us *much more* than we asked them for—One person for example instead of *ten*, gave us one hundred dollars! Another showed the appeal to some of his friends, and sent us two hundred and fifteen dollars! And others according to the statement—so that if all the 426 persons respond, as we have reason to believe they will, it will put into our treasury more than the \$4,260! In which case we shall ask the donors for permission to apply it to help us to send several other families whom their owners offer to us, to sail this fall, if we can raise the means to pay their expenses: One family of seventeen persons in Georgia: One family of six, and another of thirteen persons in North Carolina: One family of ten, another of eight, and another of four persons in Virginia—making in all *fifty eight* persons who are anxious to go, and whose going depends upon our being able to raise the money to send them. We earnestly hope, therefore, that our friends will not hesitate to respond to our appeal, under the impression that their money is not needed! It is all, and more than all, needed! And so pressing is the case of many of these people that we shall probably be obliged to issue another extra appeal in their behalf.

**The Missionary Work in Africa—Death of White Missionaries.**

Believing as we do, in the Bible as the word of God, we cannot doubt that it is the design of the great Author of our holy Christianity that its sublime precepts shall be known, and its benign influences felt, in every part of the heathen world, as well as in those more highly favored lands in which the light of the lamp of life and salvation is now shining; and recognising, as we do, the benighted aborigines of Africa as entitled to share in the benefits and blessings which Christianity confers on the human family, and as having peculiar claims on our sympathy and charity, we cannot but admire that noble heroism which prompts the self-sacrificing missionary of the Cross, whether white or colored, to forsake the endearments of his native land, to toil, to suffer, and perchance to die, for the moral elevation and the eternal welfare of the degraded inhabitants of that dark land. And while we believe that God intends that the moral and intellectual elevation of the benighted tribes of Africa, is to be effected chiefly by her own returning civilized and christian children, by the influence and example of colored immigrants and teachers from this side of the Atlantic, carrying with them and introducing among the ignorant and degraded natives, habits of civilized life, and the gospel of salvation,—hence our devotion to the colonization enterprise; yet we would not discourage that feeling of sympathy and universal benevolence which prompts some of our white countrymen and country-women to peril their lives in the missionary work in that land. But while we rejoice in the success that has attended the labors of white missionaries, as well as colored, we are oppressed with feelings of sadness in consideration of the fact that so many have fallen so soon after having entered on their “work and labor of love.”

While residing in Liberia, it was the melancholy privilege of the writer to watch at the bedside of several dying missionaries, under deeply affecting circumstances, in one instance, within three days after the arrival of the missionary on the African coast,—the Rev. W. G. Crocker, who, in company with his pious and amiable wife, and the Rev. Mr. Bushnell and Rev. Mr. Campbell, (the latter of whom died in a few weeks,) arrived at Monrovia, Saturday, the 24th February, 1844—preached Sunday afternoon, and the following evening breathed his last, leaving his deeply afflicted wife (the subject of the following obituary notice) oppressed by a weight of grief almost too great for her frail constitution. And yet she resolved not to abandon the work she had come to try to perform; but with firmness of purpose, and unwavering trust in God, who, she believed, had, in the order of his providence, called her to the work, she resolved to try to live and labor for the good of the degraded children of Africa. And though she too was frequently the subject of great physical suffering, during the following two years, she could not be prevailed on to abandon the work, until she had become entirely incapacitated to labor longer; and even then, only in view of the hope of being sufficiently restored to health, to resume her labors in Africa at some future day. Those labors she did resume; but within less than a year after her return, her lifeless form was laid beside the remains of her departed husband in the silent grave yard, in the shade of the spreading palm, with the sound of ocean surf for her funeral dirge. And there, in that secluded city of the dead, where repose the remains of Cox and Wright and Burton and Williams and other devoted missionaries, she awaits the sound of the Archangel’s trump, to summon her to life again—a life not of toil and

suffering—not of lonely exile in a foreign heathen land—not of anxious care and painful watching, but of uninterrupted joy and unending felicity.

Many faithful missionaries have thus, within a few years or months or weeks, laid down their lives for the good of the inhabitants of that distant land, and perhaps many more white as well as colored laborers will fall at their posts before Ethiopia shall have fully stretched out her hands unto God. But in the language of one of the sleepers in Monrovia graveyard, "Though thousands fall, Africa must not be given up."

(From the Missionary Magazine.)

#### OBITUARY OF MRS. MARY B. CROCKER.

Died at Monrovia, West Africa, Nov. 24, 1853, Mrs. Mary B. Crocker, widow of Rev. William G. Crocker, aged 35. Mrs. C. was a native of Portland, Me., and granddaughter of Deacon Thomas Beck, who for thirty years faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office in the Federal Street Baptist church in that city. She was naturally of a bright, ardent temperament, full of vivacity and sprightliness, which, together with a heart teeming with benevolence, and a disposition uncommonly cheerful and affectionate, fitted her to shine in almost any circle.

At the age of 16, she became the subject of renewing grace, was baptized at Portland by Rev. T. O. Lincoln, and from that time was ever a rich ornament in the church of Christ. Whether at home or among the heathen, she ever found her element in missionary labor. The poor Bassas had long known her as their friend, before she ever saw Mr. Crocker. And when by a sudden stroke, this beloved companion was removed from her, ere they reached their destined station, she could not be persuaded by the captain to return with him to America. "No," said she, "I have laid myself upon the altar of the Lord, and the remnant of my days shall be devoted to the cause of the poor benighted Bassas."

During the two years she remained in Africa, she suffered severely from fever, and was twice brought to the very gates of death. Yet she was ever patient and cheerful, laboring most assiduously in her missionary work, particularly among those of her own sex. So that notwithstanding her feeble health, she was able to render invaluable assistance to the mission, and

greatly endeared herself to the natives as well as to her missionary associates.

No persuasion could induce her to quit her post, so long as she could do any thing for Africa. And when she at last embarked in so feeble a state of health as to leave scarcely any hope that she would live to reach America, she would by no means consent to have Mrs. Clark accompany her, preferring, sick as she was, to cross the Atlantic without a female attendant, rather than have any missionary labor suspended on her account. She took with her, however, Kmango, or John K. Wesley, a native youth, on whom her missionary labors were continued during their passage, resulting, under the blessing of God, in the enlightening of his mind and the conversion of his soul.

On her return to this country, she declined any aid from the Board, and even took upon herself, with such assistance as she received from the private contributions of friends, the whole expense of Kmango during his two years' residence in this country. All this was done so cheerfully and quietly, that none but her most intimate friends knew any thing of the constant personal sacrifice which she thus incurred. Her private patrimony had been long since gone. Her self denying husband had bequeathed her nothing but his prayers; and all the spoils she brought home from Africa were a constitution enfeebled by diseases, and a heart too deeply sympathizing with the heathen, to be willing that one cent which had been contributed for their benefit should be appropriated to herself.

Her trust was emphatically in God. Anxious only to be about her Master's work, she cheerfully left it with him to supply her returning wants. And often has she said with a smile, particularly while bearing the whole expenses of Kmango, "God never forgets me. Pay-day has never yet come, without finding me in possession of means with which to meet my bills; though help often comes in a way altogether unexpected, and sometimes at the very last hour."

From the moment that her health would warrant such a thought, she began to look with longing eyes towards Africa. Yet she was no less a missionary at home. A niece, left motherless in infancy, found in her more than a mother's care. To the widowed mother of her departed husband, she was all that Ruth was to Naomi. In the church of which she was a member, her labors were invaluable; and among the poor and outcasts generally she was, in all respects, a city missionary.

For the two last years that she was in this country, she sustained the office of Secretary to the General Benevolent Society in Newburyport; and, in the outskirts of that city, she gathered a large Sabbath School from families which never attended public worship, fitted them with clothing and books, instructed them at her own house on week-evenings, followed them with religious instruction to their own homes, and had the pleasure not only of seeing them become as orderly and serious as any school in the city, but also of witnessing their rapid improvement in knowledge, and, in several cases, of rejoicing over their hopeful conversion. She never wanted for means, with which to carry on these pious labors. For all who knew her were sure that whatever was placed at her disposal would be most wisely appropriated; and that it mattered nothing, whether their money were given to her, or her work.

But her eyes had seen the heathen in their degradation, and as soon as a way was open for her return to Africa, she felt that the call was imperative. Those who tried to dissuade her from going, on the ground that she could not be spared from the position she already occupied, and that her life was too valuable to be thrown away in a climate which had well nigh proved fatal to her, found her immovably fixed in her purpose. "As to my missionary work here," said she, "there are christians enough in this city who ought to do it; and the church has members enough who ought to fill my place there. The strongest ties are those which bind me to my mother and little M. E. But He who bids me go will see to them. He will never forsake mother Crocker in her old age, nor suffer her to go down friendless to the grave. As to the dear child, she has been trained thus far in His fear. I leave her in a christian land and with a faithful God. I think I cannot have mistaken the call of duty. And even should my life be shortened by it, I consider one year's labor in Africa worth more than six in America."

While on her way the second time to Africa, she writes, "I think I have counted the cost, and it is not a trifling thing to part with all the heart's loved ones. But I have done it for the sake of the gospel. And now I can leave them, and my un-

worthy, guilty self in the hands of a sovereign God. I go forward, not knowing the things that shall befall me there. But I go with the confident expectation that the Most High will be with me; and, whether I live and suffer, or soon lie down in death, that he will guide me by his counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory."

She was received at the mission with great joy, and at once commenced a school of female adults, together with various other missionary labors. But many months had not passed, before she was again prostrated by disease, from which she suffered most intensely. Still, she could not think of return, but devoted all the little strength she had to the prosecution of her work, till she found herself utterly unable to do more.

Finding herself rapidly sinking, she left Bassa Nov. 10, and reached Monrovia on the 11th, intending to proceed home by the way of London. But the steamer had left, twelve hours before her arrival. Her strength failed so fast that she soon gave up all hope of proceeding farther, and quietly awaited her last change. Mrs. Vonbrunn, the wife of one of the native preachers, had accompanied her thus far, and was with her till the last. To her she often expressed her great joy that, after living so long in America, she had again been permitted to visit Africa, and find her last resting place beside her dear husband. "My prayer is answered," she would say; "I am satisfied; my eyes have seen the mission-house, and all the native people. I have talked to them about God, and now I am willing to go to my long and happy home. I must leave you, sister V., with this people, and in the hands of a good God. Do the best you can for them. Tell sister Clark not to forget you. I wish I could tell my friends how good you have been to me. God will bless you." Her distress was intense; yet she never complained. "All I want," she would say, "is rest in the arms of Jesus. Pray that I may have patience, and that I may be composed; for my time is short. Though I suffer, I shall soon be at rest." In this peaceful state of mind she continued, till the morning of Nov. 24th, when she sweetly slept in Jesus, and her remains were buried beside those of her departed husband.

### **A Visit to the City of Timbuctoo.**

DR. BARTH, who is now travelling in the interior of Africa, entered the city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September, 1853, after a tedious journey. He was escorted in

grand style by the brother of Sheik-el Bahay, the ruling chief, accompanied by a splendid suite on foot and mounted on horses and camels. He was welcomed by

the people generally, though there was one faction not favorably disposed toward him, which wished his death, so that it was necessary for him to exercise great caution in his movements and intercourse. Fortunately, he had secured the friendship of the Sheik, under whose immediate protection he lived at his residence, and who had promised him a safe escort on his return to Sackatu. The people of Timbuctoo are of so fanatical a disposition that the Sheik considered it advisable that Dr. Barth should assume the character of a messenger from the great Sultan of Stam-

boul. Dr. Barth describes the city of Timbuctoo as a pent up mass of closely packed houses. Its form is that of a triangle. The houses are mostly of clay and stone, many of them having handsome and tasteful fronts. He estimates the population of the city at 20,000 persons. It has long been famous as the head quarters of the North African caravan trade, but Dr. Barth found its market to be of less extent than that of Kano, though the merchandize was of superior quality and of greater value.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### The Wyoming Annual Conference.

The committee on the subject of colonization having listened to the deeply interesting address of the Rev. J. M. Pease, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, delivered to this body; and having paid much previous attention to the general subject, would express a strong conviction in favor of the cause which he so ably advocates. They feel great satisfaction in the belief that this cause is constantly gaining favor with the people throughout the entire country.

The Liberian Republic has already taken an honorable position among the nations of the earth, and is furnishing the clearest demonstration that the colored man is as capable of self-government as any other descendant of the common parent. Africa is his home, and to the land of his fathers he should be permitted to return. Were the sons and daughters of Ham, now in exile, to go back, properly educated and prepared, to their freedom and their country, the result would doubtless be beneficent beyond all calculation. That those who are already there are generally prosperous and happy, is now placed beyond the reach of reasonable doubt. If anything more were wanting to complete the evidence, the official visit of one of our own Bishops, to our colored brethren in Western Africa, most amply supplies the

deficiency. But we have neither time nor occasion for enlargement, and would simply submit the following resolutions for adoption by this conference:

*Resolved*, That we most cordially approve of the benevolent objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society, and its efficient auxiliary State Societies, and are therefore pleased to be assured of the increasing prosperity of the general cause, both in this country and in Africa.

*Resolved*, That we advise the colored people of our country, who are at liberty to do so, and especially the young and enterprising, to seek that freedom and that elevation in the land of their fathers, which are cruelly denied them in the land of their birth.

*Resolved*, That we recommend our people within the proper range of his official supervision, to co-operate with the Rev. Bro. Pease, and the Agents of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in their efforts to promote the true practical interests in this great christian philanthropy.

Z. PADDOCK,  
GEO. PECK, } Com.  
D. A. SHEPARD, }  
GEO. P. PORTER, Sec'y.

Waverly, N. Y.,  
June 26th, 1854.

### Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From April 29th to July 30th, 1854.

By Rev. W. Mitchell:—  
Pittsford.—A. T. Reynolds, A. Hammond, each \$2; Friend, S. H. Kellogg, Abel Penfield, John Stevens, Josiah Leonard, Amos Crippen, William Manly, A. Burditt, W. Barnard, H.

Simonds, E. H. Drury, C. T. Colburn, Asa Nourse, Mrs H. H. Pike, Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Chapman Hitchcock, Charles Hitchcock, J. F. Maynard, H. T. Lothrop, Chester Granger, M. Johnson, Lewis

White, Charles M. Winlow, Jeffrey Barnes, Isaac C. Wheaton, J. M. Goodenough, Rev. C. Walker, J. A. Randall, each \$1; J. A. Bogue, A. Leonard, Wm. B. Shaw, F. Burditt, J. Powers, L. S. Sheldon, G. B. Armington, Mrs. A. Harwood, Cyrus Dike, Willard Humphrey, R. R. Drake, R. Burditt, Edmond Flagg, Mrs. Brazee, T. D. Hall, R. A. Loveland, A. Tiffany, each 50 cents; A. B. Litterfield, Miss Jane Clark, Mrs. C. Tottingham, each 25 cents.....	41 25	B. Wheeler, H. Kingsley, Ira Butler, L. Bixby, E. June, V. & E. Ross, E. Dodge, A. G. Dana, S. B. Spalding, Miss E. A. Dana, Rev. C. A. Thomas, C. E. Tapley, Mrs. S. Parker, O. G. Dyer, D. Warren, each \$1; Friend, L. Pease, J. Estabrook, Mrs. R. June, H. Roberts, D. O. Goodrich, each 50 cents; D. W. Paine, Miss M. Forbes, H. A. Hunt, E. N. Briggs, E. Cutts, L. Hyatt, A. S. Sherburn, A. B. Huntley, each 25 cents.....	28 00
<b>Manchester.</b> —Z. Hard, Curtis Burton, each \$1.....	2 00	<b>Waterbury.</b> —J. G. Stimson, \$30; Paul Dillingham, \$3; P. F. Goss, \$2; Amasa Pride, S. H. Stowell, Rev. C. C. Parker, Rev. A. Johnson, M. M. Knight, C. N. Arms, each \$1.....	41 00
<b>Middlebury.</b> —Peter Starr, \$5; Rev. B. Labaree, \$3; H. Eaton, J. Warner, S. Swift, each \$2; J. W. Stewart, Z. Beckwith, Mrs. R. Wainwright, Mrs. J. Beckwith, Chester Umer, C. L. Allen, D. T. Church, J. S. Bushnell, W. H. Parker, E. R. Wright, Ira Stewart, G. N. Boardman, Ira Allen, Cash, G. S. Swift, Rev. T. A. Merrill, J. Brockway, Cash, H. Wilcox, each \$1.....	33 00	<b>Stowe.</b> —R. L. Perkins, \$3; Rev. J. A. Bent, \$1 75; R. Washburn, W. H. H. Bingham, each \$1; Samuel Marshall, J. B. Slayton, each 50 cents; H. Wood, Mrs. R. Slayton, N. Russell, Albert Camp, each 25 cents; Mites, 15 cents; A. Kimball, 10 cents.....	9 00
<b>Cornwall.</b> —C. G. Tilden, \$1; Henry Lane, S. Ripley, W. Hurlbut, Wm. Remele, each 50 cts; Job Lane, 25 cts.....	3 25	<b>Waitsfield.</b> —Rev. C. M. Kellogg, Ira Richardson, each \$1; Family Collection, \$1 17; Cyrus Skinner, Orange Smith, J. Bushnell, Mrs. J. Bushnell, L. Fisk, H. Jones, E. Barnard, L. Barnard, S. Stoddard, each 50 cents; Charles E. Bigelow, C. D. Smith, Mrs. S. Stoddard, A. Brown, Mrs. A. Brown, A. Fisk, S. H. Holden, Josiah Holden, Rufus Barnard, each 25 cents; Gift, 8 cents.....	10 00
<b>Chittenden.</b> —A. Segur, G. W. Barnard, each \$1; S. B. Bogue, Mrs. S. Manly, W. H. Harrison, each 50 cents.....	3 50	<b>Royalton.</b> —Academy Collection, \$4; William Skinner, \$3; N. Kellogg, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, Rev. C. B. Drake, each \$1; Darius Skinner, Mrs. E. S. Denison, each 50 cents; Mrs. S. Washburn, Miss S. Vose, each 25 cents; Forrest Adams, 75 cents; A. Clark, 37 cents..	12 62
<b>Rutland.</b> —James Barrett, \$5; Rev. S. Aiken, \$3; R. Pierpont, L. Daniels, Mrs. R. H. W., (of San Francisco,) G. C. Ruggles, each \$2; Rev. L. Howard, H. T. Dorrance, H. W. Porter, E. Edgerton, S. H. Hodges, Dea. R. Barney, O. L. Robbins, Pond & Nurse, H. O. Perkins, C. H. Hayden, O. Cook, A. Cleaveland, Mrs. A. Barnes, G. Cheney, James Eayres, each \$1; Miss E. Littlefield, 75 cents; D. Gleason, R. Lodel, M. Curtis, J. B. Barney, Mrs. L. & Mrs. E. Osgood, Miss S. B. Neal, each 50 cents; Cash, Mrs. S. Leavitt, Mrs. M. Miller, each 25 cents; Cash 12½ cents.....	35 63	<b>Woodstock.</b> —S. Woodward, \$5; J. Collamer, Julius Converse, each \$3; David Pierce, Mrs. J. Converse, each \$2; C. Dana, Jr., N. Williams, N. M. Pierce, O. P. Chandler, L. Marsh, Oel Billings, H. S. Chase, P. T. Washburn, W. R. Fitch, Mrs. H. Gardiner, N. Cushing, D. Blake, each \$1; L. Richmond,	
<b>Brandon.</b> —W. M. Field, E. D. Selden, Mrs. S. M. Conaut, C. F. Dana, each \$2; Rev. F.			

Mrs. S. W. Billings, each 50 cents.....	28 00	D. Weston, Friend, G. E. Graham, R. S. James, each 50 cents; E. Page, 25 cents; Masters C. B. Tilden and W. C. Tilden, each 12½ cents.....	7 00
Sharon.—C. Baxter, \$10; Wm. Steele, \$2; Hiram Moore \$1.	13 00		
Bethel.—L. L. Tilden, J. T. Morgan, Friend, George Francis, each \$1; Irvin Weston, Dea.			267 25

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1854.

<b>MAINE.</b>		<b>Middlebury</b> —Part of the legacy of the late E. Andrus, deceased, by Peter Starr, Esq.....		95 00
East Alstead—Collection in Rev. Bezaleel Smith's Church.....	3 00	West Brattleborough—Collection by Hon. Samuel Clark.....	11 00	
South Berwick—Collection in Rev. Mr. Allen's Society, by Rev. D. Powers.....	24 36			116 21
	27 36	<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		Falmouth—Collection in the Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society.....	50 00	
By Capt. George Barker:—		Newburyport—Ladies' Col. Society, by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas.....	50 00	
Concord—Mrs. Ann G. Merrill, to constitute her late husband, Thos. D. Merrill, Esq., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00			100 00
By Rev. Dennis Powers:—		<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>		
Manchester—Collection in Rev. C. W. Wallace's Society, \$23.56; collection in the Universalist Society, \$8.25.....	31 81	By Capt. George Barker:—		
Exeter—Collection in Rev. Asa Mann's Society.....	29 59	Newport—Thos. R. Hazard, \$25; Mrs. E. DeWolf Thayer, \$15; Miss Mary King, Sam'l Engs, each \$5; Methodist Church, \$6.25; Rev. T. Thayer, \$3...	59 25	
Lyme—Collection in Rev. E. Tenney's Society.....	20 06	Warren—R. B. Johnson, Chas. Smith, each \$5; Henry N. Luther, Capt. Simonds, each \$2; Esquire Child, A. M. Gammell, Cash, each \$1; G. M. Fessenden, 50 cts..	20 50	
Bath—Collection in Rev. Thos. Boutelle's Society.....	12 00	Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs, Mrs. R. DeWolf, each \$15—\$30; as a testimony of affection, to constitute Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Rector of St. Andrews Church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Rev. J. Bristead, Wm. Fales, R. Rogers, each \$10; Methodist Church, \$7; Mrs. Sarah Peck, \$2; Benjamin Wyatt, \$1.....	70 00	
Haverhill—Benj. Fowle, Fred. Fowle, D. Page, D. Dickey, Mrs. L. B. French, R. Kimball, J. D. Sleeper, N. B. Felton, Rev. E. H. Greely, each \$1; Judge Morrison, \$3; Mr. Gay, 25 cts., Polly Cooper, 16 cents.....	12 41	Fall River—J. S. Cotton.....	3 00	
West Concord—Henry Martin, \$5; Dea. Ira Rowell, \$3; S. Ames, Joseph Eastman, S. Carleton, each \$2; B. F. Dow, Andrew Jackson, Moses Humphrey, P. G. Abbott, Reuben Abbott, Isaac Farnum, Simeon Abbot, M. H. Farnum, Dea. B. Farnum, C. H. Clough, each \$1; Patty Carter, Sarah P. Carter, each 50 cents, Mrs. P. Z. Knight, 25 cents.....	25 25			152 75
	161 12	<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
<b>VERMONT.</b>		Durham Centre—Rev. D. Smith, D. D.....	5 00	
Cornwall—Dea. Daniel Warner and others.....	10 21	Fairfield—Annual Contributions of the First Congregational Church and Society, by S. A. Nichols, Treasurer.....	52 00	

By Rev. J. Orcutt :—  
*Saybrook*—Dea. Elisha Sill, D. S. Arnold, each \$3; Mrs. G. F. Ward, S. Calker, Mrs. Cobb, Henry Hart, J. Shipman, R. E. Pratt, each \$2; G. H. Chapman, J. Bushnell, W. Willard, W. R. Clark, Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Mrs. M. A. Inglee, Dr. King, Mrs. J. Selden, R. C. Denison, A. Sheffield, each \$1; Mrs. E. Ager, 50 cts.; E. Kirtland, N. Clark, F. E. Clark, Mrs. S. B. Dickin-son, each 25 cents..... 29 50  
*Lyme*—Miss McCurdy, Mrs. R. S. Griswold, Mrs. J. Mather, Mrs. E. Moore, each \$5; Miss Chadwick, \$2; Friend, \$1.... 23 00  
*Simsbury*—Collection in Congrega-tional Church in addition... 7 58  
*Darien*—Gilbert G. Waterbury.. 4 00  
*Hartford*—A. M. Smith..... 1 00  
*West Hartford*—Collection in Ch., in full to constitute their pastor, Rev. Myron N. Morris, a life member of the A. C. S..... 18 57  
*Black Rock*—Mrs. James Bar-tram, \$2; T. Bonsom, A. Allen, S. Perry, G. E. Shelton, C. M. Davis, Mrs. Daniel Wilson, Mrs. Benj. Penfield, Mrs. T. B. Bartram, each \$1; Miss S. Brewster, 50 cts..... 10 50  
*Southport*—W. W. Wakeman, \$10; Miss Delia Perry, \$5; M. Buckley, \$3; C. Buckley, \$1. 19 00  
*Stratford*—Miss M. Bronson, \$25; Dea. D. P. Judson, R. D. McEwen, each \$3; J. Clinch, G. A. Talbot, W. Strong, S. E. Curtis, each \$2; John Coe, Miss M. Tomlinson, F. Sedg-wick, Mrs. J. W. Sterling, Miss Hawes, Mrs. Huldah Curtis, Mrs. D. Judson, Mrs. S. L. Booth, Mrs. P. Hawes, Capt. Park, R. Beach, each \$1; Mrs. W. Burritt, 25 cts.; of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. William B. Weed, a life member of the A. C. S..... 50 25  
 220 40

NEW YORK.

*Otsego County*—Hon. Mr. Cole-man, by Mr. Thomas, paid by Rev. A. M. Cowan..... 5 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Joshua N. Danforth :—  
*Washington City*—Fourth Presb. Church, \$22.35; Fifth Presb.

Church, \$4.09; Ryland Chapel, \$5.61; three members of Wes-leyan Chapel, \$12 50; McKen-dree Ch., \$15; Union Chapel, \$18; two gentlemen, each \$5; lady from Virginia, \$5; gen-tleman from Va., \$10; a friend from Mass. (T. G. A.) \$18... 120 55  
 VIRGINIA.

*Wellsburgh*—Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. Quillan..... 6 00

*Romney*—From Solomon Inskoop, administrator of Sarah Inskoop, deceased, toward the passage and support of seven emigrants in the Sophia Walker, by E. M. Armstrong..... 275 00

*Richmond*—From W. Goddin, executor of W. D. Jennings, for passage in the Sophia Walker, and six month's support in Liberia, of thirty-eight emi-grants..... 2,280 00

*Nansemond Co.*—From James H. Godwin and John R. Kilby, administrators of J. Bunch, de-ceased, for passage of 16 emi-grants in the Sophia Walker.. 480 00

3,041 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

*Elizabeth City*—From James C. Johnson, for passage in the Sophia Walker, and six mos. support in Liberia, of Nancy Wiggins..... 60 00

MISSISSIPPI.

*Natchez*—J. Dixon, colored man, by Rev. James Purviance.... 5 00

TENNESSEE.

*Nashville*—From Col. Montgomery Bell, toward the passage and support of fifty emigrants by the Sophia Walker, by S. H. Armstrong, Esq..... 1,500 00

KENTUCKY.

*From the Kentucky Col. Society,* toward the passage of emigrants from that State in the Sophia Walker, by Rev. A. M. Cowan. 1,250 55  
 From same on account of emi-grants sent in the Banshee, Nov. 1853..... 25 00

1,275 55

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton :—  
*Iberia*—Rev. J. B. Blaney, W. Gilmore, each \$3; W. Shunk, J. Colmery and J. Struthers,



each \$2; J. S. Campbell, S. Casey, W. Colborn, S. Shunk, J. Jacobs, Drs. Voorhees, and Barnham, Mr. Carnahan, W. Kirk, Joel Myers, Sarah Struthers, Owen Tuttle, and Milton Tuttle, each \$1; others \$1 50.....	26 50
<i>Lexington</i> —M. Boner, \$3; Mrs. S. Johnston, J. Logan, D. Ritchee, J. Baughmoon, R. Egnes, each \$1; J. Delameter, A. Riley, J. Stough, C. Whitford, M. Spaulding, and Z. C. Norton, each 50 cts.....	11 00
<i>Belleville</i> —C. H. Owens, A. M. Farquhar, J. Markey, M. Geary, each \$1; E. Clark, Esq., G. O. Howard, D. M. Kimball, M. Scritch, J. W. Strong, J. Morrow, each 50 cents, others \$2.09.....	9 09
By Rev. L. B. Castle :—	
<i>Edinburgh</i> —Meth. Epis. Church.	16 00
<i>Palmyra</i> —Meth. Epis. Church..	4 00
<i>Rootstown</i> —Meth. Epis. Church.	3 00
<i>Hudson</i> —S. W. Bunnell, \$16; A. A. Brewster, \$16.....	32 00
<i>Morning Sun</i> —Collection in the Rev. G. McMillan's Church.	8 00
<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection in the Rev. H. M. McMillan's Church, by J. C. Nisbet, Treasurer...	15 00
<i>Jersey</i> —Monthly Concert collection, by C. M. Putnam.....	5 00
<i>Newark</i> —Contribution from the First Pres. Church, by Rev. Dr. Wylte.....	15 00
<i>Xenia</i> —Collection at the annual meeting of Xenia Col. Society, \$36; collection in Meth. Epis. Church, \$6.77; by M. Nunne-maker, Treasurer.....	42 77
	187 36
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	
<i>Lebanon</i> —Collection in Rev. P. Aker's Church.....	16 00
<b>MISSOURI.</b>	
<i>From the Missouri Col. Society</i> , toward the passage of emigrants from that State in the Sophia Walker, by Rev. W. D. Shumate, Secretary.....	150 00
Total Contributions.....	1,022 75
<b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>	
<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> .— <i>Holderness</i> —Obadiah Smith, to Aug., 1854, \$6. <i>West Concord</i> —B. F. Holden, to Aug., 1855, \$1.....	7 00

<i>VERMONT</i> .— <i>Sharon</i> —D. Z. Steele, \$1, to September, 1854.....	1 00
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> .— <i>Richmond</i> —L. Griffing, \$1, for 1854. <i>Wilmingtonburg</i> —Dr. Daniel Collins, for '54, \$1. <i>Springfield</i> —E. Hayes, to Oct., '55, \$3.....	5 00
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> .—By Capt. G. Barker :— <i>Little Compton</i> —John Sisson, to June, '56, \$2. <i>Bristol</i> —Wm. B. Spooner, to July, '56, \$1; Martin Bennett, to Jan., '56, \$2. <i>Full River</i> —J. S. Cotton, to Jan., '55, \$1, H. Fish, to Jan., '55, \$1; W. C. Durfee, to Jan., 1856, \$2; W. Coggeshall, to Jan., '56, \$1...	9 00
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> .—By Rev. John Orcutt :— <i>Saybrook</i> —George H. Chapman, \$3, to Oct., 1855. <i>Newtown</i> .—Henry Beers, \$1, for 1854.....	4 00
<i>NEW YORK</i> .—By Rev. C. D. Rice :— <i>Peekskill</i> —P. Flagler, to Jan., 1854, \$4. <i>Cold Spring Harbour</i> —Hon. R. M. Concklin, to Jan., '54, \$12. <i>Wyoming</i> —W. Cheney, to Jan. 1, '55, \$1.....	17 00
<i>MARYLAND</i> .— <i>Baltimore</i> —C. W. Davis, to Jan., 1858.....	5 00
<i>VIRGINIA</i> .— <i>Fredericksburgh</i> —Jas. G. Taliaferro, to June, '54....	1 00
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i> .— <i>Newbern</i> —Stephen Johnson, \$1, to May, 1855; George Washington, \$1, to May, 1855; Amos Bryan, James Smith, Thomas Neal, each \$1, April, 1855.....	5 00
<i>GEORGIA</i> .— <i>Savannah</i> —A. Burke, and G. Frasher, each \$1, to July, 1855.....	2 00
<i>LOUISIANA</i> .— <i>Baton Rouge</i> —R. B. Ricketts, \$5, to May, 1857....	5 00
<i>TENNESSEE</i> .— <i>Marysville</i> —Rev. I. Anderson, D. D., \$2, for 1853 and 1854.....	2 00
<i>KENTUCKY</i> .— <i>Eminence</i> —Morris Thomas & Brother, \$3, to July, 1857.....	3 00
<i>OHIO</i> .— <i>Hillsborough</i> —Rev. Sam'l Linn, \$1, to May, '55.....	1 00
<i>MISSOURI</i> .— <i>Chapel Hill</i> —John W. Davis, to August, '54....	1 00
Total Repository.....	68 00
Total Contributions.....	1,022 75
Total Legacies.....	95 00
Total on account of emigrants sent to Liberia.....	6,020 55
Aggregate Amount.....	<u>\$7,206 30</u>

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1854.

[No. 10.]

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

## Maryland in Liberia—A new State.

It will be seen by the letter of Dr. McGill, the late Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and Governor of the Colony, that the new constitution has been adopted by the citizens, the new government organized, and the officers of the new state chosen and sworn into office.

• The little Colony of Maryland in Liberia is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, *de jure* and *de facto*, a free and independent state. Whether this step was premature, whether it will be productive of evil or of good remains yet to be seen. It was almost unanimously desired by the colonists, and readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the colony was founded. It had been proposed and advocated by many, that the colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the republic, and form one of its counties, on the same footing as Bassa or Sinoe, for which there are many strong reasons, but the society did not consider it within its province to urge such an arrangement, even had they deemed it desirable. They felt it was for the citizens themselves to decide upon their future course and plan of government, and we

believe they were almost unanimous in favor of the one adopted.

The Governor of the new State, Wm. A. Prout, Esq., was for many years the secretary and friend of Gov. Russwurm, by whom he was early adopted and educated. Until after the decease of his patron, he was scarcely known out of the colony, being remarkable for his modesty and retiring disposition. But on the subject of independence and separation from the society being agitated, he soon became conspicuous among his fellows in the colony, and known to the Board of Managers of the Society by several communications upon the subject, evincing much sound political information, and ability of no common order. The new constitution, which we propose soon to lay before our readers as amended and adopted, was mainly the work of Mr. Prout. After it was submitted to the citizens and informally adopted, he, together with Judge Cassel, were elected commissioners to visit the United States and arrange with the society the terms of separation, which we published in our No. of February. Most who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Prout here, particularly

the members of the board, were much pleased with his deportment, and impressed with evidences of his ability. Having been almost unanimously elected by the people as their first Governor, he has every opportunity for usefulness and distinction, which we sincerely trust he will effect and obtain.

Mr. Gibson, who, Dr. McGill writes, has consented to accept the appointment as Agent, conferred on him by the Society, is a man of the highest respectability. He arrived in the colony when a mere child in 1834: he has been well educated at the Episcopal Mission School at Mount Vaughan, and been for the past few years the principal male teacher at that station. The society has been most fortunate in obtaining his services, as great responsibility necessarily devolves upon their future agent. He has entire charge of all their property in the Commonwealth, both real and personal; to his care are committed the emigrants on their arrival; he is to see them well provided with house room, provisions and every necessary during the six months they are sustained by the society. He is also to see that they are properly located on their farms or town lots, and is to give titles to the same whenever required—in fact he is the entire and only agent of the society in Africa.

*Dr. McGill to Dr. Jas. Hall.—Extract.*  
MONROVIA, June 17, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I left Cape Palmas on the 14th inst., and arrived here

this morning. Mr. Gibson's letter of appointment as agent of the society, was delivered to him on the 1st inst., on which day his services commenced, the salary agreed upon was \$500 per annum, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers. The constitution for the State of Maryland in Liberia, with the clause prohibiting traffic in ardent spirits was adopted by the people on the 29th ult., and on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to different offices under the same, viz:

*Governor*, Wm. A. Prout.

*Lieut. Gov.* B. J. Drayton.

*Senators*, I. T. Gibson, A. Wood, Thomas Fuller and John B. Bowen.

*Delegates*, Daniel F. Wilson, Chas. Harmon, John Cooper, H. Piukett, and J. E. Molton.

*High Sheriff*, Samuel S. Reynolds.

*Coroner*, Peter Siscoe.

Thomas Mason is appointed Secretary of State.

The Governor's inauguration took place on the 8th inst., when your agent by whom he was sworn into office, relinquished the Government into his hands.

On the 9th, the Governor of the State was presented to the native chiefs, after saying all that was necessary to them in relation to the changes that had taken place in the Government, he made them suitable presents with which they were well satisfied and pleased.

Letter from T. J. Bowen.

THE REV. T. J. BOWEN, Missionary of the Southern Baptist Board to the Kingdom of Yoruba, has commenced a series of letters to the

*New York Tribune*, from that highly interesting region of Africa. In the following communication, written from IJAYE, December 15, 1853, he

graphically sketches his progress on his return to his African home, after a visit of a few months to the United States.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

On the morning of the 20th August we found ourselves near the entrance of a broad estuary, stretching a considerable distance up into the country. This was Sierra Leone River. The left bank is flat, the right a mass of mountains, sloping gradually down to the sea. On one of the extreme points stands a white light-house, embowered among trees, and overlooking the blue waves of the ocean. The houses in Freetown are generally two story cottages; the streets are wide and airy; the population, including surrounding villages, is said to exceed 20,000. Just back of the town, on an elevated spot, there is a pretty strong looking fort, but it is completely commanded by adjacent heights, a circumstance which always causes one to experience a disagreeable sensation.

To me the most interesting thing in Sierra Leone is the English missions, under the supervision of Churchmen, Wesleyans, and others. The schools are well conducted and flourishing. Here you may meet with men, born in heathenism, far off in the interior of Africa, who have made respectable progress in science and literature, including Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Some of them are willing and even anxious to return to their distant homes and diffuse the light of christianity and civilization among their countrymen. Who knows but those who have remained in their native land may be as capable of moral and intellectual improvement as those who have been providentially instructed in Sierra Leone? At the present time I think it would be premature

to decide that any race of men is doomed to perpetual barbarism.—Hitherto not one heathen tribe has been set in the focus of all the circumstances which are necessary to arouse and regenerate a nation.—There must be a somewhat extensive diffusion of correct science, a knowledge of the world and its history, just notions of civil government, some proficiency in the arts which are indispensable to enlightened men, commerce, conducted on righteous principles, a good degree of popular education, and above all, the sanctifying influence of christianity, all co operating, before we can reasonably hope for the conversion and elevation of any people.—That it will require much time, much labor, and much judicious management to bring all these influences to bear upon the heathen, no person will deny. But why should we say that it is impossible, or that any race cannot be regenerated by these powerful means if they should be fairly and fully employed? Many thousands of Africans are now living who have been civilized and christianized by these means, and it seems to be no rash conclusion that many millions more might be equally benefited if they could enjoy equal advantages. We are not yet able to assign a limit to the improbability of man. It is easy, if not reasonable, to conceive of a people as much superior to ourselves, in all that is great and pure, as we are to some of the semi-civilized nations of Asia. There is certainly a difference in races; and this difference is radical, though I would not venture to say ineradicable. I suppose that the present inferior races would be for ages dependent on the European race, if they were to-day elevated to the highest point of civilization of which they are constitutionally capa-

ble. Yet, in the mean time, their industry would greatly increase the wealth of the world, their now wretched countries would be the abodes of happiness, if not of high intellectual attainment, and their heathenish opinions and practices would be superseded by the truth and righteousness of the gospel.

#### LIBERIA.

I had but three or four hours to spend at Monrovia, which I regretted, because I had once sojourned there a few months, and I desired to see my friends, and acquaint myself with the present state of the colony. I was informed that the churches and schools were in a prosperous condition. Farming and various useful arts are not neglected, but at present the trade of the country is sufficiently extensive to employ most of the principal colonists. When the population becomes greater we may suppose that other branches of industry will demand and receive more attention.—Reason, no less than the sacred volume, teaches us not to despise the day of small things. At some future period feeble Liberia may stand forth as a great nation, extending from Sierra Leone to the Gold Coast, and embracing all the interior back to the Niger. A colonist once observed to me that the native tribes of Africa are not destined to melt away before civilization as did the American Indians.—Here the immigrants and the aborigines are the same race; the black man is naturally more susceptible of social improvement than the red, and every individual, family and tribe which is reclaimed from barbarism will naturally become a conspicuous part of the nation. If the brief career of Alexander was the means of spreading the Greek language over a large portion of the

known world, it is not impossible that the colonization of the American blacks may extend civilization and the English language over large districts of western and interior Africa. The probability of such a result appears to be indicated by the fact that the colonists carry over with them a good portion of American energy, and that the surrounding tribes are already beginning to feel the salutary influence of their civilized neighbors. Several hundred native Africans, as I have been assured, have been so far reclaimed as to become citizens of the republic. Some of these I am personally acquainted with, and their present condition as civilized men and christians is one of the most pleasing things I have ever seen in Africa.—What glorious results may reasonably be expected if christian nations and christian churches will do their whole duty to the African colonies!

#### LAGOS.

We arrived at Lagos on the 28th of August. Here we were to leave the ship and penetrate into the interior. The first difficulty was to get ashore, for on all this coast the surf runs very high and people are sometimes drowned by the upsetting of boats. The captain of an English man-of-war, then lying in the roads, voluntarily sent a boat and conveyed us safely up the river to Lagos, which stands on an island about three miles from the sea.—The town contains about 15,000 people who speak the Yarriba language. Beyond the town is a fresh water lake, 12 or 15 miles wide, the proper name of which is Ossa. Several rivers meet at Lagos. A wide one, called Ossa, comes in from the west, bringing waters from Iketu, Dahonicy, Yarriba, and Mahi, (*Mah-hee*.) The Ogun, which drains a good part of Central Yarriba, comes

in from the North. It is about 150 yards wide, and in the rainy season might be navigated by light boats to the distance of about 100 miles.— Another wide river, called Ossa, flows in from the east. It communicates with the Niger, above Benin, and receives several rivers from the north on its way to Lagos. One of these, called Oshun, (*Os-shu\**) is larger than the Ogun, free from rocks and probably navigable to the heart of Eastern Yarriba. The bar at Lagos is dangerous, yet there is sufficient depth to admit steamers drawing 10 feet water.

For a long time past Lagos has been a stronghold of the slave trade. It contains a dozen or two Portuguese houses, some of which are covered with tiles. For some years the king of Lagos was a usurper, named Kosoko, (*Kos-sok-kaw*.) In December, 1851, he was expelled for his misconduct by the British squadron, and Aketoye, the rightful sovereign, was re-instated. Being already opposed to the slave trade, Aketoye readily entered into a treaty to abolish it in his dominion, and Lagos was then open to English merchants and missionaries. A short time before our arrival Kosoko collected an army and made an attempt to re-establish himself and the slave trade. He was repulsed, but most of the town was burnt, and in this condition we found it. The enemy were still on the lake, and the river Ogun, which we desired to ascend, was thus rendered impassable.

Not long after our arrival at Lagos the King died and was succeeded by his son. A few days after this the English gun-boats sailed up the lake in search of Kosoko. They were unable to find his fleet of armed

canoes, but they burnt two or three villages belonging to his adherents. Supposing that the river was now clear, and that all the villages were panic stricken, we resolved to risk a canoe voyage of three days to Abeokuta. It was well that we did so, for only a few days after the enemy returned, and some natives were lost in attempting to pass. The gun-boat then made another excursion but returned without much success. The natives who went on shore, however, met and killed five or six Portuguese slavers, which was probably the whole number. These unfortunate men had long used every exertion to sustain their pernicious traffic, and at last they lost their lives in defending it. Their goods, or at least a part of them, fell into the hands of their assailants, some of whom died by drinking to excess of the rum found in the barracoons or store-houses.

#### JOURNEY UP THE RIVER OGUN.

We left Lagos on the 12<sup>th</sup> of September, not without some apprehension of danger, especially as we had to pass the village of Agboyi, which was known to be in favor of Kosoko. Mr. Dennard and myself thought it lawful to charge our double-barrelled guns with very heavy shot. Much of the lake was so shallow that the canoe men pushed their narrow crafts rapidly through the water with long poles made of a single foot-stalk of palm leaf. We did not enter the main river, but a deep and narrow creek or cut-off called Itaw. At the mouth we saw a little white flag hung there by the people of Agboyi, as a token of submission to the English. The creek led us into the heart of a dismal and extensive mangrove swamp, where the stench

\* Final *n* is a slighter nasal than the analogous letter in French. It had better be omitted in pronunciation than sounded like our *ng*.

was so disagreeable that we were glad to make use of cologne to conceal it. In less than an hour we arrived at Agboyi, where we found a palisade across the stream with a narrow passage for canoes. The village stands on a flat piece of damp ground in the midst of the swamp, yet the people, amounting to several hundred, appeared to be healthy. Two or three miles further up, the banks of the creek became higher and the soil dry. Flowers of different colors hung in clusters and festoons among the exceedingly dense foliage of the forest, and the air resounded with the various notes of birds. In the afternoon we entered the Ogun. The scenery continued the same, as also on the following day, presenting a continued mass of forest, in which the trunks of all the trees are nearly white. In some places, the clustering leaves of trees, vines and bushes have the appearance of a solid perpendicular wall of verdure. The woods were full of large and small birds, some of which uttered melodious notes, and others screamed forth the most discordant cries imaginable. Every now and then we saw a troop of monkeys among the branches of the trees; but although I have been several days' journey up the St. Paul's river, and have made a good many journeys in Yarriba, and the adjacent countries, I have never been so fortunate as to be pelted by these mischievous animals, as some travelers report that they have been. Possibly monkeys have abandoned the practice of throwing sticks, fruit, &c., at people, and have betaken themselves to better manners.— Well-behaved as they were, however, I could not resist the temptation of shooting one in which bad example I was followed by Mr. Dennard. To this the ladies object-

ed as wanton cruelty, but the canoemen were pleased, and declared that the monkeys are excellent eating, better than squirrels. We took their word for it, and did not partake of the delicacy.

This part of the African coast rises gradually from the sea without hills or stones. Yet the ascent is so rapid that the tide does not ascend the Ogun one-tenth of the distance that it does the Gambia. To-day I noticed in a bluff of the river a small deposit of drift similar to that in the Atlantic States, but the stones were not so large or so water-worn. I have seen this drift higher up the river several days' journey from the sea on the plains of Yarriba, but always in small quantities.

On the night of the 13th we pitched our tent on a beautiful sandbank, between the impenetrable forest and the water. I found that our party consisted of about 20 canoes, and more than 40 natives, only 8 or 10 of whom were heathens. The rest were members of the mission churches at Abbeokuta. Before retiring to rest, they asked me to pray with them, which I did in the Yarriba language.

Next morning, the 14th, we arose about three o'clock, and prepared for an early departure, but before we were quite ready to start, and after we had taken down our tent, there came a pelting shower of rain which detained us, wrapped up in the canoes, till daylight. In the afternoon we frequently saw farms on the banks of the river, and passed several villages belonging to the Egbas, or people of Abbeokuta. There were a good many grassy islands in the stream, and its banks were sometimes overhung by thick, shady trees, the branches of which were so disposed as to form romantic recesses and bowers. Ten or twelve miles

below Abbeokuta there are masses of hard gneiss in the river which would obstruct the passage of steamers, though not of barges.— Toward sunset we were amazed by vast numbers of parrots coming to roost on the large cotton trees on the farms. Though there were some dozens of these trees, the birds were not all able to find a sleeping place, which caused them to fly hither and thither in a discontented manner, filling the air with their harsh cries. The parrots of this country are nearly dove-colored, and have bright red tails. When tamed they learn to talk as readily as any of their tribe. Parrots are unwittingly great tell-tales, being sure to repeat in your presence the words which they are accustomed to hear in the family.— I knew one which had a knack of saying very plainly "That's a lie!" and others have been heard to use worse language.

We arrived some time after night at a village named Agbamaya, 7 miles from Abbeokuta, where we slept under a shed covered with thatch. All our property was obliged to be left on the bank of the river, and in the canoes, exposed to the natives, yet nothing was missing. It is a fact well worthy of being recorded, that during the last ten years hundreds of loads have been carried from the coast to Abbeokuta for the missionaries, and not one had ever been stolen or lost; neither is any one sent with the carriers to take care of the goods. Whoever applies for a load to carry gets it if there is one ready, and he is sure to deliver it safely. I have repeatedly delivered property in this way to men that I knew nothing about, and have never been disappointed in my expectation that it would be safely conveyed to its places of destination.— Yet I must not be understood to in-

timiate that the people are all honest. Some of the men who carry your property in perfect safety would probably steal a part of it from your house if they could find opportunity after they have fulfilled their trust by delivering it to your own keeping.

The simplest transaction in Africa, as leaving a camping place in the morning, requires a great deal of bother and consumes twice as much time as necessary. After experiencing the full quota of this vexation on the morning of the 16th, we departed from the bank of the river at Agbamaya. The men were mounted on the usual ponies of the country, 12 or 13 hands high, and the ladies were borne by natives in a kind of sedan chair; all sent to us by our friends, the missionaries in Abbeokuta. Mr. Dennard had rode but a few paces till his horse came down broadside to the ground,— Such mishaps are not to be regarded by those who ride the African ponies, for their strength is often even less than their size would lead us to expect. Our path led us through a beautiful country, where hills and valleys, farms and clumps of trees were continually presenting new scenes. The high masses of granite which arise in and around Abbeokuta were visible before us, and a vast expanse of prairie appeared in the distance on our left hand.

Abbeokuta is about ten miles in circuit, and contains some 60,000 inhabitants, or in the opinion of others 100,000. Through the labors of the English missionaries several hundreds of the people have abandoned their idols, and a good part of these are now able to read the word of God in their native tongue. The Egbas are one tribe of the Yarribas.

Our own destination was not to Egba but Yarriba proper, which lies further interior. We were detained.



in Abbeokuta for some time, however, by sickness. Mr. Lacy's eyes were so much affected by the fever that he left the country soon after his recovery. Finding a coast station indispensable to our operations in the interior, Mr. Dennard returned to Lagos to establish one in that place. It thus devolved on myself and consort to proceed alone to the kingdom of Yarriba. Circumstances required that we should settle first in Ijaye, two days' journey from Abbeokuta. At this place the English had commenced a station a few months before our arrival. My wife had just had the fever, and myself dysentery, so that we were obliged to be carried to Ijaye in hammocks, made by tying the ends of a strong sheet to a pole. A more disagreeable mode of traveling can scarcely be conceived, especially when the sun pours his rays upon you with a power which bids defiance to your umbrella.

October 31st we left Abbeokuta and went 9 miles to a village called Atadi. From this place to Ijaye, 50 miles distant, there are neither farms nor habitations. Most of the way lies through partially wooded prairies, where the grass is from 6 to 15 feet in height and exceedingly thick set and strong. The trees in these prairies are low and scrubby with wide spreading branches. The country rises so gradually as to present the appearance of a continued

plain, yet is well watered by clear streams, bordered by a narrow belt of forest on each side. About 20 miles from Abbeokuta we came to the river Ogun in an extensive forest, where there are many huge tall trees. In this forest there are two high hills between which the river rushes and roars among large rocks of white quartose gneiss. The path winds along the edge of the eastern hills above the waters of the river.— Beyond these hills the country is open and level as before. According to the barometer, Ijaye is 957 feet above the level of the sea. It is a crowded town, about 6 miles in circuit. The surrounding country is undulating and productive. From 3 to 6 miles of the town, in various directions, there are picturesque hills, some covered with large trees, and others composed of naked granite.

I came to Ijaye in 1851, at which time Kumi, the chief, gave me a site to build on. On my return I found the place still vacant, and immediately we began preparations to build. For the present, we are obliged to live in a native house, the rooms of which are scarcely 6 feet wide, and little more than 6 feet high. Since my arrival here I have had a very severe attack of fever. The dry season has fairly set in and the weather is sultry, though the thermometer seldom reaches 90°. On the 12th inst. it was 93°.

[From the N. Y. Col. Journal.]

#### Diplomacy of Liberia.

THE Anniversary meeting so filled our May number that the following interesting article, from the pen of a lady in Newburyport, Mass., which we had marked for insertion, was crowded out. The writer, so far as Liberians are concerned, might have

omitted the latter half of her article, which urges and justifies the concession to our prejudices in the appointment of a minister. All this has been acted upon. Such a man now holds the commission at Washington city. Still, the argument may

be of service in satisfying some that the course adopted by the Lone-Star Republic is not derogatory to her dignity, however ineffectual it may have been in securing reciprocal courtesies from the United States Government.

The successful establishment of a republic on the coast of Africa is one of the facts of modern times to which the majority of this nation pertinaciously close their ears and shut their eyes. If there is the most distant probability of the growth of republicanism in any other direction whatever, the men of progress are all on the *qui vive*, and holding out their fraternal hands, ready for a shake of congratulation, whether in doing so they have to reach to the western slope of the Andes, the mountain gorges of the Caucasus, or to the outgrown convicts of the southern ocean. Cuba and Sonora, and the Messilla Valley are all to be added to the area of freedom, and the isles of the Pacific rescued from the hands of the monarchists; the possibility of any transition, except from old fogyism to young Americanism, is repulsive to this steaming and telegraphing generation; yet, by some curious optical delusion—some latent idea that Africa does not belong to this world, or, if it does, only as the ballast belongs to a ship, as so much dead weight, to keep up the physical equilibrium of the continents—scarcely a thought is given to the fact, by the most radical of our politicians, that a respectable republic is there exercising all the functions of government without eliciting praise or sympathy, or even the acknowledgment of its existence; or, if such thoughts do occasionally find their way to the brain, the lips are inflexibly closed to their utterance. Here and there, adventurous moral Don Quixotes, bound on the impossible errand of redressing all

the manifold wrongs of this lower world, and having a special sense to detect wrongs perpetrated on the dark-hued race, hold up a torchlight in the direction of the land of Ham, usually with but little success, the people choosing rather to inspect and criticize the figure that holds the light instead of the object he would illuminate.

Wm. H. Seward, of the Senate, has introduced a petition to that body praying that the United States recognize the independence of Liberia. This is not the first petition of the kind; for many years Liberia, having achieved a national independency, and being recognized as an established government by the monarchies of Europe, has appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the Great Republic to acknowledge her existence. What is the explanation of this apparent paradox? There can be but one single objection to the recognition by the United States of the independence of Liberia;—namely, the difficulty of receiving a minister or other official representative from that government, which could no longer be refused if its existence was formally acknowledged. This is the sole reason, we believe, why it has not been done long ago. It is felt that the presence of a colored foreign minister would be inconvenient and perplexing; that he would be liable to all sorts of indignities; that he could neither be excluded from society nor made comfortable in it; and that his presence would be a continual and mutual embarrassment to all parties concerned. This is one of the least excusable results of the national feeling—call it prejudice, or what you please—against color.

That Liberia is deserving of recognition no one will deny; yet, in the present state of feeling, it would be impossible to secure a minister

from that government such a reception, either in official or social life, as is accorded to others in the same station; and the only feasible way of evading the difficulty, and performing at the same time an act of justice to the only other pure republic in the world, would be for Liberia to compromise the matter, by selecting for her representative here some specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race. This would remove all scruples on our part, and Liberia would find no difficulty in securing the best of talent, and as true devotion to her interests, in the person of some European, many of whom are settled within her limits, as if the trust was committed to an African. And though the rest of Christendom may consider a black skin or a white one as a matter of no consequence, we do not see that it is asking too much that Liberia should make this concession to a people, a great part of whom would be satisfied with no other arrangement. In this suggestion we do not justify or blame those whose education and habits have induced this repugnance to contact with the colored race; we merely take the facts as we find them at Washington, and make the best of them, really believing that if Liberia would propose this compromise, the United States would no longer refuse the recognition that is asked. In commercial treaties and diplomatic relations between foreign countries, something is always conceded by each party for the sake of the supposed advantage to be gained; and therefore it would be no peculiar hardship for Liberia to yield

this, to her an unsubstantial and indifferent point, though to us involving a matter of real moment—the harmony of the diplomatic corps.

We are very well aware that this concession to a prejudice will be violently condemned by all ultra fraternists, as a yielding of principle to expediency, and by all that class of persons who prefer that evils should remain unalleviated, unless they can be removed entirely, and in exactly that way which they have decided is the only right way. But facts are stubborn things, and were never yet known to yield one inch to any body's theories. And we may talk about universal brotherhood, and the folly and wrong of permitting a prejudice to stand in the way of an act of justice as long as we please, the fact is immovable that the injustice will remain until some unobjectionable mode is found of circumventing the prejudice; and as prejudices are never founded on reason, but on feeling, they are ever untouched by argument. The true friends of Liberia and the colored race should rather urge some such compromise than throw obstructions in the way, by insisting on smothering what they cannot destroy, or on sacrificing the feelings of a nation of twenty-four millions to a nation of three millions. We should like to see the United States recognize Liberia; she has fairly earned the right to this, and we should like to see what objection southern members would or could raise, if a white minister was made a clause in our future diplomatic relations with her.

E. V. S.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

#### Later from Liberia.

WE have been favored with letters from Liberia to the 15th of June, considerably later than former

advice. We give below all that we find of general interest.

A letter dated Monrovia, June 13,

1854, mentions the death of Mrs. Margaret Williams, mother of the Rev. Samuel Williams, aged 86; Alfred Freeman, a young and promising member of the bar, and Stephen Ajons, Jr., from Newburgh, aged eight years. The letter says:—

“The remainder of the company are doing well, and it is presumed that the saw mill will very soon be in operation. By my advice the families are not yet removed to Marshall. The men go down and remain as long as they can without endangering their lives, and then return to Monrovia to recruit.

“His excellency the President will leave by this steamer for Europe, as the enfeebled state of his system demands a relaxation from the arduous duties which he has to perform.”

The following is from an American shipmaster:

MONROVIA, June 9, 1854.

Mr. Roberts will leave in the next steamer for England. I saw him this morning, and was glad again to have the privilege of greeting one I so highly respect. His health has lately failed, and this trip to England is for the benefit of that, and to bring home a daughter who has been there for several years at school.

Mr. Roberts will hardly be President another term, and should Mr. Benson give satisfaction during the next few months, he will no doubt be the favorite candidate. Indeed he can scarcely fail to please a great majority of the people, for as a gentleman, he is second to none in Africa, and as a public officer has always done himself great credit.

But notwithstanding all that can be said by the opposite party (the last election was a very closely contested one) the man for the times is J. J. Roberts, and while conversing with him this morning, I could but

call to mind that great day on which he delivered his inaugural as first President of this infant republic. It was delivered in the old stone court house, the upper room of which was crowded to excess by those anxious to hear an address that was fully to convince them of Liberian independence.

In this hall, I have seen collected, till late at night, much of the intelligence, beauty and fashion of Monrovia. It was here that, during Mr. Gurley's last visit, the citizens chose by a dinner to evince their regard for that warm-hearted friend of colonization, and I assure you few there partook of the good things with a keener relish or felt more the enthusiasm of the moment than I did. In this hall, too, I have heard the preaching of eloquent men, and been deeply impressed by their words, yet I must say that nothing ever seen or heard there, so much interested me at the time as did Mr. Roberts' inaugural.

Tears could hardly be checked, and all sense of being a free white citizen of the United States deserted me. I felt as if each word of appeal to his fellow citizens was addressed to me. I know not if any other white man was present. None is remembered, nor was any sought after. I was for the time being a Liberian, just bursting the last cord of an old slavery, and entering in full upon the new dawning life.

And yet the speaker was not so eloquent as usual. The address in manuscript before him was read slowly, and almost awkwardly, but none could fail to realize that this resulted from the deepest agitation, and it seemed, when he spoke of future responsibilities to rest on them, and on himself, as if their consoling weight were already present, and though his lips moved

scarce a sound could be heard, while the audience moved not, nor scarce breathed audibly.

You have seen this address and know that it was an able one, but you read, with far different emotions from those with which you would have listened to it when first delivered to a little band of freemen, away on the wild west coast of Africa, when and where alone, one can fully realize the glory and magnitude of an undertaking which is to prove the colored man capable of self-government.

Mr. Roberts needs no praise of mine—none can see him or know of his doings without being favorably impressed; and those who know him best, or even as I have known him are most convinced of his entire devotion to his country's good.

It is two years since I last left here for America and in that time many changes have taken place.

Several old citizens have passed

away and many new ones possessing wealth, education and business capacities, have come out to supply their places.

In all directions, the town is spreading, and several large and well-designed brick dwellings have been erected.

Business is really increasing rapidly, and the monthly steamers to England have made all feel less as if cut off from communication from civilized lands. The steamers will remain here twelve hours if freight is offered, and the necessity which compels its speedy shipment has taught Liberians a lesson in business which they have long been trying to learn. I have not been up the river, but my friends have talked much of rice and coffee farms, as being in an exceedingly flourishing condition. I shall write, if possible, before returning home, for I know of nothing more beautiful than the banks of the St. Paul's river.

**Extracts from the Liberia Herald, of June 7, 1854.**

[EDITORIAL.]

If Liberia requires any one contingency more than another to insure her rapid and tangible growth, it is that of population—of the return of our race to the land of their fore-fathers. They are dispersed through the world—living in countries in which they are strangers, and doomed to a life of servitude. Here on these shores, are standing in bold relief, civilized communities, reared by a small portion of Africa's returned sons—but around these communities are hundreds of thousands of our race living in heathenism—and it is meet that their brethren in christian lands should return to their fatherland, bringing with them civilization and christianization—

and assist in raising their savage brethren in that scale of civilization and intellectual cultivation which adorn man, and which will make him equal with the citizen of the proudest nation. Liberia has a population of nearly a third of a million, including the aborigines of the country. It is to the interest of Liberia that these natives be induced to abandon their heathenish habits, and lend a hand to restore to Africa her long lost glory. And whose is the duty to bring about this regeneration? Does it not seem to be peculiarly that of Africa's own sons and daughters? We would that this duty be consigned to no other hands, and we hope the day is fast approximating when our intelligent

colored brethren in the United States will seriously consider their responsibilities, and leave that land of oppression, and find a home here in their own country. If rightly considered, they would be proud in having the privilege of assisting in rearing their long degraded land, to an exalted position. So far as our information goes, we are certain that the colored people of the United States, are more greatly assisted in their inclination to emigrate than any other people in the world. A large and influential body of philanthropists in the United States, among whom are some of the most exalted statesmen and divines of the age, are constituted into a society to assist the sons and daughters of Africa, dispersed throughout that widely extended land, to return home, and it is through that society that the republic of Liberia now has a being. Not an intelligent colored man throughout the length and breadth of that land, but what has heard of the American Colonization Society, and we are not sure, but we believe, almost all of them know the course to adopt to obtain passages to Liberia. It is not our intention to attempt a review of the reasons advanced by some, in opposition to the Society, but we would advise them to reflect, and let their consciences be their judge, as to whether any portion of our race have been benefitted by coming to Africa under the auspices of the society. It is true that the A. C. S. sent out some 30 years ago, the first emigrants who settled on this Mount?—And is it not also true that ever since, emigration has been carried on by that Society, adding every year hundreds to the first company sent out? This we believe the most violent opposers will not gainsay—and we ask them do they

believe that the republic of Liberia, acknowledged by some of the leading nations of the world, was planted under the immediate direction of this society? This we presume will not be denied. And in all good feeling, we would advise our brethren in America to accept of the aid tendered them by the A. C. S. and fly from the land of contumely, and find in Liberia a free and happy home for their children. In time to come, they will bless the day when they put their feet upon the deck of the ship to come over. Let it not be said that our race are incapable of overcoming difficulties to reach a land where their condition may be bettered as well as the enterprising Caucasian. Let the idea be scouted, and by your movements throw the lie into the face of your slanderers.

*Rainy Weather.*—No one need complain of the want of rain—it pours down in the greatest abundance. Almost every day and night, for the last four weeks, there has been constant rain. Indeed, it was thought by many, that the heavy rains commenced earlier than usual, and that in consequence, farmers would have been behind in planting their rice crops. This we are happy to say is not the case, as the natives and Americans are at rest on this point, and feel certain that the rice crops will be abundant. Three weeks ago we had the pleasure of examining a fine quality of rice—it was of an unusual early crop.

*Sugar.*—We have frequently noticed how rapidly the quantity of sugar manufactured on the St. Paul's is on the increase. No calculation can now be made as to the probable quantity which will be produced this season. When you

enter the St. Paul's you can discover in every direction large cane fields; and persons who formerly prosecuted other avenues of employment, are now employed in cutting land to plant sugar cane. If seed can be procured—which is somewhat doubtful, it is supposed, that there will be nearly fifty new farms of sugar cane before the end of the present year.

We saw a boat last week landing at one of the wharves fifteen barrels of sugar, the quality appeared fine.

[COMMUNICATED.]

*The Young Republic.*—A Young Republic has sprung up during the last seven years on the west coast of Africa, styled the Republic of Liberia. This republic is composed of colored men, who have from time to time emigrated from the United States of America.

Although it is in its infancy, a day of hope is yet in reserve for it, and we can say as the Psalmist says. "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." "Nevertheless, as young as we are, we hope to see the 'one star' as the ensign of this young republic, convey into the ports of Europe, Asia, and America her produce, and receiving theirs in return."

And now a word for christianity, and civilization, christianity is to be the means of civilizing Africa; without which nothing can ever be done. Christianity must enter beyond Liberia to the Kong mountains, to Boussa on the Niger, which place is nearly parallel with Liberia; up the Niger to Timbuctoo—from thence there will be an efflux of christianity to all the tribes around, and after civilization takes place, the native African will come to Liberia with the produce of his country, which will be exported across the Atlantic, to various countries.

This place on which the capital of our republic stands, was once the chief mart of the slave trade. But a great change for the better has taken place during the last thirty years. The gospel in this region, has now entered its joyful sound; spires on the lofty churches are beginning to point proudly up to heaven, as if expressing praise to God, for the good work which has begun in Liberia. And above all how delightful it is on a Sabbath morning, to see the native African clad in his neat and tidy apparel, seated in the house of God amongst his own fellow christians and brethren. Ah! what a change! schools—for Africa's once proud but now desolated children are beginning to brighten with knowledge, which is power, and which will make them useful, (God alone helping them,) in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, to their own degraded brethren, far, far, into the interior where the woodman with his own axe made with his own hands knows not from whence he came. But he stops, he looks, he thinks, he is astonished. Until an answer from the foreigner comes; I am sent hither by God, the true and only God, to proclaim the gospel to thee, and to thine, and to my brethren.

But that we may be fit for this—we should try to improve ourselves in the arts and sciences. The allusion is made chiefly to the young men of this commonwealth. We should not only improve ourselves in the arts, but also with reference to that good work—the ministry. Arise out of your lethargy, young men, do good for your country, and when this is done, there will be good hope for Liberia.

S. F. WILLIAMS.

**Africa, and the American Flag:**

BY COMMANDER FOOTE.

IN the July number of the Repository, we noticed this interesting work, which has been highly commended by the press generally throughout the country. We now quote entire, chapter XIX, page 192 to 199, in which the author presents his views of the "condition of Liberia as a nation—aspect of Liberia to a visitor—character of Monrovia—soil, productions and labor—harbor—condition of the people compared with that of their race in the United States—schools."

Notwithstanding the heterogeneous population of Liberia, a commendable degree of order, quiet and comparative prosperity prevails.—With such men as President Roberts, Chief Justice Benedict, Major General Lewis, Vice President Williams, and many other prominent persons in office and in the walks of civil life, the government and society present an aspect altogether more favorable than a visitor, judging them from the race when in contact with a white population, is prepared to find. The country is theirs—they are lords of the soil; and in intercourse with them, it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which distinguishes the colored people of this country. A visit to Monrovia is always agreeable to the African cruiser.

Monrovia, the capital, is situated immediately in the rear of the bold promontory of Cape Mesurado, which rises to the altitude of 250 feet. The highest part of the town is eighty feet above the level of the sea. The place is laid out with as

much regularity as the location will admit. Broadway is the main or principal street, running nearly at right angles with the sea. Beside this, there are 12 or 15 more. The town contains not far from 2000 inhabitants. Many of the houses are substantially built of brick or of stone, and several of them are handsomely furnished. The humidity of the climate has greatly impaired the wooden buildings. The state house, public stores, and the new academy are solid substantial buildings, appropriate to their uses. There are five churches, and these are well attended. The schools will compare favorably with the former district schools in this country, which is not saying much in their favor.

The soil in the vicinity of the rocky peninsula of Mesurado is generally sandy and comparatively unproductive, except where there are alluvial deposits along the margin of the streams or creeks. The lands on the banks of the rivers—of the St. Paul's, for instance, four or five miles north of Monrovia—are very rich, of loamy clay soil, equalling in fertility the high lands of Brazil, or any other part of the world. Here more care is devoted to the culture of sugar, and increasing attention is given to agriculture. These lands readily sell at from forty to fifty dollars per acre. A fork of this river flows in a southeasterly direction, and unites with the Mesurado river at its mouth. This fork is called Stockton's Creek, in honor of Commodore Stockton. The largest rivers of Liberia are navigable only about twelve or fifteen miles before coming to the rapids.

As the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating



fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. This having been passed through, the colored emigrants enjoy far better health than they did in most parts of the United States. The statistics, as President Roberts stated, show some three per cent. smaller number of deaths than in the New England States and Canada among the same class of population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, or falls lower than 70°.

The productions of the soil is varied and abundant—capable of maintaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry rather than the incapacity of the country, to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well directed labor, of one-half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

"A bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors," should be forthwith passed by the Liberian Legislature. A country exporting articles annually amounting to the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and this on the increase, might make an appropriation to render landing safe from the ducking in the surf to which one is now exposed. Sharks, in great abundance, are playing about the bars of the rivers, eagerly watching the boats and canoes for their prey. Dr. Prout, a Liberian senator, and several others, have been captured in boats and fallen victims to these sea-tigers.

A full and very interesting description of the geography, climate, productions and diseases of Africa has been published by Dr. J. W.

Lugenbeel, late colonial physician, and the last white man who was United States Agent in Africa.

In devising measures for the benefit of Liberia, one thing was pre-eminently to be kept in view, which was, that the people be prevented from sinking back to become mere Africans. It is believed that this danger was wholly past under the energetic administration of Buchanan, to whom too much praise cannot be awarded. He infused life and spirit into the nation, and brought out such men as Roberts, and others, in whose hands we believe the Republic is safe. A large majority of the emigrants having been slaves, and dependent on the will and dictation of others, many of them are thereby rendered in a measure incapable of that self-reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind.

Slaves do not work like freemen. The question then arises—Is this the case because they are slaves? or because they are negroes? Those who have been emancipated in the British territories have hitherto cast no favorable light on this inquiry.—They do not now work as they did when compelled to work, although they are free. Neither do the Sicilians, Neapolitans, or Portuguese work as men work elsewhere. There are no men freer than the slavers, who steal children and sell them, in order that they themselves may live in vicious idleness. It is the freeman's intelligence and his higher motives of action, which produce his virtues.

The slave trade being extirpated within the bounds of Liberia, and the natives brought under new influences, the necessity produced for new kinds of labor has become favorable to the improvement of the African. There is now the will and

ability of the native population to work in the fields. The low rate of remuneration which they require favors the employment of capital, but keeps wages for common labor very low. It is of no use to urge upon colonists to employ their own people in preference to natives, when the former want eighty cents a day, and the latter only twenty-five.— These things must take their rational course. The increase of capital must be waited for ere wages can raise. But it all tells strongly in favor of settlers securing grants of land, and becomes a great inducement for colored men emigrating to Liberia, who have some little capital of their own.

It is in Liberia alone that the colored man can find freedom and the incentives to higher motives of action, which are conducive to virtue. There these sources of good are found in abundance for his race.— In this country he can gain his intelligence of the free population, but is excluded from the vivifying motives of the freeman. In Liberia he has both. Means are needed to sustain this condition of things. The first of these is religion, which to a great degree, pervades the community there; it is true that some of the lower forms of a vivid conception of spiritual things characterize the people: but far preferable is this to the tendency of the age elsewhere—toward attempting to bring within the scope of human reason the higher mysteries of faith. The second is the school, which keeps both intelligence and aspiration alive, and nurtures both. Roberts is aware of this and keeps it before the people. They will transfer, therefore, what the United States alone exemplifies, and what is vitally important to free governments, namely, a system of free public education in the common

schools; such a system is that of the *graded schools* in many parts of our country, far surpassing most of the select schools, where a thorough education may be freely obtained by all the children of the community.

Liberia contains a population exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; not more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, from its successful administration by blacks alone, for more than six years, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interest of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attractions.

We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position, which every one should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist toward him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights; unfetter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; then, while nominally free, he is still in bondage; for freedom must always be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man; and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste, marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these two points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For

the colored man himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman not only in name, but a freeman in deed and truth.

Liberia has strong claims upon christian aid and sympathy. Its present and prospective commercial advantages to our country, will far counterbalance the amount appropriated by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the republic. Its independence ought to be acknowledged by the

United States. This, according to the opinion of President Roberts, would not imply the necessity of diplomatic correspondence, while the moral and political effects would be beneficial to both parties. England by early acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its government and people, has greatly subserved her own commercial interest, while responding to the call of British philanthropy.

[For the African Repository.]

### **The next Annual Meeting.**

MR. EDITOR.—Will you allow me to address a few words to all whom it may concern, in relation to the next meeting of the Board of Directors? My object is, to bespeak a longer time for the transaction of business. For many years, our meetings have been of insufficient length for the most advantageous transaction of our business; and as business increases, the evil has grown, till the providing of a remedy has become an indispensable duty.

We meet on Tuesday, at noon; make arrangements for the meeting of the society in the evening, appoint a few committees, and adjourn to Wednesday morning. A part of Wednesday forenoon is occupied by an adjourned meeting of the society, for the election of officers, during which the Board cannot be in session. A part of this loss of time might perhaps be avoided, by appointing a committee of nomination on Tuesday evening. Some hours on Thursday have been lost for several years, by a visit to the President. I doubt whether we have gained anything, on the whole, by inflicting this annual annoyance on the executive. Unless we have business with the President, and

such business as cannot be transacted by a committee, it is at least doubtful whether we ought not to save those hours. If new members must see the President and the "White House," they can probably do it without interrupting the business of the Board. On Thursday, it has been our practice to adjourn, in season to dine and take the cars at 5 P. M. These usages have not given the Board of Directors more than twelve or fourteen hours of actual session for the transaction of all its business; and in the intervals, committees have but little time to mature business for the action of the Board.

During these few hours, it is necessary to consider the annual report, which is presented to the society, and published; the annual report of the executive committee to the Directors; the annual report on the state of legacies and other funds and "ways and means" for future operations; the report of the committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts; and the examination, which always should be made, though it has sometimes been omitted, of records of all the meetings of the executive committee. These five

items require, in order that the Directors may know perfectly what has been done, and how it has been done, and why each thing has been done as it has and not otherwise, at least two hours each on an average, or ten hours in all, leaving only four hours for all other business. Then there is the election of Secretaries, Treasurer and Executive Committee, and the reading and revising of the minutes, which ought to be done very deliberately, so that they may be fit for the press before the Board adjourns.

In addition to all these, we are to have, at the next meeting, reports from several committees appointed at the last, some of which are of great importance, and ought to consume, and doubtless will consume, much time.

1. A Report on obtaining a recognition of Liberian Independence.

2. A Report on exploration in Africa.

3. A Report on the apportionment of the representation among the State Societies.

4. A Report of the Committee on a mission to Europe.

5. A Report on appropriations for internal improvements in Liberia.

6. A Report on steam communication with Liberia.

7. A Report on the proper number, duties and compensation of secretaries. If an additional secretary should be thought necessary, some time must be occupied in

bringing men's minds together, so as to elect one.

8. The Report of a committee to prepare a code of By-laws.

9. A Report from each agent of the society, giving a summary of his labors, and a statement in detail of his receipts and expenditures. Some of these reports will probably require careful attention, and give rise to discussion.

There may be other items already on the docket; but these are such as I have noticed, in looking over the printed minutes of the last meeting. Besides these, other topics will be brought up by communications from Liberia and from the State Societies; and individual members will bring forward projects of their own.

To me, it seems perfectly evident, that all this business cannot possibly receive proper attention, without a longer session than has been usual. No amount of talent, industry and energy in the presiding officer can make it possible. I hope, therefore, that the Directors will come together, expecting and intending to stay till Friday afternoon at least; and then, if the business is not all finished, to decide whether they will stay still longer and finish it, or hold an adjourned meeting for that purpose, either at Washington or some other place. The importance of our business is such, that the expenditure of the amount of time necessary to do it well, is a duty.

AN OLD DIRECTOR.

### African Colonization

BY THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AN INDISPENSABLE AUXILIARY TO AFRICAN MISSIONS—A LECTURE BY D. CHRISTY, AGENT OF A. C. S. FOR OHIO.

THIS is the title of a very interesting pamphlet of 63 pages, which contains much valuable information, collected from various authentic

sources, respecting the operations of the different Christian Missions in Western and Southern Africa, presented in the following order:

1. The missions founded in Liberia.

2. Those in the English Colonies of Recaptured Africans.

3. Those among native tribes beyond the protection of the Colonies.

4. Those to the natives of South Africa within the English colonies of white men.

After having presented a succinct account of the origin and operations of the various missions, Mr. Christy concludes his interesting lecture as follows :

#### CONCLUSION.

Here we must close our inquiries, sum up the results, see what experience teaches, draw the contrasts between these several classes of missions, and determine the best mode of employing human instrumentalities for the extension of the gospel in Africa.

These missions, as we have shown, had to be planted upon a broad field of barbarism, where the civil condition, the objects of worship, the social customs, the intellectual state of the people, were the antagonists of what prevail under a Christian civilization. The missionary's task embraced much of toil, privation, danger, patience, perseverance.—Wars were to be turned into peace, superstitions overthrown, polygamy abolished, ignorance dispelled, before civilization and Christianity could be established. This was the work to be accomplished. The results have been given in detail, and now they must only be recapitulated and contrasted.

The missions to the natives, beyond the protection of the colonies, have made the least progress. They are established upon the proper

basis, but have fewer agencies employed than the other missions, and a corresponding inefficiency is the result. Common schools, Sabbath schools, and preaching, are means used for promoting the gospel in all the African missions. Those to the natives are limited chiefly to these three plans of operation, while the other missions possess many subordinate means that greatly facilitate their progress. Preaching to adults, though not altogether unsuccessful, has won but few converts, and done but little for the overthrow of superstition. Education lays the axe at the root of ignorance ; but from the fewness of the teachers and schools, the small attendance of pupils, and the re-action of heathenism upon them, it has made very little impression on the surrounding barbarism. Less still has been done by these missions in preventing native wars ; while polygamy remains almost wholly unaffected by them. The greatest difficulty, however, is that the missionaries, with very few exceptions, are white men, whose constitutions generally yield to the effects of the climate, and the missions are constantly liable to be weakened and broken up. This is true of the Gaboon and Mendi missions particularly, and can be remedied only by substituting colored missionaries, since they alone have constitutions adapted to the climate. The mission to the Zulus differs from these two in having a climate better adapted to the Anglo-Saxon ; but it has to contend with the additional obstacle of a hostile white immigration which threatens its existence. As the customs and morals of christianity become better understood at these missions, the enmity of the natives continues to increase, and the missionary, after years of toil, feels more and more the indispensable necess-

sity of multiplying the agencies for removing the barriers to the gospel by which he is surrounded.

The missions in South Africa, by their early success, and the progress they have always made in times of peace, afford ample evidence of the practicability of christianizing Africa, wherever civil government protects the missionary, and prevents the prevalence of native wars. But while we may here derive a powerful argument in favor of increased effort for the extension of christianity, where the conditions of society are thus favorable, the additional lesson is impressed upon the mind, with tremendous force, that the white and black races—that Englishmen and Africans—cannot dwell together as equals, but that the intelligence and active energies of the one, when brought into conflict with the ignorance and indolent habits of the other, must make the negro an easy prey to the Anglo-Saxon. The sad results of this conflict of races, in the wars of the last few years, cast a deep gloom over the future prospects of South Africa, and render it doubtful whether the missions can be sustained among the natives as independent tribes. It would appear that, under British policy, the loss of liberty is the price at which the African must purchase christianity.

The immigration of Englishmen into South Africa, then, instead of diminishing the obstacles to the success of the gospel, is adding a new one of an aggravated character.—Nor can the difficulty be obviated. When christian missions harmonize with the policy of England, she grants them protection; but when they stand in the way of the execution of her schemes, they are brushed aside as objects of indifference, and treated with no higher regard than pagan institutions. While her soldiers were slaughtering the chris-

tian Hottentots in the church of the Moravians, her revenues were upholding the heathen temples of India. As she designs to build up an extensive white colony in South Africa, the main obstacles to these missions will be rendered as immovable as the British throne. In this respect they are more discouraging than those to the natives, the barriers to which must be broken down by time and perseverance.

How strangely the cruelty of Great Britain towards the Kaffirs contrasts with her humanity towards the recaptured Africans of Sierra Leone! In the former case, she robbed the blacks of their possessions to give land to her white subjects; in the latter, Cuba and Brazil were deprived of their cargoes of slaves to build up a colony for herself. But how much stranger still does England's conduct contrast with the policy of American Colonization! Liberia, instead of robbing the native African of his rights, was founded expressly to rescue him from oppression and superstition, and to bestow upon him liberty and the gospel of Christ.

The missions in the English colonies of recaptured Africans have been more successful, and are more promising than either of the two just noticed. The cause of this difference should be considered. The foundations of Sierra Leone were laid when Africa was literally "the land of the shadow of death." Its corner-stone inclosed the last link of the shackles of slavery in England. Its founder looked forward to the redemption of the land of Ham as a result of the scheme he had projected. A large majority of the emigrants who founded the colony had been trained where religion was free, and where liberty was struggling into birth. They had caught something of the spirit of freedom, and

wished to realize its blessings. These hopes were blasted, and in anger they abandoned the churches they had built, rather than accept religion at the hands of those who had denied them freedom. They failed to discriminate between the unchristian policy of the English Government and the Christian charity of the English Church. The slave trade was carried on under the flag that brought them the missionary; and they turned coldly away from the man of God, to let him re-embark for his English home, or sink to the grave beneath a tropical sun. Thus did the gospel fail in its establishment among the emigrants of Sierra Leone. Neither could it succeed among the surrounding natives, while the hunters of slaves kept the tribes in perpetual hostilities. Thus twenty years rolled away before the traffic in human flesh was suppressed; and then only could Christianity gain a foothold.

But the gift of equal rights was not included in the gift of gospel, and half the stimulants to mental improvement remained unsupplied. The agencies established, however, were not powerless for good. Security was gained for the missionary, and the population could dwell in peace. The Episcopal missionaries were driven into the colony to prosecute their labors under its protection. The prejudices engendered by the early collisions with the civil authorities wore away with the lapse of time. The American fugitives who had refused the gospel from the Episcopalians now accepted it from the Wesleyans. The denial of civil rights to themselves could not justify their refusal of eternal life for their offspring. The children were gathered once more into the schools,

and education commenced. Sierra Leone was made the "city of refuge" for all who should be rescued from the horrors of the slave ship; and thus it became a central sun, from which the light of the gospel could radiate to the farthest limits of Africa.

Sierra Leone, as a mission field, is free from some of the most serious difficulties which retard the progress of the gospel among the natives and in South Africa. Its chief advantages consist in its freedom from war, in the absence of white colonists, and in the accumulating progress of civilization. Its inhabitants possess such a unity of races, such a social equality, as to prevent hostile collisions on account of color. Its officers and principal merchants only are white, and hence fewer occasions arise here than in South Africa, where the black man is made to feel his inferiority to the white. The intellectual improvement of its people has been much more rapid than that of the population in the South African missions; and, as a consequence, the teachers of the schools and seminaries in Sierra Leone and its connection are mostly colored men, while few, indeed, of the natives in the colonies of the Cape have been able to attain such positions.\*

In these facts are we to find the causes of the superiority of the Sierra Leone missions over those to the natives and to the South of Africa.

Sierra Leone, however, when contrasted with Liberia, is found to lack some of the essential elements of progress possessed by the republic. The liberty secured to the citizens of Liberia extends to all their relations, personal, social, political.—

\*The comparative condition of the missions in West Africa, South Africa, and the West Indies, according to Baird's Retrospect for 1850, was as follows:

The people of Sierra Leone enjoy but two of these elements of progress. They have personal freedom, and a fair degree of social equality, but are deprived of the third, political equality, which, above all, exerts the most potent influence to stimulate the intellectual faculties of men. The young convert in the seminary at Sierra Leone doubtless finds great encouragement to the mental improvement in the prospect of becoming a teacher, or in entering the ministry; but to the unconverted youth, in the absence of the prospect of political promotion, there is absolutely nothing to stimulate to efforts at high attainments in science and literature. Thus the political system of Sierra Leone supplies but half the elements of progress to its people. Had it been otherwise, had the aspirations of its early emigrants been cherished, and its civil affairs committed mainly to their hands, the colony might now be in a far more advanced situation.— This will be apparent on a fuller contrast of its condition with that of Liberia.

Thirty years after the waves of the Atlantic had closed over the remains of Samuel J. Mills, it was proclaimed from the top of Montserado that the star of African nationality, after ages of wandering, had found its orbit in the galaxy of nations. On that eventful day a multitude of grateful men, with their wives and little ones, were lifting up their voices in thanksgiving and praise to their Father in Heaven. Over their heads waved a banner bearing the

motto, "The love of liberty brought us here." The barbarism that excited the pity of Mills and Burgess had disappeared; the superstitions over which they grieved had vanished; a christian nation had been born; and the vault of Heaven echoed to their shouts of joy.

It was thus that the Republic of Liberia was ushered into existence. Sixty years were gone since the establishment of Sierra Leone. How wide the contrast between its history and that of Liberia! Liberty at Sierra Leone had been rudely driven to the "bush." Its people were held in pupillage, bound by laws not of their own enactment, and governed by officers of a race who had ever claimed the lordship over them. Taught religion, but deprived of liberty, the manhood of mind could not be fully developed. Uninstructed in human rights, they now yielded a slavish submission to a distant throne. Not so in Liberia. Here, liberty and religion had been rocked together in the same cradle. It was religion that had given liberty to the Liberian. He knew nothing of the one unconnected with the other.— The religion that had broken his fetters was itself free. Religious and political freedom, therefore, was a principle dear to his heart. He spurned the idea that man must submit to dictation in religion and government, and, from the first, had looked forward to the day when his country should become a christian republic. That day has come and gone; and there the Liberian stands—a citizen, a christian—with no

	W. Africa.	S. Africa.	W. Indies.
Missionaries	93	214	283
Assistant missionaries,	170	155	36
Native assistants,	75	8	349
Communicants,	9,625	12,116	75,503
Schools,	152	60	160
Pupils,	13,631	20,102	11,042



law, no restraint, no rule of conduct, but what emanates from himself or his God. The republic stands pre-eminent as an auxiliary to missions. Its political system embraces all the known elements of civil, social, and intellectual advancement, while its citizens are controlled by the preservative element of christian morals. Its policy makes it but one grand agency for overturning African barbarism. Its advantages over every other scheme are so obvious, that it must be regarded as the model system, to which all others should be conformed, and as the rule by which alone missions to Africa must hereafter be conducted.

The conquests of Liberia over African barbarism have been legitimate results of the principles involved in her social and civil organization.— She offered to the natives an asylum from the merciless slave-catchers; they removed within her limits to enjoy her protection. She employed them in household affairs, agriculture, and the mechanic arts; they

were thus incorporated into her social system, attended the church, and sent their children to school.— They wore *gri-gris*, and practised polygamy; these customs debarred them from political privileges. They offered human sacrifices to their deities, and compelled those suspected of witchcraft to drink a poisonous tea; the laws punished the taking of life in such modes with the penalty of death. The surrounding tribes, for their own safety, sought alliance with her; by the terms of the treaties, she has kept them at peace, and prevented the trafficking in slaves.

Thus has Liberia, by offering the natives political equality, induced them to abandon polygamy and superstition; thus has the fear of punishment deterred them from the practice of their murderous cruelties; thus has war been prevented, and the slave trade suppressed within her bounds: and thus has American Colonization solved the great problem of African redemption.

#### Letter from Rev. R. R. Gurley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6th, 1854.

To the Editor of the *African Repository*.

DEAR SIR:—May I avail myself of your kindness in asking to express through your columns my sense of the great honor conferred on me by several generous friends in my native State of Connecticut, by their contributions, through their very able and successful agent, the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, of one thousand dollars to constitute me a Life Director of the American Colonization Society. If the distinction which I owe to the consideration of these gentlemen, and which I can assure them is highly appreciated, shall contribute in any degree to increase my power of usefulness and aid in securing public favor to what I deem the most pressing of all the present

wants of the society, the establishment of *regular communication by steam* or otherwise between the United States and Liberia, thus facilitating emigration to that republic, and bringing to our markets the productions of lawful African commerce, I shall never cease to bless God who disposed the minds of these true friends of the African race to make this contribution, as I shall not cease to pray, that their love to the cause of Liberia, and every other good cause, may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment that they may approve all things which are excellent and be without offence until the day of Christ.

Very respectfully, my dear sir,

Your friend, R. R. GURLEY.

**A case of Conscience or Law.**

Where shall they go? This is a question for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors, a gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in Georgia departed this life, leaving a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed five persons executors. Upon an examination of his will they were at once fully satisfied that the great and leading object of the deceased was to secure to his negroes—about 150 in number—emancipation from bondage, and to place them in comfortable circumstances as free people. To effect this his will provides that his executors should, at as early a day as practicable, dispose of sufficient property therein pointed out and raise sufficient funds for the purpose of removing the whole of his negroes to one of the States of Indiana or Illinois, and there purchase and procure for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes a sufficient quantity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and to have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortable agricultural people; including wagons and teams and all necessary implements of husbandry, together with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good supply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, brother or sister. He had some nephews and nieces, to whom, after providing in the most liberal manner for his negroes, as set forth above, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated that if

any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then, and in that case, such offender should be absolutely disinherited from all interest and participation in his estate whatever, and that their share or shares should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the county in which he lived.

One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided for by the testator.—The will, therefore, cannot be literally carried out.

What shall be done? The same number of negroes are seldom seen together who are more likely, healthy, and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very anxious to go to Liberia.

The executor alluded to above desires to have the case brought before the proper tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money to which they are entitled under the will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject being a legitimate one for the co-operation of your society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves; and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect."

The laws of the two free states designated by the testator render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such a contingency.—What can be done?—*Nat. Intelligencer*, 28 July.

### Regular Communication with Liberia.

IN the August number of the Repository, we published an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, proposing to be one of one thousand to give \$100 each, or one of five hundred to give \$200 each towards raising \$100,000, to establish regular communication with Liberia, by steam or sailing vessels as might be found most practicable; agreeably to the circular of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Traveling General Agent of this Society, published in our number for May last. We also stated that six persons, including two members of the Executive Committee of this Society, had already responded to the proposition of \$100 each—one from Alexandria, Va., one from Baltimore, Md., and two from Gainesville, Ala. Since that time, we have responses from two other gentlemen of Gainesville, Ala., one from Woodville, Miss., and one from Natchez, Miss.; making in all eleven persons who agree to give \$100 each towards the object; some of whom are willing to increase their subscriptions to \$200, agreeably to the second proposition of our friend in Alabama, if necessary. In addition to which, we have the prospect of a handsome donation for this object from our correspondent in Kentucky; an extract from whose letter appeared in our August number.

We confidently hope that the highly important object set forth in Mr. Gurley's circular, the securing of a sufficient fund to enable this Society to purchase or build one or more steamers or swift sailing ships, to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia, will meet with the hearty co-operation of the friends of colonization and Liberia throughout this country; and that the whole amount necessary to carry out this very desirable object will be speedily raised.

Who else will lend a helping hand, either in response to the proposition of our

Alabama friend, or by larger subscriptions?

We believe the amount asked to enable us to carry forward this great object can be, and we confidently hope that it will be, raised, by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the colored race.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been much gratified and encouraged by the following communication from Mr. Gurley, in the N. York Journal of Commerce: *To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:*

GENTLEMEN:—A gentleman from a remote district of the South, who has subscribed one thousand dollars in aid of regular steam communication with Liberia, informs me that, in consequence of an earnest appeal of his wife, her father has consented to subscribe one thousand dollars to this object. "I cannot but wish," this gentleman adds, "that the better part of creation would become enlisted in the good cause,—for the influence of their benevolent hearts and persevering efforts is deservedly very great. The condition stated on which this thousand dollars will be given, is, that a sufficient amount is obtained to insure the object. It is as certain as any earthly event can be. We have promised to advise our father when you are in the condition indicated, and I hope that will be very soon; for the friends of the cause should do quickly what is in their hearts and minds." These noble examples of a profound interest in this great enterprise for the civilization of the darkest quarter of the globe, will, I trust, arouse the wealthy of this generous city and throughout the whole country to immediate subscriptions, that before the dawn of a new year the work may be accomplished. *Good actions have a vital power;* and God, I trust, will cause this zealous charity of a good lady in the distant South, to kindle a holy enthusiasm for Africa in a thousand hearts.

Very respectfully, your friend,

R. R. G.

### Result of our Special Appeal for Funds.

IN our last number, we published a list of donations received to the 28th August, with interesting extracts from letters, in response to our special appeal for funds to enable us to defray the expenses of the

emigration to Liberia of sixty-three slaves emancipated by the Rev. T. D. Herndon and others, and eight free colored persons connected with them by marriage, making in all seventy-one persons; the expenses

of whose emigration and six months' support in Liberia, at the average of \$60 each, will amount to \$4,260; which sum we proposed to raise by the donation of \$10 each from 426 of our friends. The whole amount received to the above date, as reported, was \$3,869. Since that date, we have received \$2,396 18; making in the aggregate, \$6,265 18; though we have had responses from only 337 of those to whom we sent the circular.

Though we asked for only \$10 from each, we could not limit the liberality of our friends, or prevent them from soliciting donations from others; and we would not if we could, for we firmly believe in the word of God, which declares that "the liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

As stated in our last number, we shall, with the permission of the donors, apply the surplus "to help us to send several other families whom their owners offer to us, to sail this fall, if we can raise the means to pay their expenses—*fifty-eight* persons, who are anxious to go, and whose going depends upon our being able to raise the money to send them." The expenses of these fifty-eight, at \$60 each, will be \$3,480. The excess received in answer to our appeal being \$2,005, there remain \$1,475 to make up the amount necessary to meet the expenses of the fifty-eight whom we have promised to send. We doubt not, if we had included these in the appeal, our friends would have nobly responded, and placed in our hands the whole amount. Without making another special appeal by a circular, we would here say, that we shall be very thankful for any donations that may be received towards making up the whole amount required.

In addition to the extracts published in

our last number, we give extracts from some of the letters received since the 28th August, as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add my mite to so desirable an object. Inclosed please find check for \$20; wishing you every success in the colonization cause."

"The object has my cordial concurrence, and I annex my check for \$60; feeling that I could do no less than provide for one of the individuals mentioned. And as a northern man, I desire to express my high respect and grateful regard to the Herndon family for their great and noble liberality."

"It affords me pleasure to respond to your call for \$10; and I will also send an additional \$10; presuming that there may be a few who will neglect to do so."

"The press of matters and indisposition have prevented my giving the attention to this that I might otherwise have done. I herewith inclose my check for \$100 to thy order. I shall in all probability have as much more to remit next month, if you do not get the required amount in this."—Collected from ten different persons.

"I inclose \$27 toward the cost of sending to Liberia the slaves of Rev. Mr. Herndon, &c., subscribed as subjoined."—Four contributors.

"In reply to your favor I inclose \$100 for the object mentioned, contributed by the following persons."—Nine contributors.

"Inclosed please receive my check for \$40; contributed by the following gentlemen for the noble object of removing the Herndon family of colored people to Liberia. Nearly all that I have sent you [\$215 previously,] I have collected in the cars or ferry boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country."

"On last evening, the contents of a letter appealing to the friends of colonization for means to forward certain liberated slaves and free persons of color to Liberia, was accidentally made known to me. In aid of this good effort, I herewith enclose \$10. It appears to me that the friends of the cause, when thus appealed to, cannot fail to furnish the requisite amount of funds."

"Your circular is received, and would have been noticed earlier but for my absence from the city. I have called on a few persons here, and give below the names of such as will cheerfully pay \$10, (six persons.) If the needful is lacking, I will make one of twenty, thirty, fifty, or more, to pay twenty, thirty, or fifty dollars, to raise the amount required."

"I have delayed answering your circular for the purpose of conferring with some of my neighbors respecting the ten dollar enterprise. I have obtained the following (six) names as respondents to your call. I hope to increase the number at least to ten, and hope to send you the entire amount of their donations before the 1st of November. I enclose to you now my own and my son's donation—\$20."

"I had concluded I could spare nothing until I read the circular, when I thought it *duty* to help a little. I send check on New York for \$100."

"I have always felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the Colonization Society, and I believe it is among the most efficient means which have been devised for the melioration of the condition of the colored race. The case which your letter presents appears worthy of a special effort, and I hope you will secure the full amount needed. I herewith send you \$10 for the object."

"I most cheerfully forward the sum you name for that purpose; and as a friend of humanity and religion, I hope your good enterprise will be successful."

"It gives me great pleasure to respond to your call; and fearing that some on whom you depend may neglect it, I send you a check on New York for \$50, as my contribution; and shall be most happy to hear from you on all similar occasions."

"Inclosed is \$10, which I forward in accordance with your request, believing that the great cause in which you are engaged can rightfully and justly claim the support and assistance of every American citizen."

"It gives me pleasure to inclose \$10 to aid the Colonization Society in sending the Messrs. Herndon's colored people to Liberia. When my pecuniary affairs are better arranged, it is my wish to assist the important objects of this Society more liberally than is now convenient."

"I would have answered you sooner, but for the deep interest I take in the Colonization cause; and surmising that you would not likely get 426 persons to respond to your call, I set about to try to do better, and have raised \$75, for which I inclose you a sight draft."—Ten contributors.

"It is with great pleasure that I inclose herewith \$10 for so praiseworthy an object. The sum is not large, considering the amount of good it may confer on an unfortunate class of our fellow beings; and I sincerely hope that you may succeed in raising it."

"It gives me pleasure to respond to an appeal like this; and I thank you for affording me the opportunity of enrollment among the contributors to an object so humane, and one which must enlist the sympathies of every friend of the colored man. I therefore most cheerfully inclose my check for \$20, to aid in raising the sum called for."

"I think I have never seen so hearty a response for money in all the collections I have made for various purposes during my feeble efforts in aid of benevolent claims.—And though the sum looks small, [\$30,] compared with the large amounts collected among the wealthy, it does appear to me, and did at the time of lifting, like the widow's gift in the days of our Saviour.—They gave freely of their pittance, and there was evidently a blessing from our Heavenly Father attended it."

"We have received thy letter on the subject of sending the colored people of T. D. Herndon, and others to Liberia.—It seems to us as being a subject of great interest and deep humanity, worthy to be responded to. The small sum we now forward was subscribed especially for the Herndon case; but we are not aware of any objection there might be to using it in the latter case as published." [The fifty-eight slaves referred to in our last number.]

"I have been greatly interested in the contents of your September number; and I feel that I must be one of the number to aid in sending the many to whom you refer, to Liberia. The good work will go on, as I have always believed."

"Your kind note of the 30th August [acknowledging the receipt of \$60.] took

me a little by surprise, and I have received payment altogether beyond what I had agreed for in the bond; as I had not taken into consideration any pleasure which I might afford you; and the consciousness that I have done so, returns me a very large profit on my venture. But in regard to the question you present in relation to the fifty-eight slaves whose owners are desirous of granting to them the blessed boon of liberty, if the means can be furnished to send them to Liberia, I say *send them*; and for this purpose, I now inclose the means to provide for one of the number (\$60); and I doubt not that there are thousands of hearts in these United States (which God grant may ever remain united) ready to respond to such an appeal."

The following are the donations received since the 28th August:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*—Columbus Alexander, \$20; J. C. McKelden, \$10:—total \$30.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Philadelphia*—Horatio C. Wood, John Gregg, Jeremiah Hackee, John M. Whittall, Joseph Price, J. L. Erringer, William Newbold, John S. Newbold, Richard D. Wood, John Elliot, each \$10, by Horatio C. Wood; M. Newkirk, John A. Brown, George Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth Spohn, Dr. George B. Wood, each \$10:—total \$150.

*Mercersburg*—A. Ritchey, James O. Carson, each \$10, by A. Ritchey.

*Colerain Forge*—David Stewart, \$60; Friends, by David Stewart, \$15:—total \$75.

*Tarentum*—Lewis Paterson, \$10.

*Shepherdstown*—Alexander Cathcart, \$10.

*York*—Miss Jane L. Cathcart, \$5.

*Carlisle*—Miss Sarah Montgomery, \$5.

*Pittsburg*—George P. Smith, \$10.

*Germanstown*—L. Mifflin, \$10.

*Erie*—J. C. Spencer, \$10.

*Athens*—Collection in Meth. Episcopal Church, \$10, collection in Baptist Church, \$7 18, collection in Presbyterian Church, \$8, by G. A. Perkins, Esq.:—total \$25 18.

NEW YORK.

*New York City*—George Cleaveland, Lowell Mason, Jr., each \$10, and Julien Allen, Andrew Ross, E. C. Ely, Almon Ross, each \$5, by A. S. Marvin; James Donaldson, \$10:—total \$50.

*Newburgh*—D. G. Leonard, \$10.

*Durham*—D. B. Both, \$10.

*Honoye*—Friends, by Mrs. Lucy Stevens, \$3.

*Niagara Falls*—Miss Lavinia E. Porter, \$20.

*White Plains*—Lewis C. Platt, \$10.

*Skaneateles*—Mrs. S. Horton and friends, \$10; Mrs. Wm. Gibbs and friends, \$11.

*Fredonia*—Charles E. Washburn, \$10.

*Troy*—A young friend, by D. T. Vail,

\$10; Hon. David Buel, Jr., \$10.

*Utica*—Hon. J. A. Spencer, \$10.

*Buffalo*—George Palmer, \$120; Durfee

& Atwater, \$60, by G. Palmer; Miles

Jones, Henry Roop, Marine Bank, each

\$10, by G. Palmer; Jesse Ketchum, \$11;

George E. Hays, H. B. Potter, each \$10:—

total \$241.

*Rochester*—A. Champion, \$10.

*Le Roy*—J. L., \$10.

NEW JERSEY.

*New Brunswick*—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, \$10.

CONNECTICUT.

*New Haven*—James Fellows, \$20; Mrs. Abby Salisbury, \$10.

*Hartford*—Alfred Smith, Jas. M. Bunce,

each \$10, J. A. Butler, \$5, and Geo. M.

Bartholomew, \$2, by Alfred Smith; Thos.

S. Williams, L. Wilcox, each \$10:—total

\$47.

*Southport*—Wm. W. Wakeman, \$20;

F. Marquand, \$10.

*New London*—Jona. Coit, \$30, Thomas

W. Williams, \$20, Frances Allyn, Chas.

A. Lewis, Ezra Chappell, A. Barnes, and

Adam F. Prentiss, each \$10, by Jonathan

Coit:—total \$100.

*Farmington*—John T. Norton, \$10.

*Norwich*—W. P. Green, \$120; R. & A.

H. Hubbard, \$20; Wm. Williams, \$10;

Wm. A. Buckingham, Mrs. Buckingham,

J. M. Buckingham, each \$10, by W. A.

Buckingham:—total \$180.

*New Britain*—Frederick A. North, \$10.

*Westport*—R. H. Winslow, \$10.

*Bridgeport*—Mrs. P. T. Barnum and

friends, \$17; Mrs. Wm. P. Burrall, Eben

Fairchild, each \$10:—total \$37.

*Stratford*—Miss Mary Bronson, \$10.

*Colchester*—H. Burr, F. Dane, each \$5,

by H. Burr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boston*—John C. Lee, Henry Lee, Jr.,

George Higginson, each \$10, by J. C.

Lee; Warren Partridge, \$30, by Rev. J.

Tracy; E. S. Chesbrough, \$10:—total \$70.

*Worcester*—Davie Whitcomb, \$10.

*Cambridge*—Wm. C. Bond, \$10.

*Westfield*—E. G. Talmadge, \$10.

*Newburyport*—Mrs. Ann Tracy, by Rev.

J. Tracy, \$60.

VERMONT.

*Peacham*—Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, \$10.

*Enosburg*—George Adams, \$10.

OHIO.

*Columbus*—Dr. L. Goodale, \$20; J.

Ridgway, \$10.

**Cincinnati**—Walter Gregory, \$100; Bailey & Langstaff and friends, \$28; Jno. D. Jones, G. Taylor, J. C. Culbertson, L. A., E. B. Reeder, Charles McMicken, Jacob Strader, G. W. Burnet, Jas. Hicks, Jr., each \$10; Bartley Campbell, \$7, Hearn & Foster, E. T. Hubbel, William Wartman, J. Samuel Baker, M. B. Masson, Thomas Longworth, each \$5, and Mrs. John Walker, \$13, making \$50, by B. Campbell:—total \$268.

**Hudson**—Rev. Caleb Pitkin, S. H. Pitkin, Harvey Baldwin, A. A. Brewster, Rev. Newton Barrett, William Pettingell, each \$10, by Rev. C. Pitkin:—total \$60.

**Lebanon**—John F. Gould, \$50.

**Springfield**—Samuel Banet, \$10.

**Zanesville**—Solomon Sturges, \$100.

**Dayton**—J. G. Lowe, S. B. Brown, Jno. W. Van Cleve, Henry Stoddard, J. D. Phillips, each \$10; Thos. Parrott, Peter Odlin, Robert Steele, Joseph Clegg, Jos. Barnett, each \$10, and E. A. Parrott, R. P. Brown, each \$5, and R. Chambers, \$2, by Thomas Parrot:—total \$112.

**Walnut Hills**—Mrs. Margaret Overaker, Miss Maria Overaker, each \$10.

**Adam's Mills**—Mrs. Mary Smith, \$10.

**Granville**—A. Sanford, Mrs. C. Sanford, each \$5.

**Steubenville**—W. Kilgore, Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., each \$10.

**Washington Township**—Gideon Wright, \$10.

## ILLINOIS.

**Chicago**—James L. Reynolds, \$20.

**Springfield**—John Moore, \$10; William Yates, D. O. B. Heaton, Benjamin S. Edwards, each \$10, by W. Yates:—total \$40.

**Lebanon**—P. Akers and friends, \$16.

**Jacksonville**—Rev. John C. Hamilton and others, \$30; Second Presb. Church, by Rev. S. V. Dodge, \$10; Hon. Wm. Brown, D. A. Smith, each \$10; F. Stevenson, Aynes & Co., E. R. Elliott, R. Hockenull, J. Mathers, M. Pitner, each \$5; Kibbe & Lathrop, \$4; J. Culin, O. Wilkinson, each \$3; A. McDonald, J. Taggart, Joseph Bancroft, M. Rapp, J. Capps, each \$2; W. Mathers, \$1; making \$71 by Hon. William Brown:—total \$111.

## INDIANA.

**Fort Wayne**—Allen Hamilton, \$10.

## KENTUCKY.

**Shelbyville**—J. D. Paxton, \$10.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Natchez**—Mrs. S. E. Marshall, A Friend, each \$20, by Thomas Henderson.

Any donations that may be received hereafter shall be duly acknowledged in the next number of the Repository.

We again tender our warmest thanks to all who have thus exhibited their interest in the welfare of those for whose benefit we made the appeal.

## The McDonogh Estate.

In reply to inquiries as to the actual condition of the affairs of the McDonogh succession, and whether the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans will soon enter into possession of the effects, the New Orleans "True Delta" says:

"We believe we may hazard the opinion that the estate is not likely to be soon out of litigation, the question of the right

of McDonogh to set aside his legal heirs in the manner provided by his will not yet having been determined by the Supreme Court of this State. To effect this, we hear Messrs. Durant and Horner have appeared on behalf of the heirs, and have taken strong and initiatory grounds to bring the matter to the highest legal arbitration on the merits."

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 21th of August to the 20th of September, 1854.

## MAINE.

By Rev. Joseph Tiacy:—  
**Kennebunkport**—From South Congregational Church and Society, \$25, and Rev. A. Bowman, \$5, to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Soc. . . . 30 00

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. D. Powers:—  
**Goffstown**—David Steel, \$5; Caleb Little, John M. Parker, each \$2; Rev. E. H. Richard-

son, Charles Houson, Abram Whittemore, G. Flanders, Maj. Geo. Poor, Rev. Isaac Willey, • Dea. Joseph Hadly, F. M. S. Hadly, H. G. W. Connot, each \$1; J. Gilchrist, Miss Mary Whittemore, each 50 cents. . . . 19 00  
**Meriden**—Frederick J. Stevens, Dimic Baker, Cyrus Baldwin, Moses Haven, Merrit Penniman, Dorinda Penniman, each \$5; Stephen Wingate, \$3;

Mary E. Morrill, \$2 50; Beza-leel Farnum, M. Francis Cutler, Mrs. Ruth T. Duncan, each \$2; "a freewill offering" from the young ladies of Kimball Union Academy, \$20; "a free-will offering" from the young gentlemen of Kimball Union Academy, \$30 75; Jno. Bryant, Henry Wells, Rhoda Morrill, Dea. Dan. Morrill, Jno. Spaulding, Lucinda Morgan, Henry M. Scales, Rev. Amos Blanchard, Julia Ann Baker, Mary N. Cutler, Mary E. Chellis, Miriam Chellis, each \$1; Hiram Sleeper, 50 cts.; Wm. H. Bryant, 25 cts..... 105 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—  
*Boston*—Garner Howland Shaw, to constitute himself a life member of the American Col. Soc. 30 00  
*Medway*—J. C. Hurd and family, to constitute Edward Payson Hurd a life member of the Am. Colonization Society..... 30 00  
*Newburyport*.—Legacy left the American Colonization Society by Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, late of Newburyport, Mass., by Ed. S. Rand, Esq..... 300 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:—  
*Providence*—Rev. A. Brown, \$7; Cash, \$5; Calvin Dean, \$10.. 22 00  
*Westerly*—Rouse Babcock, J. L. Morse, O. M. Stillman, each \$5; Rev. T. H. Vail, \$2; Cash, each \$1..... 19 00  
*Providence*—Hon. S. Rodman, R. P. Hazard, each \$5..... 10 00  
*Kingston*—Mrs. George Engs... 1 00  
*North Scituate*—Hon. Ira Cowee 5 00  
*Blackstone*—Erastus Lamb..... 2 00  
*Woonsocket*—E. B. Newell..... 1 00  
*Mansville*—Capt. Daniel Hale... 1 00  
*Centerville*—Rev. J. Brayton, \$2; Rev. M. Fifield, \$1..... 3 00  
*Concord, N. H.*—Postage Repos. 09

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—  
*Waterbury*—Miss Susan Brown, \$10, in part to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Colonization Society; L. W.

Coe, \$7; A. Benedict, J. S. Mitchell, S. M. Buckingham, each \$5; Chas. B. Merriman, W. H. Merriman, N. B. Platt, R. W. Cairns, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Clark, J. Puckingham, S. J. Holms, N. Hall, each \$2; E. S. Clark, C. Benedict, J. G. Eaton, N. B. Stiles, O. B. King, R. A. Hitchcock, J. E. Johnson, R. M. Rand, F. J. Kingsbury, R. C. Norton, Mrs. E. B. Linsley, each \$1..... 63 00

*East Hadlam*—Rev. Isaac Parsons, N. S. Williams, Geo. Higgins, S. Tyler, W. E. Nichols, each \$2; Mrs. Sarah Cone, Miss Anna Cone, each \$3; Jona C. Cone, E. Spencer, J. B. Stillman, W. L. Fuller, R. S. Pratt, J. Gladwin, G. Higgins, each \$1; J. Silliman, Mrs. D. Brainard, each 50 cents; Miss L. A. Chapman, E. Snow, each 25 cents; Others, \$5 50—to constitute Mrs. Sarah B. Parsons a life member of the American Colonization Society. 30 00

*Birmingham*—Geo. W. Shelton, \$15; J. I. Howe, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, E. N. Shelton, D. Basset, T. Burlock, J. B. Kellogg, each \$5; H. Somers, \$4; I. J. Gilbert, \$3; Mrs. Mary Naramore, Capt. May, T. Piper, Mrs. George W. Shelton, each \$2; J. Arnold, C. A. Sterling, L. Osborn, L. L. Lomer, W. C. Bristol, S. A. Downs, Mrs. Charles DeForest, each \$1.... 67 00  
*Hartford*—Isaac Tourey..... 10 00  
*East Hartford*—Legacy left the Connecticut State Col. Society, by the late Mrs. Hannah Bigelow, Chas. H. Northam, Esq., Executor..... 1,000 00

NEW YORK. 1,170 00

*Beekmantown*—Donation from the Presbyterian Church in Beekmantown, N. Y., by Rev. S. R. Woodruff..... 7 50

DELAWARE.

*Wilmington*—Annual Subscription of "Del." for 1854..... 50 00

We received in May, 1853, the same amount for that year, which by some oversight was omitted in the Repository—the only medium through which we can inform the donor that it was received.



**VIRGINIA.**  
*Morgantown*—Fourth of July collection in the Presb. Church of Morgantown, Va., by Rev. James Davis..... 7 00

**OHIO.**  
*Sycamore*—Collection in the Associate Reformed Church of Sycamore, at the close of a discourse by the Rev. Henry Allen..... 13 00  
*Zan-sville*—Wm. Culbertson, by Rev. W. Wylie, D. D..... 5 00  


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 18 00

**ILLINOIS.**  
*Eureka*—Contribution from the Walnut Grove, Woodford Co., Colonization Society, by R. M. Clark, Esq., Secretary..... 15 00

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
*Amite County*—E. T. Merrick, Robt. D. Richardson, each \$10; S. H. Stockett, F. D. Richardson, Douglass L. Rivers, Wm. Sandel, H. Pebles, each \$5; W. Winans, \$4 25; T. R. Craft, 75 cents—by Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D..... 50 00  
*Natchez*—Mrs. S. E. Marshall, by Thomas Henderson, Esq..... 25 00  


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 75 00

**MISSOURI.**  
*St. Louis*—Missouri State Colonization Society, amount expended on account of emigrants, by Rev. W. D. Shumate, Agt. Missouri State Col. Society... 811 75

Total Contributions..... \$620 59

**FOR REPOSITORY.**  
**MAINE.**—*Bath*—R. Nutter, to July, 1854..... 2 00  
**VERMONT.**—*Charlotte*—Jno. Strong, to July, 1857..... 2 00  
**MASSACHUSETTS**—By Rev. Jos. Tracy:—*Lowell*—W. S. Southworth, to January, 1855, \$1. *Haverhill*—Miss Susan Emerson, to September, 1855, \$1. *Monson*—Mrs. Sarah Flynt, to May, 1852, \$1. *Medway*—Caleb Fisher, to October, '55, \$2. *Winchester*—Luther Richardson, to July, 1855, \$1. *Hingham*—Lincoln Jacobs, to Jan., 1855, \$2; David Fearing, to July, 1855, \$2..... 10 00

**RHODE ISLAND.**—By Capt. Geo. Barker:—*Westerly*—J. & P. Noyes, to August, 1856, \$2. *East Greenwich*—Josiah Barker, to June, 1855, \$1; Ebenezer Slocum, to July, 1855, \$1. *North Scituate*—J. A. Harris, C. H. Fisher, each \$1, to June, 1855. *Woonsocket*—John Osborn, to August, '55, \$1; Rev. Jno. Boyden, E. T. Read, each \$1, to June, 1855; Eli Pond, to July, '55, \$1. *Cumberland*—George Cook, to June, '55, \$1. *Valley Falls*—Benjamin Fessenden, to June, '55, \$1. *Centreville*—Mrs Susan Whitman, to Sept., '56, \$2; Mrs. Mary A. Greene, George K. England, Wm. D. Davis, each \$1, to June, 1855. *Phoenix*—Dea. R. Levally, Horatio Stone, each \$1, to June, '55. *Fiskerville*—H. W. Emmons, to June, '55, \$1. *Olnerville*—L. A. Waite, to June, 1856, \$2..... 22 00

**CONNECTICUT.**—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Waterbury*—Dr. C. H. Carrington, R. E. Hitchcock, each \$1, to September, 1855; E. C. Clark, to September, '54, \$1; C. C. Post, to September, 1855, \$2; L. L. Trumbull, to June, 1855, \$2..... 7 00

**NEW YORK.**—*Cold Spring Harbor*—Mrs. E. H. Derrickson, to September, 1855..... 1 00

**VIRGINIA.**—*Woodville Depot*—Dr. M. L. Anderson, to January, 1857, \$5. *Petersburgh*—Jerry McH. Farler, to August, 1855, \$1; Peter R. Jones, to Sept., 1855, \$1. *Pedlar's Mills*—Miss Kitty T. Minor, to Jan., 1854, \$2; Lancelot Minor, to Jan., 1857, \$3..... 12 00

**GEORGIA.**—*Dalton*—Rev. Thos. Turner, to January, 1855..... 2 00

**KENTUCKY.**—*Paris*—William C. Lyle, to January, 1855..... 1 00

**ILLINOIS.**—*Springfield*—Hon. Jno Moore, to January, 1854..... 3 00

Total Repository..... 62 00  
 Total Contributions..... 620 59  
 Total Legacies..... 1,300 00  
 Total on account of emigrants sent to Liberia..... 811 75  
 Aggregate Amount..... \$2,794 34

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1854.

[No. 11.]

## Where is the Money to come from?

THIS question has pressed heavily on our minds for some time past, and circumstances have not yet enabled us to arrive at a satisfactory answer. We have a great work before us; and yet we are obliged to halt, and to hang our hands down, in view of the fact that we cannot command the means to enable us to carry on the work as actively and extensively as we desire, and as we might if our resources were not so limited. We are consequently compelled either to become more deeply involved in debt, which is not desirable and not altogether practicable, or to curtail our operations, and allow the results of the present year to fall below those of the last.

The time was when we found it difficult to secure emigrants to send to Liberia; but that time has passed; and now the great difficulty exists in the deficiency of funds to justify us in encouraging the numerous applicants with the assurance that the Society will send them. We might

greatly enlarge the sphere of our operations, if our poverty did not warn us not to promise what we cannot calculate on fulfilling. And in view of the immediate pressing demands on our Treasury, and the necessity of incurring heavy expenditures to accomplish what has already been undertaken, we confess that we feel greatly discouraged.

The prompt and liberal responses to our special appeal for funds, to enable us to send to Liberia the slaves that have been offered to the Society, are very encouraging; but as the funds thus received will all be required for the object for which they were so freely given; and as our general receipts during the present year have not been large; we cannot extend our operations, as we greatly desire; and cannot command means to enable us to make some necessary improvements for the more comfortable accommodation and location of emigrants in Liberia, which we regard as highly important.

We are now making arrangements to dispatch an expedition from Baltimore and Norfolk, which must be sent; and if we could raise the means, we should like to accommodate a large number of applicants in some of the Southern and Western States, by sending a vessel from Savannah before the close of the year. But where the money is to come from we cannot tell.

As stated in our May number, we

cannot, at present, calculate on funds from any particular source—from the General Government, from State Legislatures, or from estates in litigation in which this Society is interested as a legatee—to enable us to meet our pressing wants, and to extend our operations. We, therefore, hope that the friends of the Society, throughout the country, will do what they can to help us to carry forward the great work.

[From the Christian Observer.]

#### Efforts for the Colored Race.

THE article on this subject, inserted on our last page, is from a source worthy of entire confidence. There is a revival of interest and of effort in behalf of the African race, in many places at the South, which, if not impeded by interference from abroad, will effect the most cheering results. There is a law of benevolence, which the gospel writes on the renovated heart of our fallen nature—a law recognized by thousands, to whom Providence has entrusted the care of the blacks, more potent and salutary than any argument which man can frame, in its silent and hallowed influences, on which, under God, we must rely for the elevation of the colored race, and for the removal of the evils which mar the condition of the ignorant, the poor and neglected, in every community.

**RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES OF SLAVES.**  
*Increasing Interest in their Behalf—Preachers and Teachers Appointed to Instruct Them—Emancipation.*

Not the least among the fruits of the cause of African Colonization, is that of the increased attention to the moral and religious instruction

of the colored population, manifest in our Southern States. Enjoying a position where we are generally informed of all movements on this point, we are enabled confidently to assert the interesting fact, that not only the minister of the Cross, but the physician and the statesman, as well as the planter, are awakened to its importance, and are bestirring themselves in thus doing good to the souls and bodies of those committed to their care. Nor is this praise-worthy spirit of benevolence confined to individual philanthropy, but the various ecclesiastical bodies and organizations among the patrons of christian missions and of humanity at the South, aided in many cases by the friends of slave and master at the North, are "provoking one another to good works."

A recent visit to the South, during which this matter was made one of special observation and inquiry, confirms our previously formed opinion, that there never was a period in which so much interest was manifested for the spiritual welfare of the African race, as at the present moment. Applications are

being constantly made to the various theological seminaries and schools of learning of the country, for preachers and teachers to instruct these people. Many have already answered favorably, and gone forth with zeal and energy, and others are preparing themselves for this large sphere of usefulness. Several of these have been attended with the happiest results. This mission and that to the race in Africa, is peculiarly our own. With three millions and a half among us as slaves, and a half million as freemen, we stand in a position to them before God and man, such as no other people have ever stood.

The duty of providing adequate religious instruction is now generally admitted. Masters who care little for the ordinances of religion themselves, are willing to have their slaves instructed. One inducement to such may be self-interest; because religion promotes morality, and that secures good health and more faithful service. In numerous instances, a missionary is supported by a single planter, while in other cases, two, three or four unite in the compensation of a teacher to labor on their several estates.

Generally the slaves are instructed orally. Latterly they have been taught to read, and catechisms have been written for their special use.— Works of evangelical writers, such as "Baxter's Call," "Allein's Alarm," "Bunyan's Grace Abounding;" but particularly "The Pilgrim's Progress," and the Bible, have been put in their hands. Perhaps no book is more acceptable than a Hymn book: for they are all fond of music, and often learn more christian doctrine from good hymns and the Psalms, than from any other source. Quite recently a volume of "Sermons for Servants" has been issued in Virginia, under the sanction of that

great friend of the negro, Bishop Meade, of the Episcopal church.— This book is described as 'far more likely to meet the wants of masters and servants than anything which has yet been presented.'

Not a few of the slaves pray, exhort and preach publicly. Often in the absence of the white pastor they take his place and perform the usual services of God's house, with acceptance to their hearers—among whom their masters and mistresses are often found—and with honor to themselves. Their language is necessarily plain, and owing to their very limited education, much repetition occurs. Occasionally, a beautiful figure of speech will gush out with all the earnestness and impressiveness natural to one thus elevated. One of these expressions we shall probably never forget. It occurred during prayer, by a member of the well known African church in Richmond, Virginia, and was used in an evident whole souled application to the throne of grace, that God would cause his sable brethren to pass from darkness into the light of the gospel. "Do, I pray you, Lord," interceded he, "convert my poor brethren and sisters, before Justice shuts Mercy's door." How comprehensive and sublime the figure!

The spirit of education and emancipation is growing. The rising fortunes of Liberia, and the interest felt in the welfare of the colored race, are directing the attention of wise and thinking men to this subject. And there are those who wish, as speedily as may be, with safety and advantage to the slave, to rid their families, their community, and their country of slavery. Only let the young African commonwealth continue to prosper, and the ratio of emancipation will also rapidly increase and swell.

To our own knowledge, many

masters are now preparing their slaves for future usefulness in Africa. They consider they would be doing not only their servants, but the natives of that benighted continent, an injury in sending them there without some preparation for the change. Hence, more than one officer of the Colonization Society, resident at the South, is actively engaged in a thorough course of instruction, calculated to make them good citizens. When this shall have been accomplished, they propose giving them their freedom, and such money, tools and clothing, as is sufficient to make them comfortable, and to afford them a start in their new home and country. This was the praiseworthy course pursued by the truly benevolent late John McDonogh, of New Orleans, who in 1844 emancipated over eighty of his people, and furnished them with an ample outfit. His example is being largely followed. A distinguished Virginian, widely and universally known and respected for his labors of love in this and other christian institutions, has now a large company on an estate in Alabama, (which he purchased for the purpose,) undergoing not only the training necessary to qualify them for the blessings of liberty and equality, but to acclimate them for removal to Africa. Were it not for the baseness of the [black] overseer, appointed to the office from his previous good conduct, but whom power corrupted, some sixty of them would ere this have been in Liberia. What adds to his disgrace is the fact,

that himself and those under him were cognizant of the humane and disinterested intention of their master.

However their departure has been delayed, and under white government, they are now anxiously and successfully pressing on, and soon will doubtless be "sitting under their own vine and fig tree." This same gentleman thus intends to prepare and fit *all* his slaves for the *only* place where they can enjoy real freedom. Being now advanced in years, he has his plans so arranged, that should death overtake him before his designs are completed, his successors will put them in execution, as originally resolved by himself.

Various other instances of the same generous and honorable character could be mentioned in this connection, which for prudential reasons alone, we are compelled to forbear adverting to.

This work is truly a noble one, embracing both home and foreign obligations. Many of the slaves in our Southern brotherhood of States are destined to bear the lamp of truth and righteousness to their unnumbered and unenlightened countrymen, according to the flesh.—How important even in this respect, that they should be rightly taught? Let the whole body of christian professors gird themselves up for the heavenly mission, and the great Creator of all, who is no respecter of persons, will abundantly crown their labors with success.

WM. C.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

#### **Spirit, Scope, and Work of African Colonization.**

THE Genius of African Colonization does not, in any sense whatever, affiliate with slavery on the one hand, or with abolition on the other.

And yet, there are found among its friends and patrons, both the christian slaveholder at the South, and the christian abolitionist at the

North. And why? Simply because colonization has a great work to accomplish, entirely beyond the scope of the immediate recognition and work of either. And the specific work being emphatically a true missionary enterprise, possessing within the sphere of its legitimate purposes and labors a home and foreign department, fraught with the highest and sublimest elements of humanity, philanthropy and pure religion, it is not wonderful that persons of true benevolence, whether in the North or South, whether borne to the responsibility of legal supervision of slavery, or educated to call in question that relation, and oppose its longer existence, and further extension, should feel commanded by every sentiment of social justice, public patriotism, and personal piety, to give their influence to the practical promotion of African colonization.

In no sense, whatever, is colonization a southern or northern, an eastern or western institution. It is, in the noblest sense, an American institution. Free from all local predilections and sectional jealousies, it claims the patronage of all American citizens. It is also equally free from all political and sectarian bias. People of all political creeds, and christians of all denominations will find an open door and ample occasion for the exercise of the broadest charity—the purest catholicism and the most extended liberality.

One great leading object of African colonization is, to demonstrate before the face and eyes of all nations and people the capacity of the colored man for self-government.—This has been a cherished object by the best and most beneficent friends of colonization, and the grand point to which all the labors of the Society have tended from its earliest his-

tory to the present moment. And this, in part at least, has been realized (and is still to be further developed) by establishing on the shores of Africa, the *free, intelligent, prosperous and independent government of the Republic of Liberia.*

“*Is the colored man capable of self-government?*” This has been the grand problem for ages past, and is now being practically and beautifully solved by the ability and fidelity of the colored man himself, aided, it is true, by social and christian philanthropy, in carving out for himself, children and race, a pure democratic and republican NATIONALITY—commanding the confidence and respect of the civilized world. Wherever the colored man lives, and however deeply he may be called to suffer in relations of legal slavery or social serfdom—while he can point to that happy Republic, and say: “There is the country and home of my brother—he constructed its noble government, preserves its integrity, and promotes its prosperity and power by his own hand—wisdom, truth, virtue and enterprise; and *there* my brethren are *free and happy and honored*—that every man, be he *bond or free*, be he in the United States, North or South, be he in Canada, the West Indies or Brazil, he must and will command for himself the respect of all discriminating and good men.

A second great object of colonization is, to plant and extend in Africa, civil and christian colonies—the social seeds of her civil redemption—the only moral elements of effective power by which that long desolated continent and oppressed race can ever be regenerated and elevated to the bosom of civilized and christian nations. Nothing short of the civil and christian redemption of that vast continent will

realize the full design of the holy mission of African colonization.

The general and permanent extinction of the African "slave hunts and slave trade," is looked to with confidence and gratitude as among the glorious fruits of the establishment and extension of such civil and christian colonies on the African coast.

Another leading object of African colonization is, to aid the *free colored people* of this country to establish themselves in pleasant homes on the soil of Liberia—also, to encourage the benevolent master to educate and prepare his people for freedom and usefulness in that Republic.— And here, at this point, are a few considerations worthy of special attention :

1st. In this country, it is allowed on all hands that the free colored people are in an unhappy condition. Colonization, like a good *Samaritan*, meets them in this wounded and destitute condition, and kindly opens to them a door of escape from the elements of strife and eternal discord. It affords to them the means of transportation and comfortable settlement in a prosperous and happy country of their own people, where they find a cordial welcome, and can live in peace, and their children after them.

2d. Colonization then not only comes to them as an angel of mercy, but as a mission of hope, enabling them to become the exponents of civilization to Africa, while many of them are really the apostles of liberty and christianity to that dark and long benighted continent.

3d. But, in no sense, whatever, does colonization propose to impel or coerce the colored man to the possession and enjoyment of so great a blessing. He is perfectly *free* to choose for himself and for his

children after him, so far as his will can become their destiny. Indeed, more applications for passage to the Republic of Liberia are annually made to the Colonization Society, by free colored people of the United States, than the Society has means to send. Colonization never proposed to remove all, or any given number of the colored people to Africa; but only to plant a colony there, which might become a *free and independent* government, and which might indicate to the christian world what the colored man is capable of when properly directed and cared for, and its consequent duty to him. If no more colored people should ever emigrate from this country to Africa, it is believed that a good and sufficient seed has already been planted there, capable of redeeming Africa, and commanding the respect of all good people.

4th. It is expected that the Republic of Liberia and Western Africa will become so desirable, as a home of freedom and a land of wealth, in all respects affording facilities of the highest culture and noblest development of redeemed humanity to the colored people of this country, that they, independent of the limited provisions of the Colonization Society, will organize themselves into companies, and in large numbers emigrate to that Republic, of their own accord. Some have already done so, and others are now arranging for the same purpose. An influx emigrant population from Europe, coming for bread and work, *must* inevitably induce a reflex emigration of our colored people to Liberia, to better their condition.— The force of circumstances bringing about such an event seems unavoidable, and may be injurious to our own people and country, while at the same time the greatest social and

public good may result to the colored race in this land.

5th. One thought more—colonization, in no sense, whatever, induces unjust or oppressive legislation respecting the colored people of this country. It wishes them well—better off in all our land than they really are to-day. It extends to them every possible kindness here, while it would help them to the possession of a *heritage* of freedom and honor in the African Republic—which all wise, thoughtful and candid men have just cause for apprehending they may never fully enjoy in this country.

The true spirit, therefore, of African Colonization would wish a real blessing on all the colored people who remain here—but can as-

sure, more confidently, a double, yea, a *three-fold* blessing on those who remove to that land of promise.

6th. Colonization is not responsible for the misrepresentations and calumnies of its enemies. Neither for the unnatural prejudices and ungrateful hostility of any portion of the colored people themselves—which have been brought about by the unkindness, cruelty and falsehood of their most designing and less reliable friends.

The subject is one involving the greatest importance to the colored race throughout the world, and should be viewed with interest, and considered with candor, calmness and intelligence, by the friends of Africa and the colored people in this and every country.

#### Capt. Canot; or Twenty years of an African Slaver.

THIS is the title of a book of 448 pages, recently published by D. Appleton & Co. of New York; being an account of the career and adventures, on the coast of Africa, in the interior of that country; on shipboard, and in the West Indies, of the notorious slave trader, Capt. Theodore Canot; who, after twenty years of daring adventure, perilous exposure, and toilsome anxiety, by land and sea, retired from the scenes and associations of his African life, professedly disgusted with the nefarious traffic in which he had been so long engaged, and tired of a career fraught with events so revolting to the better feelings of humanity, apparently a reformed slaver, penniless after long years of fruit-

less labor, without the comforts of a home or the endearments of domestic life. The work was written out and edited from the journals, memoranda, and conversations of Capt. C., by Brantz Mayer, Esq., of Baltimore.

Some of the reviewers of this remarkable book seem to doubt the existence of the hero of the narrative—seem to regard him as a mere “figment of a romance;” the production of the fertile brain of the accomplished editor. But of the individuality of the man, and of his long connection with the slave trade on the western coast of Africa, we have personal knowledge; and we have no reason to doubt the general truthfulness of the narrative, the



circumstances of some of the events of which are quite familiar to us.

We admire the candor of Capt. Canot, as exhibited in the following extracts, in which he refers to the Liberians, and their influence in the suppression of the slave trade, an influence which he was often made to feel while engaged in the trade:—

“ Before the generous heart and far-seeing mind of America perceived in *Colonization* the true secret of Africa's hope, the whole of its coast, from the Rio Gambia to Cape Palmas, without a break except at Sierra Leone, was the secure haunt of daring slavers. The first impression on this lawless disposal of full fifteen hundred miles of beach and continent, was made by the bold establishment of Liberia; and, little by little has its power extended, until treaty, purchase, negotiation, and influence, drove the trade from the entire region.”—page 325.

“ The first expedition upon which Don Pedro despatched me revealed a new phase of Africa to my astonished eyes. I was sent in a small Portuguese schooner to Liberia for tobacco; and here the trader who had never contemplated the negro on the shores of his parent country except as a slave or a catcher of slaves, first beheld the rudiments of an infant State, which in time may become the wedge of Ethiopian

civilization. The comfortable government house, neat public warehouses, large emigration home, designed for the accommodation of the houseless; clean and spacious streets, with brick stores and dwellings; the twin churches, with their bells and comfortable surroundings; the genial welcome from well dressed negroes; the regular wharves, and trim craft on the stocks; and last of all, a visit from a colored collector, with a printed bill for twelve dollars ‘anchor dues’; all convinced me that there was, in truth, something more in these ebony frames than an article of commerce and labor. I paid the bill eagerly, considering that a document *printed in Africa by negroes*, under North American influence, would be a curiosity among the infidels of Gallinas.”—page 335.

“ It was often my fate in Africa, and elsewhere, to hear gossips declare the colonists were no better than others who dwelt amid coast temptations, and that they were sometimes even willing to back a certain Don Theodore Canot, if not absolutely to share his slave trade! I never thought it prudent to exculpate those honorable emigrants who were consolidating the first colonial lodgments from the United States; for I believed that *my* denial would only add sarcastic venom to the scandal of vilifiers. But now that

my African career is over, and the slave trade a mere tradition in the neighborhood of Liberia, I may assure the friends of colonization, that, in all my negro traffic, no American settler gave assistance or furnished merchandize which I could not have obtained at the most loyal establishments of Britain or France."—page 360.

The following brief review, as expressive of our views of the book, we copy from the Boston Post:—

CAPTAIN CANOT; or twenty years of an African slaver; written and edited from the Captain's Journals, Memoranda and conversations. By Brantz Mayer. New York, Appleton & Co. Boston, Burnham & Brothers.

We are assured that this remarkable book is true, from beginning to end. And, notwithstanding its extraordinary incidents, it certainly reads like truth. Brantz Mayer has performed his editorial task with exceeding tact. The character of the supposed narrator breathes forth in every line, and is clearly stamped upon every page. The book is one of the most interesting, as in some respects it is one of the most disgusting, that we ever read. Some of its descriptions of negro manners, religion and social life, are absolutely horrible, and after reading them, and the occasional narratives interspersed, of the way of life of the negro slave trader himself, one's brain is really confused—he scarcely knows how to decide. At one moment he would be thankful to see all Africa packed off in slave ships, hand-cuffed, beaten, starved—yea, anything to terminate the dreadful

abominations of its people. At the next his blood curdles at the cruelties of the slave trader, and he pauses to wonder that white wretches so brutal can be found. Captain Canot himself appears to have been one of those curious specimens of human nature, of which the experience of almost all of us has witnessed some rare examples. Although engaged for years in catching, buying and selling slaves in Africa, although he thought nothing of poisoning a negro with the small pox, or of shooting down unmanageable fellows in cold blood, and in fact held captured Africans of no more account than so many dogs—he seems to have been fair, honest, honorable and even highminded in his slave dealing, and a frank, fearless, noble-hearted gentleman in everything else.

In truth, a considerable portion of the interest of the volume grows out of these peculiarities of the captain's character. The *naivete* and *bon hommie* with which he describes matters, familiar to him as household words, but utterly strange and abominable to the reader, are really charming. At last, however, the worthy captain discovered that slave-dealing would not "pay," and, to do him justice, his conscience seems to have partially awakened, also, after a career of twenty-years, by land and sea, of perils, toils and extreme vicissitudes of fortune. He then turned trader and agriculturist in Africa, but with little success, and of his present whereabouts, if yet in the land of the living, we are not informed. If his recital be a true one, and we are reliably informed that it is, his book contains more information concerning the practical, every day life of the African tribes dwelling in the vicinity of

the slave marts than any or all of the other books on Africa that have ever been published. We should not omit to say that Captain Canot speaks highly of Liberia and its influence. He declares that its citizens have done much to prove that the negro races are not only susceptible of an almost Caucasian progress, under favorable circumstances, but that they produce many a specimen that in intelligence, industry and the capacity for self-government, compare favorably with the average of the whites even in

the most enlightened countries. He looks forward, however, to the generations born on African soil and reared amid African influences, for a positive confirmation or denial of the high capabilities already developed by the black American colonists of Liberia. In conclusion, we advise everybody to read "Captain Canot;" not one in ten of the books issued is really worth buying; but "Captain Canot" comes among the valuable fraction. We merely undertook to look at his pages, but we read him through, every word.

#### Death of Dr. J. L. Day.

WITH feelings of deep regret, we record the death of JAMES LAURENCE DAY, M. D., formerly Colonial Physician and United States Agent in Liberia. During the administration of the lamented Buchanan as Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, Dr. Day was appointed Colonial Physician by this Society. He arrived at Monrovia in the month of November, 1840, and entered upon the arduous duties of his responsible position; which duties he faithfully performed, with great credit to himself and extensive usefulness to others, during the succeeding three years; for which length of time he had agreed to remain, if practicable, in the service of the Society. On the arrival of his successor, (the writer of this brief obituary,) in November, 1843, Dr. Day retired to the mission station of the Presbyterian Board at Setra Kroo; and in the month of

May, 1844, he embarked for the United States; with a constitution somewhat impaired, but apparently less injured by sickness than most other white persons who have undertaken to reside so long in a country, which Providence seems to have interdicted to the white race. Shortly after his return to this country, he located in the practice of his profession at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where, on the 26th August last, he died, in the meridian of life, and highly esteemed by a large circle of devoted friends.

The acquaintance of the writer with Dr. Day, though limited to only a few days on the coast of Africa, impressed him with a high regard for the deceased, as a high-minded and honorable gentleman and accomplished physician, well qualified to adorn the social circle in any community, and skillfully to administer to the sick.

We copy the following letter in reference to the death of Dr. D. from the New York Colonization Journal:—

WILKESBARRE, Pa.,  
Sept. 1, 1854.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed notice I take the liberty of sending to you for publication in the Colonization Journal.

The Doctor was a native of Morris county, N. J., where his father now resides. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, in 1835, with honor to himself, standing, I believe, at the head of his class in Natural Science.

After obtaining his profession, he became connected with your cause, and spent some time in Liberia as a physician. With this portion of his history you are acquainted.

He came among us some ten

years ago, and practised medicine here ever since, until his death.

About two years after becoming settled, he married the daughter of Wm. Hibler, Esq., a merchant of this place.

His practice steadily increased from year to year, and at the time of his death he stood high in the esteem of this community as a physician and as a man. His loss is deeply felt by all classes of the community, and many of the poor, especially, will long remember him as a generous benefactor. He leaves with his widow three young children, and a large circle of mourning relatives. A great void has been made in our community. I should also state that, soon after marriage, the Doctor united with the Presbyterian Church of this place, of which he continued a consistent member.

With sentiments of esteem,

Yours, respectfully,

B. C. DORRANCE.

#### Kingdom of Yoruba—Central Africa.

THE following letter was written by Rev. T. J. Bowen, for the *New York Tribune*. It bears date, Ijaye, January 17th last, and is descriptive of the boundaries, extent, population, surface, soil, rivers, seasons and climate of that interesting portion of Central Africa.

The kingdom of Yoruba, improperly called Yarriba, lies between the Bight of Benin and the Niger. The eighth parallel of N. lat. and the fourth meridian E. lon. intersect each other about the centre of the kingdom. It is bounded on the west by Dahoni and Mahi\* on the north by Borgu and Topa or Nufi, on the east by Kakanda and Ijebu,

and on the south by Egba Ikétar. The extent is about 30,000 square miles; the population perhaps 500,000, but in the opinion of some considerably more. The principal towns, with their probable population, are Horrin 100,000, Ibadan 50,000, Ishakki 40,000, Ijaye, Ikishi and Agbomrshaw 35,000 each; Igboho, Ifeh, and Aggaw-ojja, or Awyaw, the capital, 25,000 each; Ishabbeh, Iganna, Iséi, Ideh and Idoko, 20,000 each; and besides these there are numerous towns and villages containing a population varying from a few hundred to ten or fifteen thousand.

The surface of the country is

\*A sounds as in *far* or *fat*; e as in *prey* or *met*; i as in *machine* or *pin*; o as in *no* or *not*; u as in *brute* or *tun*; aw as in *law*; ai like i in *pine*; au like *ow* in *now*; n final is a very slight nasa! like ng, sounded with the mouth shut; p is equivalent to kp as in *Tapa*, pronounced *Ta-kpa*.

chiefly a gently undulating plain rising almost imperceptibly from the sea till it attains an elevation of more than 1,000 feet. In some places there are heavy forests, but the plains are mostly open and resemble prairies covered with tall grass and a few scattered trees. Very often, however, these trees are so numerous as to give the country the appearance of a grassy woodland. From the plains of the interior there arise numerous rugged and abrupt hills, which are sometimes six or eight hundred feet in height. These are the Kong mountains. They are not here disposed in a continuous chain, but in detached masses and short ridges.—The scenery is often exceedingly beautiful—mountains of naked granite, steep wooded hills, rocks piled upon rocks in grand confusion, lovely valleys winding among overhanging heights, and level prairies ornamented by scattering trees and intersected by streams of clear water. The soil of Yoruba and of Western Africa generally, is rather productive than exceedingly fertile. Travelers who have entertained a different opinion have erroneously supposed that a luxuriant covering of bushes, weeds and grass indicates a soil capable of producing crops equally luxuriant. In many places the land is really poor. On an average it is about as productive as in some parts of the United States. In a few places it is very rich. I have seen farms which were literally stocked by the luxuriance of the Indian corn, and where the average height of the Sea Island cotton was about ten feet.

Yoruba abounds in streams of clear and pure water, which generally flow over rocky beds, and form numerous rapids. There are few

bold springs and no lakes or swamps. The wells are generally from 5 to 15 feet in depth, and the water is never cool in them or the springs. None of the rivers are large. The Yeriwa and its tributary, the Idi, which water the western part of the country, are only about 30 ft. wide. The Ogun in the central parts of the kingdom is from 100 to 150 yards in width, and too deep to be forded in the rainy season. It receives many tributaries. The Oshun in the east is said to be a little wider. These larger rivers flow southward to the sea and are navigable from 100 to 200 miles. Yoruba does not reach to the Niger, but the boundary of Nufi is on this side of that river.

The seasons in Yoruba are more favorable than in some parts of Africa. The former rains commence about the first of March, and increase gently till June, when they are most violent. Yet even then we sometimes have two or three dry days together. The latter part of July, the whole of August, and the first three weeks in September are nearly free from rain and at the same time cool and pleasant. The latter rains fall in October and November. Then follows the dry season till March. By the first of February the grass in the prairies is brown and dry, various species of trees are stripped of their leaves, and many streams are nearly destitute of water. Three years' continued drought would convert the country into a desert. On the approach of the former rains, vegetation awakes from its repose. The fields and prairies send forth a new crop of grass, the trees are clad in leaves of tender green and loaded with showy flowers, and we have all the beauties of spring here in the midst of the torrid zone.

The dry season is the hottest time of the year—the thermometer commonly ascending to 90° during the day, and sometimes to 95°. Yet when the harmattan blows from the northeast the mercury often sinks to 70° during the night, and on one occasion since I have been in the country to 60°. This was cold weather. The harmattan does not visit us more than three or four times during the three months of the dry season, and never continues more than a day or two at a time. It is not only chilly, but a very dry wind. The tubes of the hygrometer sometimes indicate a difference of 24°. The usual difference is from 9° to 6°; the usual range of the thermometer from 76° to 85°. It commonly sinks 3° or 4° from 3 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

To the natives of the country the climate of Yoruba is more healthy than that of the United States. Here they have no winter pleurisies, pneumonias and colds, no summer fevers, no cholera, consumptions, dyspepsias, and nervous disorders. A stronger and more active race than the Yorubas\* would be difficult to find. Both men and women, whose profession it is to carry loads for pay, think nothing of going sixty miles in three successive days, with a burden of 60 lbs. weight on the head. I have repeatedly seen boys amusing themselves in the streets by turning somersets.

The principal diseases which I have observed among the people, are rheumatism, yaws, leprosy, fever, liver complaint and dysentery. Small-pox is common. The patient takes little or no medicine for this disease, but lays off all his clothes and passes his time on a mat in his

room. Very few die under this practice, and notwithstanding every part of the body is equally exposed to the light, the face only is pitted.

But though the climate of Yoruba is healthy to the native race, who have been acclimated for three or four thousand years, it is not favorable to the constitution of Europeans. This is not easily accounted for. The soil is everywhere firm and dry, (in its nature,) there are no swamps, the water is good, the country open and refreshed by constant breezes, the temperate uniform, and the rains not excessive. Some, to account for the unhealthiness of the African climate, have called in that universal resolver of mysteries, electricity. Others have fancied that there may be some chemical cause in the nature of the soil which poisons the air. It seems probable that the chief cause is some kind of gas, which is capable of being absorbed by water, because if a person sleeps on board of a vessel no more than half a mile from the land there is little danger of sickness. Neither is there much danger on shore during a sunny day, but if a dozen men would sleep ashore a single night, they would all be pretty certain to have an attack of fever. A closer observation of the country, moreover, discloses visible causes of unhealthiness. The soil, though firm and dry in its nature, is covered by so dense a coating of vegetation that the surface is always damp.

The deep and dark forests near the coast are particularly moist, and emit disagreeable odors. Here also there are many swamps, especially of mangrove, a plant which Humboldt supposes to be deleterious to hu-

\*In Africa, as among the Indians, countries derive their names from tribes. It is just as proper to say the Cherokeeans, the Choctawans, &c., as Yorubans and Dahomans.

man health. Even on the prairies the soil is seldom dry, being covered with thick set grass from eight to twelve feet in height. Besides this, the soil in most places is composed of clay, which retains the water within a few feet of the surface on the driest plains. It is not impossible also that the southwest breezes may convey the noxious exhalations of the swamps and forests near the coast to a great distance interior. These breezes, though cooling, are not favorable to evaporation, being often moist and always confined to the lower strata of the atmosphere. As a general thing, the upper clouds or cirrus lie spread out in the sky as motionless as the moon. We may add to all this that African towns have very narrow, crooked and filthy streets, and dirty, leaky thatched houses, the grass of which is constantly decaying. If the country were cultivated and the towns clean, I have no doubt the climate would be more favorable to white people; but even then they would be liable to debility, fevers, and dysentery, which is still more dangerous, unless they should drink less gin, brandy and ale, and eat less meat, puddings and pancakes than they generally do on the African coast.

In most parts of Africa, when a silly negro gets sick, he applies to a conjurer to cure him. This practice is not unknown in Yoruba, but is less common than in many other places, for the people are more civilized and more intelligent than those on the coast. In every Yoruba market a variety of barks, roots, seeds, &c., are constantly exposed to sale by women who make this business their profession. They seldom know the qualities and uses of their drugs. The physician prescribes what medicines must be

used, and the patient or his friends generally purchase, mix and administer them. Some of their compounds are ingeniously made, and produce very good effects. African doctors never bleed, and seldom administer emetics, or purges, but rely chiefly on alteratives and tonics. I have used native medicines in my own sickness with benefit, and prescribed them for others.

It is not improbable that this country may make some useful additions to our *materia medica*. At some convenient time I wish to send home a variety of specimens, with the flower, fruit, and leaf of each, where they can be procured, and with notes on their properties and uses, so far as I can ascertain them. I may here take occasion to observe that Africa presents a vast and almost unknown field to the learned in every department of natural science. If a party consisting of a botanist, zoologist, geologist, &c., were sent out they might procure all necessary interpreters and servants among the recaptured blacks colonized in Sierra Leone. These men might soon become useful assistants in preserving flowers, stuffing the skins of animals, &c. The party should land at Lagos, and penetrate into the interior by way of Yoruba, for here they would enter at once among the courteous people of Central Africa. They should be provided with water-proof boxes to preserve specimens. They should remain a year in Yoruba, and become well acquainted with the productions of that country, which would serve as a standard of comparison for others farther interior. The botanist could learn the native names and uses of drugs by frequent inquiries among the people, and he could find the plants by taking proper persons with him into the

woods and prairies. The zoologist could engage natives to catch animals in traps and snares, at which they are expert, and hunters to shoot larger ones, as elephants and buffaloes. It would expose him too much to hunt these creatures himself. An ethnologist also might discover many interesting facts in the languages, manners and customs, superstitions and traditions, of different nations. Beside the direct objects of their mission, the party might further benefit mankind by becoming acquainted with the

resources and facilities for trade of the country, and perhaps by discovering new fields for the benevolent labors of missionaries. Such a party would be in little danger from the climate, provided they were of sound constitution, and would be chaste and temperate, and would avoid exposure to the sun, rain, night air, and damp clothing and bedding. They should be of what is called the motive mental temperament, and should be endowed with a large portion of energy.

#### Erie Conference of the M. E. Church on Colonization.

For the purpose of showing the interest we feel as a conference in this glorious work, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the highest interests of the African race, wherever existing, stands inseparably connected with the success of the American Colonization Society, and of the Republic which it has succeeded in establishing in Western Africa, and consequently demands the co-operation of all who desire the elevation of this interesting portion of the general brotherhood of man.

2. *Resolved*, That in view of the relation which the Republic of Liberia sustains to this country, it is the duty of the general government of the United States, following the example of several European governments, to acknowledge, without delay, the independence and nationality of the Republic of Liberia.

3. *Resolved*, That we highly commend the justice and philanthropy of several of the State governments of this confederacy in appropriating funds to aid the benevolent designs of the American Colonization So-

ciety, and we cherish the hope that the day is not far distant when each State in this Union, as well as the general government, will follow their enlightened example.

4. *Resolved*, That we highly appreciate the kindness of the offer made by the publishers of the Colonization Herald, through the Rev. J. Morris Pease, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to send a copy of that paper to each member of the Conference.

5. *Resolved*, That this conference hereby tenders its grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Bro. Pease for his presence among us, and his able advocacy of the great and good cause in which we cherish with him a common interest.

6. *Resolved*, That we will cordially co-operate with the local organizations, or their agents in the State in which our field of pastoral labor may be located the coming year, in raising funds, and otherwise aiding the objects of the cause.

SUPPLEMENT.—Your committee would also offer the following reflections and resolutions:

A general system of education in



Africa is imperiously demanded, both by the colonists and natives; as well as a class of educated persons, both male and female, prepared to superintend and render efficient educational institutions adapted to their circumstances and necessities. Teachers for Africa can be educated with less expense and much less exposure of life in this country than in Liberia. But as the responsibility of carrying into effect such a system of instruction as the good of that country and race demands, does not legitimately come within the constitutional provisions of the Colonization Society, it seems therefore mainly to devolve upon the religious and missionary organizations of this country inter-

ested in the redemption of Africa; therefore,

*Resolved,* That we the members of the Erie Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, do hereby recommend to the immediate consideration of our parent Missionary Board, and to the approaching General Conference, the importance of taking prompt measures to secure the establishment of an institution of learning of a high grade in this country, for the thorough education of colored youth of both sexes, particularly in view of qualifying them for more efficient and useful relations to our great missionary and educational work in Africa.

S. GREGG, *Chairman.*

#### The Influence of the Mendi Mission.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM REV. J. C. TEFFT TO THE EDITOR OF NATIONAL ERA.

THE Mendi Mission was established by the late Rev. William Raymond, in connection with the return of the Amistad captives, as they have been called; but it seems to me, as I have learned the particulars from some of them, now living in the mission town, that they should be designated, most emphatically, the Amistad *capturers*.

When Mr. Raymond arrived in Africa, war was raging all along on this western coast,—from Sierra Leone to Liberia; so that there was no road open to the missionaries to go into the Mendi country, as was designed before they left America. I think the war was providential; for it seems to me that by the missions being obliged to settle down in the Sherbro country will enable it to do more good to Africa than it would if it had at first been established interior, in the land of the Mendians.

I think this from the fact—a fact

not generally known—that it was established in the midst of one of the worst slave regions north of the Bight of Benin. It is the general belief that old Jim Tucker, as he was called, shipped more slaves than any one man north of Gallinas. Indeed his slaves at one time became so numerous that he was obliged to colonize them. And there is now quite an extensive region between here and the Big Boom river, called Potey Side, that was originally peopled entirely by his slaves.

The mission was finally located upon the Tucker domain, and Harry Tucker was at the time driving a very brisk trade in human flesh.—He had one factory, or barracoon, within about a mile of where I now write, and another at Sea Bar, just north of Gallinas. As a matter of course, brother Raymond was severely tried with this state of things. A few days after he moved into one of King Harry Tucker's houses, it was

converted, to all intents and purposes, into a slave factory; for Tucker returned from a visit to that notorious slave-dealer, Lewis, with money, in the shape of rum and tobacco, for the purchase of more slaves, and placed them in Mr. Raymond's room, for greater security.

Whenever there were new slaves purchased they came for pay to the room of Mr. Raymond. Under these circumstances, Mr. Raymond, as I am told by those then living at Old Kaw Mendi, at once lifted up his voice against this traffic, and wielded his pen, to persuade the British Government to put an end to it. His words took effect, and the influence was powerful and lasting. His denunciations of the trade soon reached the ears of the Spaniards. As might have been expected, they were greatly exasperated. They immediately summoned Tucker, and told him that the white man who was with him would ruin the slave trade, and *spoil* the country. They also told him that unless he drove Mr. Raymond from his place and from the Sherbro country, if possible, that they would not give him any more money. This was too much for the cupidity of Tucker, and he immediately returned to Kaw Mendi, and informed Mr. Raymond that he was doomed to leave the country. The issue was now fairly joined—

either slavery must fall, or the mission be broken up. Which should it be? Mr. Raymond felt that but one answer could be given. Accordingly he called all his people, laid the case before them, and proposed spending the night in prayer. There was but one word among them—"Let us pray!" King Kissicumah and other chiefs heard of Tucker's command, and at once sent messengers to say to him that the white man had come to teach their children books—thus giving them sense, and to do the country good; therefore, if he molested him, or sent him away, the country would call him to an account. Thus the mission was to stand and slavery was doomed.

From that hour it has melted away before the Gospel rays like the snows of winter before the April sun and showers. Indeed the work was so effectually accomplished that in a few years Harry Tucker was driven from his country, both of his towns in Kaw Mendi and Sea Bar were burned, and he is still an exile, and his towns are still in ruins. And, what seems a little remarkable, his own brothers turned against him, and were among the most effectual means of expatriating him. But in banishing Harry, they in turn were banished by other kings.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

#### Help from afar.

IN His own wisdom, so unlike the wisdom of man, God often begins a great way off from the habitations of the oppressed to work out deliverance for the captives. The wisdom of the wise is confounded by the apparently inadequate means employed, and the distant field of operation. Human wisdom would have sought

in Babylon itself a home for the afflicted Jews, and labored to remove the prejudice and cruelty of the barbarian oppressor. Should not their birth-place be their home, and a residence of seventy years entitle them to the inheritance of free born citizens? The battle must there be fought, and victory must be achieved

upon the soil. But God was opening a better way; and when the time came, He bade the captives take down their harps from the willows of Babylon, and emigrate to a land flowing with milk and honey. The home of the exile was in Palestine, and afar from the presence of the oppressor was the destined field of his exaltations. The same was true of the four hundred years of sojourn in Egypt. Deliverance from the previous bondage was not to be wrought amid the brick-kilns and pyramids. Moses with any probable band of free-soil adherents would not there do such a work. The way to freedom for the bondmen was through the sea and the wilderness; terminating amid the rich valleys and sunny hillsides of the Holy Land. In that quiet retreat and distinct nationality, the presence of the former taskmaster, and the depressing influence of local associations, could not retard the development of intellectual greatness, nor repress the ardor of a true ambition. The history of the African race, in many points, strongly contrasts with the history of the Jews. In ages of bondage and sorrow and exile, Shem and Ham are brethren. On them has been fulfilled the burden of terrible and mysterious prophecies.— They have been kept distinct races in the land of their dispersion, dwell-

ing alone, and not reckoned among the nations. They have gone down from the summit of national greatness to the deepest depression; and the brighter side of the same prophecies that uttered their doom, reveals for them an elevation corresponding with the greatness of their fall. He that scattered Israel will gather him again; but whether the exiles shall find once more a national existence and surpassing glory in their own ancestral Palestine, or be blended with the Gentile church, and lose their distinctive name, remains to be seen. But for the descendants of Ham, the wonderful openings of Providence seem clearly to indicate Africa as their home, and the glorious work awaiting the return of the exiles is to diffuse the light of civilization and christianity over a mighty continent containing two hundred millions of their brethren. The most intelligent and pious of these injured people regard it as their duty to return to their fatherland, and labor in the work assigned them by a visible Providence. He who opposes such an enterprise should solemnly inquire if he is not bringing down upon his country the plagues of Egypt, and making it necessary at some distant day for God to redeem the captives by his strong hand and outstretched arm.

#### Later from Liberia.

By the arrival of the Barque Shirley, we have advices from Liberia to the latter part of August. The following summary of news from the Liberia Herald, which we publish in advance of letters from our correspondents, which, for want of time, cannot appear in our present num-

ber, will furnish our readers with the principal items of interest since the publication of former advices.

We learn from our letters that President Roberts sailed for Europe the 26th August, after having been unavoidably detained several months from making his contemplated visit.

From late English papers, we learn that the President reached England about the 1st October.

The Herald of the 16th of August contains considerable marine intelligence and accounts of several disasters, from which we copy the following :

“ Arrived on the 5th—Government Schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, from Sinou, via Trade Town and Grand Bassa. Passengers, master and crew of the British barque Wellington, wrecked near Sanguin; also the crew of the Liberian sloop Anna Maria, wrecked near Trade Town point. The Lark experienced very heavy weather during her cruise, and returns here with the loss of an anchor and several spars.

“ On the morning of the 31st ultimo the British barque Wellington, John Adamson master, bound to Australia, was stranded on the rocks near Sanguin, thirty-three miles northwest of Sinou. A Liberian trader from Greenville, Sinou, who chanced to be at Sanguin, prosecuting his trade, at the time, contributed greatly to the rescue of the master and crew of the Wellington from the threatening violence of the natives, and aided them in saving some of their personal effects—with which they took refuge in their boats, and on board a small Liberian vessel at anchor in the roads, in charge of the Liberian trader above alluded to, who, it appears, had agreed to convey them to Greenville, Sinou—the nearest Liberian settlement. But, strange to say, on the morning of the 1st inst. the master and crew of the Wellington, without the slightest previous intimation, seized and bound with cords the crew of the Liberian vessel, cut her chain and made sail for Sierra Leone. The second day out, however, they fell in with the Liberian Government schooner Lark, off Trade Town Point. Capt. Cooper, of the Lark, received the master and crew of the Wellington on board his vessel, and conveyed them to this place, where they are provided for by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Having transferred the shipwrecked seamen to the Lark, the Anna Maria—the vessel seized—attempted to make her way back to Sanguin. The wind, at the time, was blowing strong from the Westward, and notwithstanding every exertion to gain the open sea—her only anchor having been cut

away by the master and crew of the Wellington—she was driven ashore and wrecked. The crew succeeded in reaching Grand Bassa, where they too were received on board of the Lark.

“ The conduct of Captain Adamson, in seizing the vessel, Anna Maria, is, to say the least of it, very remarkable; as we are assured that no application was made to the parties in charge of the Anna Maria further than to convey Captain Adamson and his crew to Sinou; which was readily agreed to; and that had any other reasonable request been made it would have been met. Had application been made by Captain Adamson to be conveyed to a place of safety, and his application refused, there might be some reasonable excuse for the course he pursued. And what was the necessity of binding the men, only three in number, and cutting the chain of the vessel—leaving her without an anchor?

“ The Anna Maria and cargo were owned by Mr. S. Dickerson, of Greenville, Sinou; and embraced nearly the whole of his property, as well as his means of a livelihood. Unless remunerated—as indeed he ought to be, and we doubt not will be—the loss to him will be very severe.

“ The American brig Harp, Captain Camden, of and from Baltimore, with a full cargo of merchandise and some twenty or thirty emigrants, arrived in our harbor on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo. During the night the wind blew strong from the westward, when about midnight the vessel commenced dragging her anchor, and about 2 o'clock in the morning struck the beach a little to the north of the entrance of the river. The surf was very high when she struck. She soon bilged—and, of course, is a total loss. By great exertion the passengers and crew were landed in safety. A large force is employed in landing what can be secured from the wreck. We deeply sympathise with the poor emigrants, most of whom barely escaped with their lives. Several of these emigrants, we are told, had with them the means of making themselves quite comfortable in their new home—but much or little, the loss falls heavily on them all.—We commend, with great pleasure, the kindness we observed towards these people by many of the citizens of this place—especially the female portion, whose benevolent hearts ever prompt them to acts of charity. Early on the morning of the unfortunate wreck, many of these might be seen passing with well filled baskets, pots of coffee, and bundles of dry clothing,

to administer to the comforts of the distressed. This is worthy of all praise.—The emigrants by the Harp are destined for Grand Bassa. These people complain bitterly of the treatment they received during the passage from the United States to this place. The head man of the company, Reden Jourdon, informs us that, besides other harsh treatment, the rations served out to them were most scanty—barely sufficient to sustain life.

“The French brig *Maria, C. Dupont* master, lying at Grand Bassa, parted her chains on the 5th inst., and narrowly escaped being driven on shore. She, however, succeeded in gaining the open sea, and, without an anchor, proceeded to this place. Not being able to procure, though the Captain made every exertion to do so, either from the shipping in the harbor or from the shore, suitable anchor and chains, she cleared on the 8th for France—leaving some ten or twelve thousand gallons Palm Oil on shore at Grand Bassa.”

A French ship, the *Cingfreres*, Chevelier commander, arrived at Monrovia, on the 7th of August, in search of emigrants for French Guyana. This emigrant enterprise is under the supervision of the French Government, and the *Cingfreres* had a French naval officer on board, for the ostensible purpose of seeing that no emigrants were taken away against their will. It is a sort of emigration which is akin to the slave trade, and the English, it will be remembered, have carried it on, under government approval if not protection, to a considerable extent. This French ship, the *Monrovia Herald* states, had on board some twenty emigrants which had been obtained at Goree, and forty which she got at Sierra Leone. The *Herald* remarks: “Liberia, we guess, is rather a dull market for such a commodity.” The ship sailed again the same day for Cape Mount.

The ship *Sophia Walker*, from Norfolk and Savannah, arrived at Monrovia on the 30th of July, with a large company of emigrants, about half of whom were landed at Grand

Bassa. Much sickness prevailed on board during the passage out, especially among the children, twenty of whom died before reaching Grand Bassa, and eight or ten more soon after landing.

On board the *Sophia Walker* were two physicians, who were welcomed as a much desired acquisition to Monrovia. They were Drs. Laing and Snowden, from Boston, whom our readers will remember. They were educated by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and are promising men.

Two fine vessels are on the stocks in Monrovia, and nearly finished—the largest one belonged to Hon. Dan. B. Warner, and will be the finest vessel ever built in Liberia—the other, it is said, was the property of Mr. Harrison Murry.

The trading season had not closed, although business had somewhat declined. Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup were brought to Monrovia market by the farmers of St. Pauls.

The anniversary of Liberian Independence was duly celebrated at Monrovia on the 20th of July. The *Herald* gives the following account of the festivities:

“The oration, &c. was delivered in the M. E. Church. The orator was Rev. A. F. Russel. We will not attempt to give a description of the oration. It is sufficient to say that every Liberian praised it, and the orator is the lion of the day. ‘Johnson’s Guards’ turned out handsomely, and gave a splendid dinner, at which was his excellency the President and his cabinet, the British Consul, and other foreign gentlemen. In the evening a splendid supper was given, at which the aforementioned gentlemen were also present. We will also record that a ‘dance’ took place on the occasion. Our good pious folks did not approve of it. It can’t be helped. Let things, if done in decency, have their course.—Our space will not permit us to make further remark. We may do so on another occasion. But we must congratulate the

city Council on the admirable manner which they conducted affairs on that day. The Lunch they gave was a splendid one."

In addition to the account of the wreck of the Harp published in the Herald, we find the following in a letter from one of the passengers to the editor of the New York Colonization Journal. We also learn that the emigrants sent out in the Harp had left Monrovia for Buchanan, the place of their destination.

MONROVIA, Aug. 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty, by this favorable opportunity, to inform you of all the events which have occurred to me since I left New York. I left Baltimore on the 12th of June, in the brig Harp, as a cabin passenger, owing this favor to the kindness of Dr. Hall.

In the early part of the voyage we had a really pleasant time, good weather, and favorable wind; but after the lapse of a fortnight the weather changed, became stormy, and we had contrary winds.

The Captain, (Cambden by name,) treated the passengers in general very rough, if not inhumanly, particularly those who were in the steerage, partially feeding them; food consisting of corn meal, pork, and impure water, without any variation whatever; if any one was sick it was difficult to procure from him a dose of medicine. The passengers complained bitterly against him; three of them, one man and two children, died during the passage, and one the day after our arrival here. After having suffered through a

passage of fifty long days, we dropped anchor off Cape Measurado, in the evening of July 31st, indulging the hope of landing betimes next morning. But alas, "Man proposes, but God disposes." About 1 o'clock A. M. a very strong sea wind blew from the southwest, bringing torrents of rain; the sea raged very boisterously, and despite all the efforts of the captain and mate to save the vessel, she stranded about 2 o'clock under a heavy storm. After being driven ashore, it being very dark, not knowing where we were, you can easily imagine our anxiety. In the morning, however, we were somewhat relieved by discovering our position. The natives living on that part of the beach soon came off to our assistance. We were successful enough to get the boats into the sea, and with great danger we landed from the unfortunate Harp, thanking God, who so unexpectedly and mercifully preserved us. After it became a little more calm, the captain engaged laborers to save as much of the cargo as possible, in which he partially succeeded. I was so fortunate as to secure the greater part of my effects. The other passengers, who had all their goods in the hull of the vessel, have suffered considerable loss. They are here in a very distressed condition. I commend them to your kindness.

On the first day of August we all came under the care of Mr. H. W. Dennis, Colonization Agent here, who has been very kind to us, doing everything to comfort us, and alleviate our distress. The emigrants for Bassa having heard of the recent mortality at that place, cannot be induced to go there; they have resolved to stop here, and Mr. Dennis is now trying, according to their own desire, to provide for them here.

[From the Home and Foreign Journal.]

Letter from Rev. John Day.

BEXLEY, Nov. 17, 1853.

As many daily occurrences here might be of much interest to you, and might indeed be thought worthy of a place in the public prints, I have thought an incident which occurred last night might not be unacceptable to you. I would not, however, be understood that such incidents are of daily, or even of

frequent occurrence here. God grant that they soon may be.

Troa, a head man, (of whose name and place I made mention in a journal of one of my preaching tours,) came to see me. Soon after being seated, Mr. Hill said to him, Troa, when you were here last, and Mr. Day talked to you about God and your soul, you cried so

much, that I thought before this time I should hear some good thing from you. Ah, Messa Hill! my heart hurt me plenty. I come now to talk Messa Day. Night-fo-lass, I sleep, I dream, I see our preacher man all-same Mr. Day. He preach! he preach! he preach! he cry! he cry! he cry! He hold out his hand to all people. He beg them people to stop all bad ways, and serve God. I wake—my heart hurt me plenty. I cry; I cry. I get up—I kneel by my bed—I pray; I pray. My people all come; they look me; they laugh. They say O, Troa guine be God man! All time since den, my heart—O, plenty sorry! So I come to see Messa Day.

Troa, I am glad to see you, and to hear what you say. For although you have told me a dream, yet men are apt to dream of that which is much on their mind. You have told me of more than a dream.—That your heart hurt you, and that you prayed and cried to God. That sorry heart, and that praying heart had the Spirit of God about it—and O, Troa! what a blessing. If you continue to pray and believe in Jesus, that sorry heart will soon be a glad heart; and you will have peace, and love, and joy; such as you never felt. You will feel that God is your father and friend, Jesus is your Saviour, and Heaven your eternal home.

He was serious while he remain-

ed, and left the impression at least, that he knows himself a lost sinner; and is a penitent seeker after salvation. Bless God, that I ever preached to heathen. And that I live to see that seed, long dormant as it lay, spring up to bud and bloom, and to bring forth fruits of eternal life.—Discouraged and dejected missionary look up.

“God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform.”

Who knows what God will soon do for these poor Bassas! But He uses men and means; and the preached gospel is the means He uses to accomplish the salvation of man. It is His powerful instrument for pulling down strongholds and building up the Kingdom of Christ. Although it be to some foolishness, and to others a stumbling block, yet it is the power of God; and to those who can comprehend, it is the wisdom of God. But in common with others, I have taught school too much, and preached the gospel too little.

O, when will vain man be done setting up his judgment against the command of God? Go preach, says the voice from heaven! Vain man replies, the material is too crude.—Let me prepare it by a little education; a little civilization. Cast away Satanic fetters, O, Herald of the Cross: believe in its efficacy and preach the gospel.

[From the Salem Register.]

#### Discoveries in Africa.

**CENTRAL AFRICA.**—Some interesting accounts have been received by the Royal Geographical Society from Mr. Anderson, a traveller who accompanied Mr. Galton in his South African explorations, and who

remained in South Africa with the view of following up the path of discovery from Valfish Bay, lat. 20° south. Mr. Anderson had reached Lake N'gami, from the western coast, and had ascended the Teoge

river for 150 miles; but in consequence of its winding course, he had only made sixty miles northing from the Lake. From his information it is conjectured, that with a small break of fifty or sixty miles, there is water communication right across Africa, near the 17th parallel of south latitude. Mr Anderson, one of the keenest of sportsmen, does not seem to have lacked serious adventures in the pursuit of game. At the close of one of his letters he says;—"I had some fine shooting going to the Lake. Single-handed I killed thirty-nine rhinoceroses and eight elephants, and that too on foot. A black rhinoceros that I had wounded seriously, got hold of me one night and bruised and wounded me in such a manner that my men gave me up for lost. For fourteen days I was unable to move any part of my body without assistance. I think, however, I have recovered almost entirely from the shock. I have also been under the trunk of an elephant, but, strange to tell, escaped unhurt. I had also a narrow escape from a wounded hippopotamus, who upset one of my canoes. The men were all saved; but most of my luggage found a watery grave. Now that I have got out of all these things, I can sympathize with the traveller who, when attacked by robbers, exclaimed, 'All right; this will add to the interest of my travels.' If my next letter from home brings cheerful tidings, I shall probably start immediately on another expedition, that is, if I can procure the means."

SOUTH AFRICA.—By a letter from John G. Willis, Esq., U. S. Consul at Loanda, S. W. coast of Africa, to a friend in this city, we have some interesting information concerning

an interior exploration of that portion of Africa.

On the 1st of June, Dr. Livingston, of England, arrived at Loanda, all the way from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of Africa. He started from one of the Missions in the vicinity of the Cape, about twenty-seven months before, and has been given up for lost, as no news of him had been received from the time he left up to the day he arrived at Loanda. He describes the interior as very pleasant and with a good climate, the land being high.

His route was north until he got into the latitude of Loando, when he shaped his course for that place. A short time after so doing, he found the height of land was decreasing, so much so, that in a few days he descended 2000 feet. His health was good until he commenced nearing the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. Up to the 7th of June (the date of the letter) he was confined to the house, but was improving every day.

Dr. Livingston brought to Loanda twenty-seven negroes who were given to him as a "guard" by one of the chiefs in the interior, and his intention is to return to the Cape by land—partly to endeavor to make further discoveries, and partly to return the negroes.

For many days he was in a forest so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set his guard to work cutting down the trees, so that he could see the stars to take an observation. He started with many cattle, but lost all by flies. He was obliged for many days to live on the fruit of some of the trees, which fruit resembled the gourd. He has the latitude and longitude of every place



of importance that he has seen, but as regards the country being a second edition of California or Australia, he does not say much.

He was attacked by wild beasts only once during the route. That encounter was with a lion, which as soon as he got the Dr's arm between his teeth, was wounded by one of the guard. The lion immediately left the Dr. and attacked the guard.

wounding one in the leg and another in the arm, but after his third spring he fell down and died.

In the interior, where a white man had, probably, never been before, he was received by the different Chiefs in great state and was offered much hospitality. He speaks the language of the natives of the interior, which is entirely different from that of those about Loanda.

[From the Liberia Herald, July 19, 1854.]

#### Our Obligations.

THERE is not a man in Liberia but has obligations to maintain; of course we allude to such as know how to do right, and how to shun evil. It is perfectly absurd in a man, because he pays his taxes and is known as a peaceable citizen, to suppose that the State has no other claims upon him. We will not, for a moment, imagine an idea so preposterous as that there is a Liberian so ignorant as to suppose that these are the only duties required of him. He is imperatively bound by the compact which holds us together as a community, as a people, to exert his best energies to advance the interests of his country—to be ready on all occasions to support the laws, to suppress insubordination, and to support and defend the ministers of justice in the execution of their duties. When law and order are trampled upon there is no security for property or life. Let it once be understood that the reckless and irresponsible may act as they think proper; that they may stand up in opposition to the laws, and that there are not good men enough to punish them; a state of confusion and anarchy will inevitably predominate. When once the vicious and insubordinate get things into their hands, it will not be an easy matter to reform them to a healthy condi-

tion. The State holds every man bound to be at its call, and he who can sit calmly and view disorders without bestirring himself to put them down, is unworthy, *totally unworthy* to enjoy the privileges of a free citizen. No circumstances can justify him in remaining indifferent to the condition of his country; he should be always on the alert—always ready to correct abuses, and to stand forth as a shield to ward off the darts the enemies of good order may shoot at her. So far as we are informed, there is no people in the world from whom more is expected than from the people of Liberia.—The civilized world is watching their progress with no little interest; some of the nations, from the most pure and holy motives, and others from a fear that the African race may, notwithstanding their prediction, yet prove themselves capable of self-government. How necessary is it, then, for the honor of their race, and the well-being of their country, that every citizen should think and feel that it is his paramount duty to serve his country with all his might, to obey its laws, and to be ready, at all times, to resist every disposition in the turbulent to create disorders! Let it be known, far and wide, that the people of Liberia are a law-abiding people; that they honor and

respect the ministers of the law, and they will gain the confidence of the world. But let them bear a character adverse to this, and they will be scouted; their whole race will be a by-word of reproach to every people, and their enemies will triumph in the fulfillment of their prediction.

These remarks are not called forth from any recent occurrence, nor can we say there ever has been an occasion when the police officers have not been able to suppress any riot and maintain the dignity of the laws.

But in view of the great influx of emigrants who never knew what it was to live free and under wholesome laws—ignorant of the noble principles which should influence every freeman—we have thought it prudent thus to state distinctly what we conceive to be the duty of the people of Liberia to their country. Judging from what we already know of the people, we are confident that, when circumstances demand it, they will stand forward as one man in defence of their sacred rights.

### Five years residence in Liberia.—Extracts.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT BATTLE IN 1822.

December 1, 1843. This morning I was awakened by the report of a cannon fired from the fort, introductory to the ceremonies of the day; this being the twenty-first anniversary of the day on which the decisive battle was fought between the colonists under the direction of the heroic Ashmun, and the natives; and which resulted in the repulsion of the latter, and the establishment of a permanent home for the American emigrants in the land of their adoption. Though that battle was really fought on the morning of the 2d December, yet the colonists have been in the habit of celebrating the 1st as the anniversary. At 10 o'clock, the military were paraded in front of the government house; whence they marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which a large number of ladies had already assembled. The orator of the day, J. B. Gripon, Esq., delivered a very appropriate and truly eloquent address; which was received with repeated bursts of enthusiastic and patriotic applause. After the ceremonies at the church, the procession again formed, and marched through the principal streets back to the government house;

after which a grand salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the fort, and the company disbanded. A dinner was prepared for the occasion which was equal to any entertainment of the kind that I ever saw in America—if not in abundance, certainly in variety, and excellence in cooking. At sunset, another gun was fired. All the vessels in port (six or seven in number) displayed their flags and signals. In the evening, I was present at a tea party given to the ladies. I do not remember ever having seen a table set off with more taste. Every thing passed off very pleasantly. Nothing occurred during the day to interrupt the delightful exercises. The military made a very neat appearance, and seemed to be well disciplined. The roaring of cannon, the sound of martial music, the equipments of the soldiery, and the spirit of patriotism which seemed to pervade the town, reminded me of the anniversary of American Independence. We had a slight shower of rain while we were in the church, which rendered the air more pleasant afterwards. Thermometer to-day 81° to 83°.

#### FIRST ATTACK OF FEVER.

December 9th. This afternoon, I very

imprudently took a salt-water bath in the river; after which, I was almost immediately attacked with a severe head-ache, and a pretty high fever. Took a cup of hot tea—wrapped myself up in a blanket and quilt, and soon got into a copious perspiration. I do not know whether this is the African fever; but I do know that it is a fever in Africa; and I do not feel altogether as comfortable as I could desire; but by no means frightened. I think I need not have any fears about being well nursed. Although I am alone in regard to color, yet I am surrounded by kind friends, who seem to be willing and anxious to do every thing in their power to contribute to my comfort.

10th. Perspired freely all night. Arose this morning with less fever and head-ache. Ate breakfast as usual; and felt considerably better in the evening. This first attack of fever was evidently brought on by the imprudent act of bathing in the river. I have thus learned a lesson which will perhaps profit me hereafter.

I have no doubt that much of the mortality in this country in the result of imprudence, and not a little the result of despondency. I think that much depends on the state of the mind in patients suffering with fever in this country, more doubtless than in temperate latitudes. I think it probable that some persons die, (who might otherwise survive the fever,) in consequence of abandoning hope, or making no mental effort to counteract the depressing effects of the fever. Africa has the name of being an unhealthy country; and so it is to foreigners from temperate climates, especially to white persons; but I doubt not that sickness in this country might be avoided to a much greater extent than it is, if persons would always use necessary precautionary measures. We are, however, too apt to neglect to profit

by the experience of others; and in many cases life is not long enough to enable us to acquire the same kind of experience ourselves.

I have been perusing the Journal of the late Governor Buchanan, who died in September, 1841; and who was certainly an extraordinary man; but whose energy and enterprise were too great for this climate. Like Ashmun and Randall and other white persons who have fallen at their posts in Liberia, he undertook too much—endured too much fatigue; and at last fell a martyr, not so much to the climate, as to his own praise-worthy though excessive energy of spirit, and persevering efforts for the good of the people of Liberia; for whom he lived, for whom he labored, and for whom he died.

#### VISIT TO MAMMA'S TOWN.

26th. This morning, I started, with a large company of ladies and gentlemen, on a pleasure excursion to Mamma's town, which is situated on the north-eastern extremity of Bushrod Island, about nine miles from Monrovia. The day was remarkably pleasant, and we had a very agreeable time. Mamma's town is a native village, so named after an old woman, who is the principal character in it. She was once very extensively engaged in the slave trade, and was the queen of a considerable tribe. Her town was once one of the principal slave-marts on this part of the coast. But through the instrumentality of the colonists, her traffic in slaves has been broken up; and from a queenly heritage, her possessions have dwindled down to an insignificant hamlet. She has never been friendly with the colonists; and although she cannot prevent them from coming to her town, she evidently shows dissatisfaction at their visits. The children in the town were in a state of entire nudity; and the adults were dressed in the

usual native style—a piece of cotton cloth or a common handkerchief around the loins; in addition to which, a few of them wore a kind of robe loosely thrown over their shoulders. Some of the native robes that I have seen—manufactured out of native cotton cloth, and variously embroidered—exhibited considerable taste and ingenuity ;

as also some of the implements of warfare, and domestic utensils. But the native houses or huts generally, and the few articles of furniture in and about them, exhibit indubitable evidence of great deficiency in genius and mechanical skill among the degraded aborigines of this country.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### The Slave Trade.—Sea Letters.

It is not less due to the honor of the United States than to the obligations of the Government and people to the cause of humanity, to continue their efforts to suppress the exportation of slaves from Africa. And they are pledged to use the most stringent and effectual means within their power to diminish and extirpate the inhuman commerce. This being the settled policy and purpose of the great American nation, there is the more necessity for increased vigilance and activity on their part, from the well established truth that the trade is most successfully and extensively carried on in American built vessels and under the protection of the American flag.

To prevent the evasion of the laws against the traffic, the Senate has lately unanimously passed a bill, having for its object the abolishment of the PRACTICE OF TRANSFERRING VESSELS ABROAD under the operation of a sea-letter, given by an *American consul at a foreign port*. This act provides that whenever any American registered ship or vessel shall, in part or in whole, be sold to a citizen of the United States at any foreign port or place in North or South America, in West Indies, in Cape de Verde Islands, or on or near the coast of Africa, the bill of sale shall be utterly void unless it is executed in the presence of a minister or consul of the United States, and shall contain an express condition that such sale shall not be valid in case such vessel shall make a voyage to Africa before returning to the United States and obtaining a new register. Any citizen of the United States who shall sell any such vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African slave trade, or that she is to visit the coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter such a vessel for such a voyage, shall, on conviction thereof in any United States Court, be fined ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned for three years. Every charter of an American vessel at

any such foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the slave trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the coast of Africa, unless she be duly condemned as unseaworthy, shall be illegal and void.

This is an important measure. It proves that there has been no relaxation of duty in reference to the evil. But without constant activity and union of effort by the several squadrons on the African coast, particularly on the part of our own force, it will scarcely avail much. It will be found almost futile as the restricted right of search, and the fact of vessels proceeding without sea-letters, but with their Register simply, to the coast, step in and interfere in its practical execution. Let us examine into this subject.

For many years it had been sought by leading European powers to secure a joint right of search of all vessels found on the African coast. These overtures have always been declined by the United States, on the ground that such an arrangement would give the cruisers of other nations the right of search, which might be used to the serious damage of lawful American pursuits.

The British cruisers, however, continued to exercise a right of search, or as they called it, of visitation, upon American vessels on the coast of Africa, whom they suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The exercise of this power and the manner of its execution, were met with remonstrances on the part of this Government. Whole volumes of correspondence were had without arriving at any agreement. In this state of things the Ashburton treaty was negotiated, the eighth article of which honorably closed the discussion and bound the United States to keep up a specific naval armament in that quarter to carry out its own laws.

Thus matters have remained up to this time ; Great Britain detaining and examining the vessels of such powers only as

she is in treaty with to do so, and allowing those of this country to pass unmolested. This latter point is made very clear by the instructions issued for the guidance of the "officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the west coast of Africa with respect to the treaty with the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 9th of August, 1842, by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland," &c., which say: "The commanding officers of Her Majesty's vessels on the coast of Africa station will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, or visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the United States, *whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not.*"

Now, if the Ashburton treaty be abrogated and the American squadron be withdrawn, British or other men-of-war will thus have the right of search conceded them, for how is the fact to be ascertained whether a vessel carrying the American colors be a legal trader or not, or whether she have a regular register, or a contraband sea-letter, unless she be stopped and examined? Does not this action virtually re-open the discussion of the perplexing and exciting question of the right of search?

It is notorious that American slavers do not always take the trouble to obtain sea-letters, but actually go with and rely solely on their bona fide registers. An example of this, from many which could be adduced, is given in Commander Foote's instructive volume, "Africa and the American Flag"—page 301-2. From this it appears that a British cruiser, under the treaty now proposed to be abrogated, proceeded to Loanda, and informed the American officers that the brig Chatsworth, of Baltimore, a suspected slaver, was at Ambriz; but being an American vessel, the British officers could do no more than to report the circumstances to the American cruisers. Com. Foote, with the "Perry," immediately sailed for Ambriz, where he boarded and searched the stranger. He found an American register but no sea-letter among her papers. The Chatsworth was

seized, and afterwards condemned in Baltimore by the U. S. District Court of Maryland.

The bill passed by the Senate, not to issue sea letters to vessels bound to the coast of Africa, is a valuable auxiliary in the uniform action of the American people, to prevent their flag and ships from being prostituted to the iniquitous trade, but it will not be a substitute for either abrogating the Ashburton treaty, or the withdrawal of any portion of our small naval force on that station. Were the treaty abrogated, English and American men-of-war would no longer co-operate and thus a complete blockade would be impossible. As the profits on successful voyages with slaves are enormous, unprincipled men would run every risk, even that of hanging, and American vessels would proceed direct from American ports with registers. If then, we maintain our peculiar right, that of the American flag being the inviolable protection of the ship from whose mast head it floats, a British cruiser dare not touch a vessel bearing these colors, even were she known to be full of slaves, and thus, there being no efficient active American squadron on that vast extent of sea coast, slaves could be shipped under the "stars and stripes" with perfect impunity.

Withdraw the squadron and the United States stands disgraced before the whole world. Without her assistance and joint action, the exertions of France and Great Britain on that coast would be of but little avail. We must have our own squadron to prevent our own citizens and our own flag from being engaged in, or become the unquestioned cover of the abominable crime. We must have our own fleet to guard and develop our already large and rapidly growing valuable legitimate commerce with that rich country. We must have cruisers of our own to assist and protect those from among us who are engaged in the diffusion of light and knowledge amongst the millions of Africa, and we must thus encourage and ably countenance all measures for the social and moral renovation of a vast continent.

### Condition of Africans in their native land.

Rev. John Beecham of the London Wesleyan Mission, has made a lengthy and elaborate report of the condition of the negroes inhabiting the gold coast of Africa, from which we make the following extract:

"*Scarcely has one of their barbarous*

and bloody customs been abandoned, from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They still pave their court yards, palaces, and even the streets or market places of their villages or towns, with the skulls of those butchered in wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to Boshum. Still their wives and slaves are

buried alive with the deceased husband or master. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor; which put a stop to it only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive! amidst dancing, singing, and bewailing, the noise of horns, drums, muskets, yells, groans, and screechings; the women, marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with earth and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They are too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were first thopped off, and then their heads *sawed* off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the grave were hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of a king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes

place, in which there can be no computation of the victims.

"At their Yam customs," Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every carboceer, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments of their processions. Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in a vast brass pan, with various vegetable and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful *fetiché*. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day, desolation reigns over the land. The king, during the bloody saturnalia, looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight.

The king of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence and ornaments the battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims; and the great *fetiché tree* at Badagry has its wide-spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. There the want of charity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps. Murder, adultery, and thievery, says Bosman, are here no sins.

### Further Responses to our Special Appeal.

Since the publication of the result of our special appeal for funds, in the last number of the Repository, we have received the following additional sums, amounting to \$817, which, added to the amount previously reported, (\$6,265 18), make \$7,082 18, leaving a balance yet to be received of \$657 82 to complete the whole sum asked for—to enable us to send the 129 colored persons, mentioned in our appeal, to Liberia.

#### MAINE.

Bath—Freeman Clark, \$100.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dunbarton—Daniel H. Parker, by Professor C. Mills, \$10.

New Hampton—Col. R. G. Lewis, \$10.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Mrs. Nancy Lawrence, by Professor Mills, Mrs. M. L. Abbe, each \$10.

Andover—Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., by his son, \$10.

Whitinsville—Mrs. Betsy Whitin, Paul Whitin, Jno C. Whitin, Jas. W. Whitin, Chas. P. Whitin, each \$10; Edwin Armsby, Paul W. Dudley, each \$5:—total \$60.

Lowell—L. Keese, \$30.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Farmington—John T. Norton, \$10.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Freehold—Collection in Young Ladies' Seminary, by Mrs. A. Richardson, \$10.

#### NEW YORK.

Sherburne—Joshua A. Pratt, \$10.

New York City—Cosh, (B. L. K.) A. S. Barnes, by Prof. Mills, Chas. J. Stedman, each \$10; "John," John C. Baldwin, each \$20:—total \$70.

Fishkill Landing—Jno. P. De Wint, \$10.

Bedford—Contribution from Presbyterian Church, by Rev. D. C. Lyon, \$26 50.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Washington Brown, Chas. Churchman, James Claghorn, James Dunlap, A. J. Drexel, C. A. Rogers, Jas. R. Greaves, Thos. Lea, Henry Cope, Francis Cope, Josiah Dawson, M. L. Dawson, Sharpless & Brothers, Samuel B. Morris, Joseph B. Mitchel, Richard Richardson, each \$10, and Elizabeth White, \$15, William Thomas, \$5, Rufus L. Barnes, \$2 50, making \$182 50, by Horatio C Wood:—total \$182 50.

Washington—"One of the 426," \$5.

Harrisburgh—E. L. Orth, \$10.

Silver Spring—Rev. Geo. Morris, Miss Janet Morris, each \$10.

**MARYLAND.**  
*Baltimore*—John Davis, \$10.  
**VIRGINIA.**  
*Woodstock and Strasbury*—Rev. William Torry, \$15.  
*University of Va.*—A Friend, \$10.  
**MISSISSIPPI.**  
*Woodville*—John W. Burruss, \$10.  
**TENNESSEE.**  
*Knorrville*—Rev. Thos. W. Humes, \$10.  
**OHIO.**  
*Sidney*—Collection in Rev. C. J. McCohn's church, \$10.  
*Cincinnati*—Dr. W. Judkins, Marston Allen, each \$10.

*Centon*—John Harris, \$10.  
*Doyton*—Henry Stoddard, \$50.  
**INDIANA.**  
*Crawfordsville*—Col. H. L. Lane, Maj. Isaac C. Olston, each \$10, by Prof. C. Mills.  
*New Albany*—Jas. Brooks, J. J. Brown, each \$10, by Prof. C. Mills.  
*Putnamville*—Rev. Ransom Hawley, \$10, by Prof. C. Mills.  
**ILLINOIS.**  
*Petersburg*—W. B. Peake, John Allen, each \$10; W. M. Cowgill, \$4; D. C. Brown, \$2; James White, M. S. Morris, each \$1; making \$28, by George McKinley, Esq.

**Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,**

*From July 30th to October 18th, 1854.*

By Rev. W. Mitchell:—  
*Williamstown*.—Collection in the Congregational Church..... 7 01  
*Barre*.—Dea. S. Barber, J. S. Spalding, Cheney Keith, L. Keith, D. K. Smith, William Bradford, L. Ketchum, each \$1, Rev. B. Abbott, Mrs. E. H. Evans, R. Bradford, J. Trow, Nathan Trow, Mrs. O. Trow, David Carlton, J. Wood, Mrs. J. Wood, each 50 cents; H. Gale, S. Wood, Mrs. E. Trow, Mrs. Gale, each 25 cents..... 12 50  
*Berlin*.—Rev. J. F. Stone..... 1 00  
*Northfield*.—Dea. Calvin Eades, a Friend, each \$1..... 2 00  
*Sudbury*.—Collection..... 12 00  
*Montpelier*.—C. W. Storrs, E. P. Walton, E. P. Waton, Jr. G. Hows, Cash, S. Prentiss, F. F. Merrill, C. Bowen, Mrs. C. Bowen, James Spalding, J. R. Langdon, H. H. Reed, each \$1; T. R. Merrill, S. K. Collins, Cash, each 50 cents, Cash 25 cents, Legacy of Miss Gertrude H. Reed, \$10..... 23 75  
*Lake Dunmore*.—Collection..... 11 15  
*Orwell*.—Collection in Methodist Church, \$4 40, Henry Burt, Mrs. H. Burt, J. W. Bacon, S. H. Bascom, E. M. Wright, Rev. R. S. Cushman, Dea. Asa Young, each \$1; Cash 25 cents 11 65  
*Pittsford*.—E. S. Winslow..... 1 00  
*Bethel*.—By L. L. Tilden..... 1 00  
*Hinesburgh*.—Dea. J. Marsh, \$3, F. Wilson, C. Dorwin, M. Hull, Mrs. R. Ray, G. W. Smedley, O. Boynton, each \$1; N. L. Parch, 50 cents, S. Byington, 25 cents..... 9 75

*Charlotte*.—Luther Stone, Chas. McNeil, each \$1..... 2 00  
*Sandgate*.—Dea. Merjitt Hurd.. 1 00  
*Manchester*.—Myron Clark, \$5, W. Black, Mrs. G. Barker, each \$2; S. S. Burton, Mrs. D. Roberts, M. Hawley, L. Sargeant, Mrs. D. S. Boudinot, C. P. Smith, M. J. Godwin, L. P. Cory, J. C. Roberts, each \$1; W. A. Burnham, 75 cents, E. B. Francisco, 50 cents. 19 25  
 Part of Legacy of J. Burton, to }  
 A. C. S. \$100, credited by A. }  
 C. Soc. to Manchester. }  
*Satisbury*.—Individuals..... 2 15  
*East Poultney*.—Col. in Cong. Church..... 8 66  
*West Poultney*.—C. S. Perry, Rev. J. B. Walker, each \$1, Rev. D. W. Walker, 50 cents. 2 50  
*Waterbury*.—J. G. Simson..... 10 00  
*Burlington*.—C. F. Staniford, Mrs. K. W. Francis, each \$10, R. G. Cole, J. W. Hickok, Rev. J. R. Converse, A. L. Catlin, each \$5; D. A. Smalley, P. Doolittle, W. L. Strong, each \$3; Mrs. E. W. Buel, F. K. Nichols, G. W. Benedict, Wm. Warner, each \$2; A. S. Dewey, J. B. Wheeler, S. E. Howard, Cash, A. Foote, Calvin Pease, Mrs. H. B. Warner, J. Torrey, Mrs. Paine, Z. Thomson, Rev. B. W. Smith, H. Hatch, Friend by Rev. J. H. Worcester, H. S. Nichols, M. K. Petty, N. G. Clark, Wm. Weston, C. F. Davy, each \$1..... 75 00

Aggregate amount \$213 37

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society.**

*From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1854.*

**VERMONT.**

<i>Montpelier.</i> —Vermont Colonization Society, viz: From E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., \$100; to constitute Erastus, Thaddeus & Horace Fairbanks, of <i>St. Johnsbury, Vt.</i> , life members of the Am. Col. Soc., Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Agent, \$20....	120 00
<i>Williamstown.</i> —Cong. Society, \$8 50; by Daniel Baldwin, Treas. Vt. Col. Soc.....	8 50
<i>Saint Albans.</i> —Verbal bequest left the Am. Col. Soc., by Mrs. Harriet K. Smith, wife of Theo. W. Smith, Esq., of <i>St. Albans, Vt.</i> .....	100 00
<i>Manchester.</i> —Part of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by Josiah Burton, per Cyrus Munson....	100 00
	328 50

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

By Capt. George Barker:—

<i>Lovell.</i> —Wm. A. Burke, to complete life membership, Am. Col. Soc., of Mrs. Catharine French Burke, \$20; Mrs. O. M. Whipple, 4th payment on account of life membership, Am. Col. Soc., \$5; S. W. Stickney, \$3; J. F. Rogers, H. Wright, each \$1.....	30 00
<i>Newburyport.</i> —Part of legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by William B. Banister, late of Newburyport, by Rev. Joseph Tracy... 2,500 00	2,500 00
	2,530 00

**RHODE ISLAND.**

<i>Barrington.</i> —Collection in Rev. S. S. Hyde's Church.....	10 00
<i>Providence.</i> —J. H. Mason, by Capt. G. Barker.....	3 00
	13 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

<i>Mystic.</i> —Charles Mallory, \$10; Geo. W. Mallory, D. D. Mallory, C. H. Mallory, Capt. Holdridge, Asa Fish, J. Cottrell, Rev. S. B. Randall, each \$5; A. C. Tift, \$3; W. P. Smith, John Gallup, Miss E. S. White, each \$2; Dr. E. F. Coats, H. B. Alexander, E. P. Randall, Mrs. H. Ashby,	
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E. Rathbun, Mrs. Mary Randall, J. Wilber, D. Burrows, Benjamin Gallup, J. Holmes, B. F. Palmer, M. B. Avery, P. Clift, Mrs. N. G. Fish, each \$1; A. H. Simmons, 50 cts., L. Morgan, J. D. Noyes, Cash, Mrs. M. Smith, each 25 cents.....	69 50
<i>Essex.</i> —H. L. Champlin, \$10; S. Ingham, E. W. Pratt, Mrs. J. Hayden, each \$5; E. S. Stephenson, \$3; J. S. Chapman, a Friend, R. H. Post, Mrs. R. Hill, each \$2; A. Hayden, Joy Post, Mrs. Gustavus Pratt, Mrs. N. J. Pratt, G. K. Dickinson, Reuben Post, S. Bushnell, Mrs. M. Hayden, Mrs. C. W. Smith, T. T. Denison, A. F. Whittemore, A. P. Brockway, D. Andrews, J. S. Newell, Mrs. Elisha Pratt, each \$1; O. Spencer, Mrs. Emeline Pratt, each 50 cts.; Russel Post, Cash, each 25 cents.....	52 50
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1854.

[No. 12.

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## Sailing of Emigrants.

THE fine ship *Euphrasia*, chartered by this Society, sailed from Baltimore the 3d and Norfolk the 6th November, with 168 emigrants for Liberia; a list of whose names, &c., and former places of residence may be found in another column.— Among these emigrants were sixty-six of the seventy-one from Fauquier County, Va., mentioned in our circular of August last, and for the expense of whose transportation and six months' support in Liberia, our friends so liberally and promptly responded to our special appeal. By the death of the Rev. T. D. Herndon, in September last, the duty of attending to the outfit, and transportation to Baltimore, of these people, devolved on his two brothers, Rev. Thaddeus Herndon, who liberated one of the families, consisting of eight persons, and Rev. Richard Herndon, who, in connection with his brother, volunteered to act as agent for his sister-in-law, the widow

of his deceased brother, and the other persons who were interested as owners of these slaves. The manner in which these two gentlemen performed the duties thus devolving on them, their earnest exhibitions of kindness to the people, and sympathy for them, and the very liberal outfits which they provided for them, everything that they thought they would probably need in their new home in Liberia, clearly showed that they entertained a sincere regard for the comfort and welfare of these people. The expenses incurred by them for the outfit and traveling expenses of the people whom they and their friends had liberated was upwards of \$2,000. Similar exhibitions of anxiety and liberality for the comfort and welfare of liberated slaves, by those who had given them their freedom, we have frequently before witnessed, while superintending the embarkation of emigrants for Li-

beria. And we know that many of the citizens of that republic cherish feelings of the warmest gratitude towards their former owners, whom they regard as among their best earthly friends.

One of the emigrants in the Herndon company, named Harry Tyler, received his freedom on the payment of about one-third of what his owner could have sold him for, that he might accompany his wife and children to Liberia. This amount he raised by personal solicitation, principally in New York City. Another man, named Washington Johnson, had made an ineffectual effort to purchase his wife and child, belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who agreed to let him have them for \$600. He endeavored to raise the money, but succeeded in getting only \$250, which amount he left in part payment of the price asked, and took the obligation of the owner to give them their freedom when the remaining \$350 should be paid. This poor man seemed to be greatly depressed at not being able to take his wife and child with him; his affection for whom was evinced in his earnest effort to raise the money to buy them, and his willingness to leave all that he could raise in part payment for them. Mr. Herndon, speaks in very high terms of this man, and we believe him to be a good and true man, worthy of any

assistance he may receive in enabling him to effect the cherished object of securing the freedom of his wife and child, who would be glad to follow him to Liberia. We told Washington that we would state his case to our friends; and it seemed to inspire him with renewed hope; and his countenance lighted up with joyful anticipation of being blessed with the society of his loved ones in the distant home for which he was about to embark. If, therefore, any of our friends shall be pleased to forward donations to us for this object, we will take pleasure in seeing that they are properly applied. We shall be much gratified to be able to send the wife and child to Liberia next spring.

Among the emigrants by the Euphrasia, was a family from Rockbridge County, Va., consisting of nine persons, the head of whom, Edmund Brown, had, by persevering personal application, succeeded in raising a sufficient amount of funds, to enable him to purchase two of his children (grown daughters) and two grand children, one a fine young man for whom he paid \$900, and a son for whom he paid \$775, who remains to work out the freedom of his wife, and then to follow his father to Liberia. Of the donations received by Edmund Brown, \$275 were from a good lady of Princeton, N. J.

Among the emigrants that em-

barked at Norfolk, were eleven persons who had been emancipated by John L. Tate, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who provided a liberal outfit for them, and paid the Virginia Colonization Society \$600 for their transportation and six months' support in Liberia.

Of the additional fifty-eight liberated slaves mentioned in our appeal, thirty sailed in the *Euphrasia*: the remainder we expect to send in our next vessel.

The bark *Estelle*, chartered by the New York State Colonization Society, sailed from New York the 26th October, with 26 emigrants, a list of whose names, &c., we publish from the N. Y. Col. Journal. The Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, sailed in the *Estelle* on a visit to Liberia. The following missionaries also sailed in the *Estelle*: Mrs. Anne Payne, (wife of Bishop Payne,) Miss Isabella Alley, and Rev. Robert Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, and Mrs. Ann

Wikins, Misses Caroline Brown, Margaret Kilpatrick, and Maria R. B. Staunton, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. These are all white persons. Two of them, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Wilkins, are returning to the fields of their former labors and sufferings, after a few months sojourn in this county. Mrs. Wilkins has already spent about sixteen years in Liberia, the last twelve of which in charge of an interesting female seminary at Millsburg. Mrs. Payne has spent nearly as long a time in that country, which has afforded graves for many other white missionaries, since these two devoted women commenced their labors there. Miss Alley, Mr. Smith, and the three young ladies who accompany Mrs. Wilkins, go for the first time to labor in that distant land. We trust and pray that their lives may long be spared for the good of Africa; and that the visit of our friend and co-laborer, Mr. Pinney, may prove highly advantageous to our cause and to the interests of Liberia.

#### State of Maryland in Liberia.

In our number for October, we published an account (from the Maryland Colonization Journal) of the organization of the new Government at Cape Palmas, with the names of the officers who had been elected under the new Constitution, which was adopted by the people on the

29th May last. On the 6th June the officers of the new State were elected, and on the 8th June the inauguration of the Governor elect took place. We now lay before our readers the inaugural address of the new Governor:—

held of us, as by right of tenure; and the petty factions existing between the Grahways and Half Cavallys, I might say with truth, that we are at peace. Under this head, there is one subject to which I would call your attention. I refer to negotiations with tribes not beyond four or five days travel, whence a large amount of valuable productions might be brought to our market by sending our commissioners to treat with their chiefs and open a way for their free passage to this place.—Some little expense would attend such an expedition, and I beg to call your consideration to it.

Your attention is further invited to the erection of a seminary by the Methodist Mission in the settlement of Harper. I have not been informed of all the particulars connected with it, but should an application be made for a site for it, I have thought of no place more suitable than a portion of that division of the Public Farm which falls to the government.

Some time during last year commissioners were sent by the people to Baltimore, in Maryland, to treat with the Md. State Colonization Society in regard to the terms of sepa-

ration. After concluding the treaty they returned home, and made their report last May to the people, having no other organ at the time. I now submit it to your consideration, and final ratification; if it be your pleasure to do so. Being a party in arranging and settling its particulars, I can say but little in regard to it, except that I consider it ought to be confirmed and respected. While speaking of commissioners, gentlemen, you are aware that it is to the interest of the government to petition its acknowledgment at as early a period as conveniently may be. In fact, until this be done, there are fears of a want of that kind of power which is influenced by right to enforce the revenue laws over our entire jurisdiction. For this reason I advise, at the present session, that a delegation be appointed to visit Liberia proper, and make arrangements to this effect.

In speaking on the subject of the revenue law there are points of it which I have not referred to. These I hope you, gentlemen, will well consider as to the necessity or importance of their alteration or amendment.

W. A. PROUT.

July 5th, 1854.

### Extracts from "Capt. Canot; or Twenty years of an African Slaver."

#### WHAT THE SLAVE TRADE IS.

Next day we proceeded to formal business. His majesty called a regular "palaver" of his chiefs and headmen, before whom I stated my *dantica* and announced the terms. Very soon several young folks were brought for sale, who, I am sure, never dreamed at rising from last night's sleep, that they were destined for Cuban slavery! My merchandize revived the memory of *peccadilloes* that had been long forgotten, and sentences that were for-

given. Jealous husbands, when they tasted my rum, suddenly remembered their wives' infidelities, and sold their better halves for more of the oblivious fluid. In truth I was exalted into a magician unroofing the village, and baring its crime and wickedness to the eye of *justice*.—Law became profitable, and virtue had never reached so high a price! Before night the town was in a turmoil, for every man cudged his brain for an excuse to kidnap his neighbor, so as to share my com-

merce. As the village was too small to supply the entire gang of fifty, I had resource to the neighboring settlements, where my "barkers" or agents did their work in a masterly manner. Traps were adroitly baited with goods to lead the unwary into temptation, when the unconscious pilferer was caught by his ambushed foe, and an hour served to hurry him to the beach as a slave forever. In fact, five days were sufficient to stamp my image permanently on the Matacan settlement, and to associate my memory with anything but blessings in at least fifty of their families!

#### THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

There was very little comfort on board *La Estrella* after the suppression of this revolt. We lived with a pent up volcano beneath us, and day and night we were ceaselessly vigilant. Terror reigned supreme, and the lash as its sceptre.

At last we made land at Porto Rico, and were swiftly passing its beautiful shores, when the inspector called my attention to the appearance of one of our attendant slaves, whom we had drilled as a sort of cabin-boy. He was a gentle, intelligent child, and had won the hearts of all the officers.

His pulse was high, quick, and hard; his face and eyes red and swollen; while, on his neck, I detected half a dozen rosy pimples.—He was sent immediately to the fore-castle, free from contact with any one else, and left there, cut off from the crew, till I could guard against pestilence. It was small-pox!

The boy passed a wretched night of fever and pain, developing the malady with all its horrors. It is very likely that I slept as badly as the sufferer; for my mind was busy with his *doom*. Daylight found me

on deck in consultation with our veteran boatswain, whose experience in the trade authorized the highest respect for his opinion.—Hardened as he was, the old man's eyes filled, his lips trembled, and his voice was husky, as he whispered the verdict in my ear. I guessed it before he said a word; yet I hoped he would have counselled against the dread alternative. As we went aft to the quarter-deck, all eyes were bent upon us, for every one conjectured the malady and feared the result, yet none dared to ask a question.

I ordered a general inspection of the slaves, yet when a *favorable* report was made, I did not rest content, and descended to examine each one personally. It was true; the child was *alone* affected!

For half an hour I trod the deck to and fro restlessly, and caused the crew to subject themselves to inspection. But my sailors were as healthy as the slaves. There was no symptom that indicated approaching danger. I was disappointed again. A single case—a single sign of peril in any quarter would have spared the poison!

That evening, in the stillness of night, a trembling hand stole forward to the afflicted boy with a potion that knows no waking. In a few hours all was over. Life and the pestilence were crushed together; for necessary murder had been committed, and the poor victim was beneath the blue water.

#### VISIT TO TIMBO.

A journey to the interior of Africa would be a rural jaunt, were it not so often endangered by the perils of war. The African may fairly be characterized as a shepherd, whose pastoral life is varied by a little agriculture and the conflicts into which he is seduced, either by family quar-

rels or the natural passions of his blood. His country, though uncivilized, is not so absolutely wild as is generally supposed. The gradual extension of Mohamedanism throughout the interior is slowly but evidently modifying the Negro. An African Mussulman is *still* a warrior for the dissemination of faith as well as for the gratification of avarice; yet the Prophet's laws are so much more genial than the precepts of paganism, that, within the last half century, the humanizing influence of the Koran is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the interior tribes.

But in all the changes that may come over the spirit of *man* in Africa, her magnificent external *nature* will forever remain the same. A little labor teems with vast returns. The climate exacts nothing but shade from the sun, and shelter from the storm. Its oppressive heat forbids a toilsome industry, and almost enforces indolence as a law. With every want supplied, without the allurements of social rivalry, without the temptations of national ambition or personal pride, what has the African to do in his forest of palm and cocoa—his grove of orange, pomegranate and fig, on his mat of comfortable repose, where the fruit stoops to his lips without a struggle for the prize—save to brood over or gratify the electric passions with which his soul seems charged to bursting?

It is an interesting task to travel through a continent filled with such people, whose minds are just beginning, here and there, to emerge from the vilest heathenism, and to glimmer with a faith that bears wrapped in its unfolded leaves the seeds of a modified civilization.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Timbo lies on a rolling plain.—*

North of it a lofty mountain range rises at the distance of ten or fifteen miles, and sweeps eastwardly to the horizon. The landscape, which declines from these slopes to the south, is in many places bare; yet fields of plentiful cultivation, groves of cotton-wood, tamarind and oak, thickets of shrubbery and frequent villages, stud its surface, and impart an air of rural comfort to the picturesque scene.

I soon proposed a gallop with my African kindred over the neighborhood; and one fine morning, after a plentiful breakfast of stewed fowls, boiled to rags with rice, and seasoned with delicious "palavra sauce," we cantered off to the distant villages. As we approached the first brook, but before the fringe of screening bushes was passed, our cavalcade drew rein abruptly, while Ahmah-de-Bellah cried out "Strangers are coming!" A few moments after, as we slowly crossed the stream, I noticed several women crouched in the underwood, having fled from the bath. This warning is universally given, and enforced by law, to guard the proudest of the gentler sex.

In half an hour we reached the first suburban village; but fame had preceded us with my character, and as the settlement was cultivated either by serfs or negroes liable to be made so, we found the houses bare. The poor wretches had learned on the day of my reception, that the principal object of my journey was to obtain slaves, and, of course, they imagined that the only object of my foray in their neighborhood was to seize the gang and bear it abroad in bondage. Accordingly, we tarried only a few minutes in Findo, and dashed off to Furo; but here, too, the blacks had been panic-struck, and escaped so hurriedly that they

left their pots of rice, vegetables and meat boiling in their sheds. Furo was absolutely stripped of inhabitants; the veteran chief of the village did not even remain to do the honors for his affrighted brethren. Ahmah-de-Bellah laughed heartily at the terror I inspired; but I confess I could not help feeling sadly mortified when I found my presence shunned as a pestilence.

The native villages through which I passed on this excursion manifested the great comfort in which these Africans live throughout their prolific land, when unassailed by the desolating wars that are kept up for slave trade. It was the height of the dry season, when everything was parched by the sun, yet I could trace the outlines of fine plantations, gardens, and rice fields. Everywhere I found abundance of peppers, onions, garlic, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and cassava, while tasteful fences were garlanded with immense vines and flowers. Fowls, goats, sheep, and oxen, stalked about in innumerable flocks, and from every domicile depended a paper, inscribed with a charm from the Koran to keep off thieves and witches.

My walks through Timbo were promoted by the constant efforts of my entertainers to shield me from intrusive curiosity. Whenever I saluted forth, two townfolk in authority were sent forward to warn the public that the Furtoo desired to promenade without a mob at his heels. These lusty criers stationed themselves at the corners with an iron triangle, which they rattled to call attention to the king's command; and in a short time the high-ways were so clear of people, who feared a *bastinado* that I found my loneliness rather disagreeable than otherwise. *Every person I saw shunned me.* When I called the

children or little girls, they fled from me. My reputation as a slaver in the village, and the fear of a lash in the town, furnished me much more solitude than is generally agreeable to a sensitive traveler.

Toward nightfall I left my companions, and wrapping myself closely in a Mandingo dress, stole away through by-ways to a brook which runs by the town walls. Thither the females resort at sunset to draw water; and choosing a screened situation, where I would not be observed, I watched for more than an hour the graceful children, girls and women of Timbo, as they performed this domestic task of eastern lands.

I was particularly impressed by the general beauty of the sex, who in many respects resembled the Moor, rather than the negro. Unaware of a stranger's presence, they came forth, as usual, in a simple dress, which covers their body from waist to knee, and leaves the rest of the figure entirely naked. Group after group gathered together on the bank of the brook in the slanting sunlight and lengthening shadows of the plain. Some rested on their pitchers and water vessels; some chatted, or leaned on each other gracefully, listening to the chat of friends; some stooped to fill their jars; others lifted the brimming vessels to their sisters' shoulders, while others strode homeward singing, with their charged utensils poised on head or hand. Their slow, stately, swinging movement under the burden was grace that might be envied on a Spanish *paseo*. I do not think the forms of these Fulla girls—with their complexions of freshest bronze—are exceeded in symmetry by the women of any other country. There was a slender delicacy of limb, waist, neck, hand, foot and bosom, which seemed to be the type that



moulded every one of them. I saw none of the hanging breast; the flat, extended nostrils; the swollen lips and fillet-like foreheads that characterize the Soosooos and their sisters of the coast. None were deformed, nor were any marked by traces of disease. I may observe, moreover, that the male Fullahs of Timbo are impressed on my memory by a beauty of form which almost equals that of the women; and, in fact, the only fault I found with them was their minute resemblance to the female delicacy of the other sex. They made up, however, in courage, what

they lacked in form, for their manly spirit has made them renowned among all the tribes they have so long controlled by distinguished bravery and perseverance.

The patriarchal landscape by the brook, with the Oriental girls over their water-jars, and the lowing cattle in the pastures, brought freshly to mind many a Bible scene I heard my mother read when I was a boy at home; and I do not know what revolution might have been wrought on my spirit had I not suddenly become critical.

[From the Colonization Herald, April, 1854.]

#### Further Discoveries in interior Africa.

Fifteen months since, Mr. A. Peterman laid before the public in a communication to one of the *London Prints*, an account of the important discovery, by Dr. Barth, of a magnificent river in the far interior, forming the upper course of the Chadda, a tributary to, but larger than the Kowara, (commonly called Niger) and flowing through the extensive kingdom of Adamana, the most fertile and beautiful of all the countries of Central Africa visited by that celebrated African explorer. Five months ago it was announced that an expedition up that river by means of a screw steamer had been decided on by the British Government, and a few weeks since Mr. Macgregor Laird, the contractor for building the vessel, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society announced that the vessel would be ready in March. The plan of the expedition is, to arrive at the mouth of the Kowara before the first of July, and to steam at once up the river with the rising waters. The steamer is to be accompanied by *three metallic sectional boats*, fifty

feet long, and eight feet beam each, manned by natives, so that in the event of any serious accident to the steamer the adventurers may take to the boats. The party will comprise but ten or twelve Europeans, and these will all be men of education and resources. The steamer and boats' crews will consist of blacks to the number of eighty or ninety. It is supposed that the vessel will attain a speed of ten miles an hour, and leaving the coast with thirty days' coal, will reach the head of the navigable waters of the Chadda without being obliged to stop for additional fuel.

It will be remembered that Dr. Barth after a twelve months' journey through the great desert, under severe hardships and trials, was the first of the three travelers to arrive at Lake Tchad. Owing to the melancholy death of Mr. Richardson, the leader of the expedition, he found the whole undertaking in a state of complete disorganization. Yet such was his indomitable energy and courage, that he borrowed a sum of money from the Vizier of

Bornu, and determined to penetrate to the south alone, in order to reach Adamana, which country had been reported to him as the most beautiful of Central Africa. On the 29th of May, 1851, accordingly he left Kuka, and after a fortnight's march through the dominion of Bornu, as well as those of independent pagan nations—at a distance from Kuka of 155 geographical miles in a straight line—he reached Uba, the northernmost place of Adamana, situated exactly in the same latitude as the celebrated Mount Mindif, seen by Major Denham, namely, in 10° 20' north latitude and 35 geographical miles west from it.

"From this place," says Dr. Barth, "all the country to the south was covered with the most splendid herbage, and enlivened with herds of cattle belonging to the Fellatas.—The atmosphere was now cool and refreshing, the sky covered with clouds during the greater part of the day, and thunder storms occurred almost every day. The country wore altogether a rich and beautiful appearance; the huts of the inhabitants are built with more solidity than in the northern region of Sudan, as the rainy season lasts seven months in Adamana. The population of the country is considerable, large towns being met with every three or four hours, with villages between, exclusively inhabited by the slaves of the ruling Fellatas. The slaves do all the work, and every Fellata, down to the very poorest, possesses at least from two to four slaves. Indeed, in no country of the world is slavery carried on to such a degree as in Adamana, where slaves, in addition to cattle, are considered as the foundation of the wealth of the people. The chiefs of the country have countless multitudes of these poor creatures. There

are a few slaves, however, exported from Adamana, except those of the Dama tribe east of Yola, the capital of the kingdom, as they do not find a ready sale in the Sudan markets on account of their great mortality when taken away from their mountainous country. Nevertheless, they form, with ivory, the chief articles of commerce.

Saraw, distant 52 miles from Uba, is the chief town of the northern part of Adamana, and is a considerable market place. Previously to reaching Saraw, we passed a place called Unbutudi, surrounded with beautiful scenery, where the gigena, a peculiar species of palm tree, appears. The people of this tract had never seen a christian before my visit, and received me with the utmost kindness and hospitality, taking me altogether for a superior being. The most important day, however, in all my African journeys was the 18th of June, when we reached the river Benue, at a point called Taepe, where it is joined by the river Faro. [In latitude 9° 2' north, and longitude 14° east from Greenwich.] Since leaving Europe I had not seen so large and imposing a river. The Benue, or 'mother of waters,' which is by far the larger one of the two, is half a mile broad, and 9½ feet deep in the channel where we crossed it. On our return, eleven days later, it had risen 1½ feet. The Faro is 5-12th of a mile broad, and was 3 feet deep, which had increased to 7½ feet by our return. Both rivers have a very strong current, and run to the west into the Kowara. We crossed the Benue in boats made out of single trees 25 to 35 feet long, and 1 to 1½ feet broad, and forded the Faro, which latter was accomplished not without difficulty, on account of the strong current. The Benue is said to rise nine days journey from

Yola in a south-easterly direction and the Faro seven days journey distant, in a rock called Labul.—During the rainy season the country is inundated to a great extent by the two rivers, which rise to their highest level toward the end of July, and remain at that level for forty days, viz: till the first days of September, when the waters begin to fall. Both

rivers are full of crocodiles, and the Benue, I was told, contained gold. After having crossed the rivers, with some difficulty to the camels, we passed at first through some swampy ground, then through a very fine country, thickly inhabited, and reached Yola, the capitol, on the 22d of June."

### Journal of the Rev. H. R. Scott.

THE extracts from this journal certainly show that a degree of intelligent religious inquiry has commenced among the natives, from which we cannot but indulge sanguine expectations:

RELIGIOUS SERVICES—DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF MANY OF THE NATIVES TO OBSERVE THE LORD'S-DAY.

July 7th, 1853—Preached the Monthly Missionary Sermon in the school room at Cavalla.

July 9th—Returning from a walk this evening, I met a native man with about a peck of Greegrees, sent by one of the Greegree doctors to Bishop Payne. The old doctor says he has had them many years, and they have not prevented his getting sick, and he will keep them no longer. Many in the neighboring towns have, like this doctor, lost all confidence in their efficacy.

August 28th.—Preached to-day at Nyaro to the largest congregation I have ever seen at this place. This may have been owing, in some measure, to a meeting held during the past week in the largest of the Half Cavalla towns, on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath. After a free discussion of the subject, it was decided by a very large majority (including nearly all the leading men of the town,) that it was expedient to rest on Sunday. There are many doubtless, who will

pay little regard to the opinion expressed in this meeting; but I think it cannot fail to exert a decided influence for good. Certainly the fact that nearly all the leading men in the towns approve of the measure is a decided token for good. In other ways these people have given evidence that God is working among them, and, as we trust, preparing their hearts for the reception of the truth,

MELANCHOLY INSTANCE OF HEATHEN PARENTAL INSTRUCTION.

Sept. 9th.—Passing by one of the towns this afternoon, I heard a great noise, and going in, I found a large number of people (men and women) collected according to their custom at this season, to teach the boys and girls to fight. There were fathers and mothers compelling their children of both sexes, from the ages of five years to twelve, to fight like cats and dogs. The poor little creatures often rebelled and ran off, but they were brought back, and forced to fight, willing or unwilling. As brutal as is this practice, it gives a correct idea of the moral instruction the young receive at the hands of their parents.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS WITH AN AGED RELIGIOUS INQUIRER.

Oct. 9th.—Had an interesting conversation with Freeman this afternoon. He has been under

conviction for two or three years, and for the last few months has seemed to have a deep sense of his sins, and now expresses a desire to be baptized. From frequent conversations with him, I have been led to think his sense of sin a genuine fruit of the Spirit. He says he spends a great deal of time in prayer, and is often so troubled in his mind at night that he gets up and remains awake the greater part of the night. He gives evidence of his sincerity by being unwilling to remain in his town, from fear that he may be led astray by his people, and expresses a desire to move to the Christian village on the mission premises. He manifests a great desire to become acquainted with Scripture truth, and often exhorts his people to abandon their heathen customs and put their trust in the Saviour. Besides, he gives frequent instructions to young men in his town, who have been for several months under the conviction of sin.

*Oct. 17th.*—Went to Nyaro this afternoon and had a very interesting, and, I hope, profitable, conversation with several native men. Freeman, the old man referred to above, seems to be growing in grace. I have rarely seen in an inquirer the same eagerness to know the truth. He visits me every day or two, and asks a great many questions, and often requests me to repeat something I related to him some time previously. Upon my asking him, some days after relating to him the history of Abraham two or three times at his request, if he did not know it, he said, "Yes, I know nearly all of it, but I don't want to lose a word." It is his practice to relate every thing he learns to his people. A few mornings since he came to my room with another native, (who is also, apparently, under conviction,) and

told me that the people in town wouldn't believe his statements, and that he had brought this man to witness what he heard, so that he might prove everything he related to them. Though we see no evidence of a remarkable work of the Spirit, we can rejoice that God is in our midst, and has already touched the hearts of a few, who are beginning seriously to inquire what they must do to be saved. Pray for us, brethren. What we need more than anything else is, earnest supplication for the outpouring of the Spirit. Would that every private member of the Church could feel that he has a part to perform in this great work.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

*Oct. 25th.*—Had a visit this afternoon from a young man by the name of Dába, who seems to be under conviction for sin. He has been for some time past learning to read, and expresses a great desire to be able to read the Bible. He seems to be conscious of his ability to lead a holy life without Divine aid, and professes to have a great dread of the evil influence which is constantly exerted by his ungodly companions. He has now but one wife, and, upon my remarking to him that I supposed he did not think of having another, he at first hesitated to reply, evidently very much troubled; at last he said, "I would like at some time to have two." I then said to him, "Dába if you would like to be one of God's people you must make up your mind to have but one wife." He manifested much emotion, and after reflecting a few moments, said, "Mr. Scott, one thing makes my heart burn too much." I asked him what it was, and he said, "If God helps me and I become one of his people, I can't live in my town." Then drawing two lines in opposite directions, he

said, "It is just this way: let this line stand for God," pointing to one of them, "and the other for the devil; now God's line leads me on this way, and the devil leads me on that way. When I think I must keep God's law, the devil tells me not to do it, and my people lead me in the same way." I told him I was glad to hear him speak as he had, and that I approved of his leaving a place where he was exposed to so

many temptations to evil, and advised him when he felt ready to come out on the Lord's side, to move up to the Christian village, where he could be always with God's people. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the idea. May he soon, through the power of the Spirit, from whom alone all our help must proceed, come forth as another soul rescued from the strongholds of Satan!

### **Abeokuta; or Sunrise within the Tropics.**

THIS is the title of an exceedingly interesting record of missionary life and labor, in the interior of Central Africa, written by Miss Tucker; twelve mo. pp. 276, and published by Carter & Brothers, New York; William S. Martien & Son, 144 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

The "outline" before us is chiefly confined to the more recent developments, which opened the way and secured the progress of mission success, in a wide district of Africa; a district once only known to Portuguese and Spanish slave traders, until the discoveries of Mungo Park, and the Landers made it known to the missionaries of the christian religion.

Abeokuta is a large town in the kingdom of Yoruba, a country lying inland from the Bight of Benin and stretching from two to three hundred miles in length and nearly the same in breadth. Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are the kingdoms of Borgoo, the Niger and part of the Nufi country; on the east and south-eastern quarters are the territories of Kakanda and Benin; the fierce Dahomians are on its western border; and on the south it is separated from the sea by a strip of land belonging to the *Popos*. In the palmy days of this

region, the towns were numerous and populous; the larger ones sometimes contain 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants; while villages of 3,000 or 4,000 were thickly scattered over the country; and many persons resided on their own separate farms. The soil was productive and the climate healthy. Living in external ease and comfort, the people were kind, honest and industrious. The nation was composed of several different tribes, united under the Government of the King of Yoruba.

But at length a sad change came over this interesting people. Disputes broke out between the different tribes. In the progress of the quarrel, they learned from their barbarous neighbors to send their unfortunate prisoners to the slave markets on the coast. Subsequently, the warlike Fellatahs made incursions into the territory; perpetual feuds were maintained; until at length, the King was driven from his capital; the whole country became disorganized; and the inferior chiefs, throwing off their allegiance to their Sovereign, left him in possession of but a small part of his former dominions. Such was the state of things when the country was first visited by the Christian missionary. A graphic description

of this new field for religious enterprise is given in the following passage.

**LIFE IN AFRICA.**—For many miles from the coast, the country, though fertile, is low and swampy; but as you journey on toward the interior, it becomes diversified with hill and plain; and, from the descriptions given of it by the Landers, as well as by our own missionaries, it must be very picturesque and beautiful. Deep and fertile valleys lie among the hills; granite rocks, some lofty, bold, and bare, others clothed with trees or verdure to their summits; and clear streams, tumbling over their rocky bed, add to the beauty of the scenery.

The appearance of the towns, from a distance, is often imposing; the walls enclose a large extent of land, and fields and trees are interspersed among the thatched roofs of the lowly dwellings. It is strange, that in a tropical climate the natives should take such pains to exclude the air; but the African hut, like that of the Hindoo, is without windows or any opening but the low door, while the roof projects so far beyond the walls, that but little air can find its way even here. The houses of the better classes are built round a quadrangle, into which the separate dwellings open, while a rude piazza runs along the whole interior. The head of the family occupies the largest of these dwellings, and round him are gathered children and grandchildren, and any other members of his family for whom a separate habitation can be found. The court in the centre is often planted, and is the common place of resort for all the inmates, where, shut in among themselves, they can, without fear or interruption, talk over any subject of family

interest; and where, on the bright moonlight nights of that southern clime, the whole party are frequently collected. Here they will remain for hours seated on the ground, and listening with fixed attention, while one and another relates some passing incident, or amuses his hearers with some legend or fairy tale, of which these people are passionately fond. It is the hour of calm enjoyment, and the eye of even a christian Yoruban will glisten at the thought of these moonlight scenes, though now his conversation would be of a higher and holier tone.

The people are industrious, and the soil freely yields them yams, cassada, and the various other grains that are in use among them. Cotton, too, is grown in considerable quantities, and the women spin, and men and women weave it into cloth which is worn by all. They are generally well clothed in this their native manufacture; the color is often blue, dyed with indigo and checked with red cotton procured from Hausa, and which, it is said, is naturally of that color. There is a great taste for dress among them, and independently of any religious motive, some of the gay young men affect the Mahometan costume, and wear wide sack-like trowsers, much embroidered, and confined close around the ankle, with a loose upper garment and turban; or if unable to procure this last appendage, they roll a long piece of cotton around the head.—Some of them are beginning to adopt the English dress; but all this is to be regretted, as any change of national costume necessarily involves some degree of change in the national character, and their present dress is very becoming.

Knives, axes, and implements of husbandry are made from the iron ore, which is very abundant, and

which they have learnt to smelt. Osier baskets and grass mats are also among their native manufactures. The red earthenware in common use is made by women, and burnt by being stacked together, with layers of wood between the rows, as bricks are baked in England. One of their most useful domestic utensils has been provided for them by nature—this is the *calabash*, a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admit the air, and thus the pulp decays without injuring the rind. Sometimes the incision is made *round* the fruit, at about one-third from the smaller end, and a vessel with a neatly fitting lid is produced without further trouble. These calabashes are of various sizes, some are smaller than a tea cup, while others will hold three or four gallons.

A good deal of internal traffic is carried on among them; markets are held morning and evening in every town and village, and in the towns there is a larger one every fifth day, which is attended by all the neighborhood. Their only current money is the white *coury*, forty of which are the value of an English penny. They are strung and tied up in "*heads*," as they are called each head containing 2,000 shells, equal to 4s. 2d.; and at this rate of reckoning, we shall not be surprised at £2 or £3 worth being as much as a man can carry, nor wonder at the expense and difficulty of conveying money from Badagry to Abeokuta.

One of their domestic habits is, we believe, peculiar to themselves. None of the people take their first

morning meal in their own houses, but all, both men and women, about seven o'clock in the morning, pay a visit to the cook's shop, and make their first breakfast on a bowl of gruel of Indian corn. The women then proceed to the market to purchase materials for a more substantial repast, which is taken about ten o'clock. This consists of balls of Indian corn, called "*denge*," served up in a kind of strong sauce made of beef, mutton, fish or fowl, with various vegetables, and seasoned with salt procured from the *Popos*, and with cayenne pepper, which grows in the country; the whole forming a very nutritious and palatable food. The family do not generally collect together for this meal, but each one takes it when so inclined. In cases, however, where there is only one wife, she and her children usually join the husband and any friends he may have invited. When about to partake of the food, a large earthen bowl is placed on the ground, containing the *denge* and the sauce, and the party sit down round it. The balls of Indian corn are taken out of the bowl, broken and distributed to the different persons, each of whom dips his portion into the sauce as he eats it. There is a good deal of animal food consumed in this way, but it is never eaten solid. One of their chief articles of food is also the *yam*.

Besides the narrative of missionary operations, which form the professed subject of the volume, it contains numerous pictures of African manners and customs, which make it both a readable and a highly instructive work.—*Col. Herald*.

#### Christianity the prime element of Civilization.

THE desire to impart the blessings of the gospel to their fellow men, which had prompted the early set-

tlers of this country to attempt the conversion of the Indians, could not but lead also to efforts for the eleva-

tion of the poor African slave. Accordingly, we find that the slaves were subjected, more or less, to the rules of their master's families, affording, to many of them, opportunities of intellectual and moral improvement, which soon began to elevate them in the scale of being from that of the lowest state of barbarism, which they had occupied in Africa, to one of approximate civilization. Pious ministers, also, being generally allowed free access to the slaves, obeyed the injunction to preach the gospel to every creature, and labored for their improvement and conversion. Thus nearly the whole mass of the victims of the slave trade, who were brought to the territory now forming the United States, were ultimately placed under circumstances which afforded to them advantages of infinite value, and from which, to this day, they might have been excluded, had they not been brought from Africa.

Many generations of men have been ushered into existence and disappeared again from earth, while these causes have been in operation. Of the number of thousands of colored men who have lived, during this period, embraced the gospel, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality, we can form no estimate. But the number of professors of religion of African descent, now living in the United States, may be estimated at nearly three hundred and fifty thousand.

But beside these results of the elevating agencies accompanying slavery in this country, it must be added, that we have at present nearly five hundred thousand free persons of color, from whom the shackles of slavery have fallen, and many of whom possess an amount of intelligence which indicates, very plainly, that equal advantages only

are needed to enable them to attain a high standard in all that adorns the character of the civilized and christian man. And, in addition to all this, it must be noticed that the whole colored population of the United States, now numbering 3,576,643 persons, slave and free, may be said to be freed from the degrading influences of African superstition and idolatry, and thus made more accessible to the christian teacher. This result was greatly hastened by another most singular coincidence. Scarcely had the work of the religious training of slaves been fairly undertaken, and its practicability determined, when the further influx of heathenism was prevented by the prohibition of the slave trade by our Congress, and the task of overcoming their pagan superstitions and idolatrous customs was thus more easily accomplished.

But this does not yet complete the catalogue of good results accompanying the transportation of the population of Africa to this country. In addition to the blessings of christianity secured to them, in connection with slavery, their captivity among us seems to have been but a preparatory step toward the development of another of the results to be produced in permitting the cupidity of the christian world to make merchandize of the sons of Africa; and that result is their being constituted a distinct and independent people, a civilized, enlightened, and powerful nation.

It was only forty four years after the American Colonies had declared their independence of England, when the scheme of African colonization was commenced. This enterprize had the double object in view, of affording to the colored man the blessings of free government and of bestowing upon Africa



a christian civilization. The encouraging success which has crowned this enterprize proves as fully that it is of God, as that our own happy Republic was planted by the right hand of the Almighty, as a model to the world of the system of government that must be produced by the power of a free christianity. The Republic of Liberia, now numbering within its limits more than 250,000 souls, is but a transfer to Africa of American civilization, American views of the rights of man, and American principles in relation to the freedom of religion. These

principles are rapidly producing their ameliorating effects in Africa, and their power to elevate and enoble mankind are becoming more and more manifest every day. It is now acknowledged both in Europe and America, that the moral influence exerted by Liberia, has done more for the cause of humanity in the suppression of the slave trade, and in the abolition of slavery and the other evils afflicting Africa, than has been accomplished by the combined efforts of the christian world. — *Ohio Observer.*

### Suppression of Slave Trades.

IMPORTANT REMARKS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume called the attention of ministers to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for suppressing the slave trade in Cuba.— Whatever measures the Home Government of Spain might have taken to fulfil the pledges given to England and other countries, they were frustrated by the venality and treachery of the officials in Cuba. In the last papers received there was an instance mentioned of a subaltern and his men placed to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, actually receiving a bribe of a few dollars to assist in landing them. The consequence of such treachery was that not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous. There is now a new government in Spain. The present, therefore, is a favorable time for effecting the total suppression of the traffic on the part of the Cuban authorities, and he was sure that Espartero would give his best assistance towards carrying out that object.

Lord John Russel said it was certainly to be deplored that after

Britain, France, the United States and Brazil, had rigidly put down the slave trade it should still be carried on under the protection of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. With reference to the measures of suppression recently taken, the intelligence was of a more satisfactory nature. In February, 1854, prohibitory orders of a stringent nature were issued, and Mr. Crawford, the British representative, expressed himself satisfied of the sincerity of those orders. Further instructions to the same effect were issued in March, and under them 600 negroes were released. Other instructions imposed the penalty of dismissal of any of the authorities who should fail to report the arrival of fresh slaves, and under this regulation several district officers had been dismissed. In May, also, 600 more negroes were released. It was quite obvious that if such measures were vigorously carried into effect the importation of slaves into Cuba must soon cease. It was true that the venality of officers had to a very large extent frustrated the efforts made to suppress the trade, but as

the Queen Mother of Spain, who—the fact was, unfortunately, too notorious—had been the chief promoter of the trade, was now removed, and a new government had been instituted, he doubted not it would give energetic aid to suppress the traffic. Gen. Concha had been appointed Governor General of Cuba, and it may be confidently expected that he will zealously co-operate with the Duke de la Vittoria, (Espartero,) who, there is every reason to believe, will leave no measure untried for that purpose. He (Lord John Russell) had long known Espartero as a man of the greatest honor, integrity, and liberality of sentiment; and the British government would urge upon him as strongly and as soon as possible, that all credit of the Spanish government will be forfeited if the slave traffic

be continued. Lord Aberdeen and the foreign secretary had from time to time urged on the Spanish government that earnestness of purpose was alone needed to enable that government to suppress that trade. His honorable friend (Mr. Hume) need move no address on the subject, as the British government will keep a watchful eye on the matter, and feels that the total suppression of the trade, and the consequent civilization of Africa, are objects deserving of the utmost endeavors to accomplish.

Sir J. Wamsley thought that if remonstrances were not sufficient to induce the Spanish government to put an end to the slave trade, coercion ought to be employed for that purpose. The subject was then dropped.

[From the Illinois Rock Islander.]

#### **Letter from Africa.**

THE writer of the letter below, is an old and valued friend; a colored man, and a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly, for many years, a resident of Johnstown, Penna. We have met with few men in any walk of life, who were actuated by purer motives, or endowed with more sterling common sense. Although a comfortable home, a sufficiency of this world's goods, and the respect of all good men, were his, his heart yearned for that social political freedom which is impossible for the colored man in the United States. In the fall of 1852, he made a visit to Liberia, his expenses being borne by the citizens of Johnstown, as a mark of their esteem. In the fall of 1853, in company with thirty of his brethren, he emigrated to Africa.

The sagacious and mercantile mind of Mr. Williams, suggested to

him the idea of a Joint Stock Company, composed of a few picked men who should as far as practicable unite their capital, and industry, and aid each other in their private enterprise. The company is now in the full tide of successful operation. It took with it, a complete apparatus for manufacturing iron, of which there are inexhaustible beds, in an almost pure state, upon the West African Coast. It owns a saw-mill, and a palm oil machine, both of which promises to be profitable. The company has selected a permanent location, upon the banks of the Junk river, about twenty-five miles above Monrovia, where its families will all be soon settled upon their farms. It is composed of energetic men, in the prime of life, and we cannot doubt, but that a long, and prosperous career is before its members.

From the banks of the Mississippi, we send our old friend upon the African coast, our best and kindest wishes. May Heaven guide and guard him, and all true-hearted men like him who are endeavoring in Liberia to elevate their race. We hope to hear from him very often. We feel assured that there are none of our readers who will not take an interest in the great experiment the colored race is now making, in the arts of an independent civilization upon the banks of the Junk and the Mesurado.

—  
 MONROVIA,  
 West Coast of Africa,  
 June 11th, 1854.

Our country is still marching forward in all branches. In a political point of view it is somewhat agitated at this time. We have two parties here and the time is now drawing near when they are to make their nominations for the Presidency, and of course the people are discussing the merits of their different candidates on each side. Our present chief executive has determined not to accept of another nomination, and consequently there will be a new man on each side; but who the successful one may be I cannot tell. I shall vote for him I think the best man. I shall not attach myself to any party, but vote as my own judgment dictates at all times.

Our Republic has for some time been troubled by native wars. Several of the tribes in the interior have been at war with each other for several months, and it affects the business of this country very much. It cuts off the trade that otherwise would come here; in consequence of which we have but little fresh beef, for we are dependent entirely upon the interior natives for our supply of this article, as our people have not got to raising stock as yet.

But the Government has taken measures to put an end to these jars, and I hope that soon we will see our markets supplied again with all the necessaries of life. Peace will also improve our trade. Our camwood and ivory have to come from the interior, and whenever peace is restored these articles will become much more abundant. The palm oil trade is not affected by these wars, because the sea coast is the district in which the article is made. But everything considered, there will be a very handsome export this year from Liberia. You would be surprised if you could visit our wharves, to see their business like appearance. You would see hundreds of oil casks lying in every direction, some full, some being filled, and some just come from the hands of the cooper, having been newly furnished, and now ready to receive their precious contents. For be it remembered, that palm oil is money in this country.

We have quite a fine militia organization here. They parade by law, six times a year. This law was passed to encourage the raising of volunteer companies; and the young men of this place are raising a very fine company at this time. Our navy is not very extensive as yet. We have one ship, or rather schooner, which mounts six guns and two swivels. But this is sufficient for our present wants; for we have no foreign foe to watch but the slavers, and the "Lark" is sufficient for that task, with the assistance of the squadrons of the United States and of England.

Our mechanical branches of business are flourishing. We have some very good mechanics here, and strange to say, all the best are from the South. We have quite a ship yard in this place. It is carried on by a Mr. Warner, (who, by the

bye, is talked of for the Presidency.) He is now building a vessel which he designs to send to the States. She is not large, but will be a very fine vessel for her class.

Farming is not attended to here as much as I could wish it to be, but it is on the increase. Many are beginning to turn their attention to this useful branch, who hitherto have been traders; and as soon as we can get the system of bush trading broken up it will be much better for our country. But you do not understand what I mean by bush trade. It is simply this. There are a host of men in this Republic who, as soon as they can get a few dollars worth of goods go out into the interior to trade with the natives and bring a billet of camwood or a puncheon of oil in return for these goods. This business cannot be carried on with profit, and the consequence is that nearly all that engage in it become involved in debt and have to abandon it in disgrace.

I must now give you a short history of our own affairs. We have sold out our first stock of goods, which consisted of three thousand dollars worth, besides about five hundred that we bought from vessels, and we have just received our second stock from Philadelphia, which is now landing. If we could get goods as easy as we could in the States, we might easily sell ten thousand dollars worth a year. We have been much disappointed in our saw-mill operations. The mill should have been here in January,

but did not reach us until the second of April. We have it now nearly ready for operation. Lumber is in great demand, and we could now sell an enormous amount if we had it. The Methodists and the Episcopalians are both about to build. The Methodists are going to build several Mission houses, and the Episcopalians are about to build a Church and a Seminary, and both are waiting for our mill to get their lumber. These two orders alone will amount to at least fifteen hundred dollars. Many who wish to build are only waiting for us to supply them with lumber. The foreign demand also is considerable. The English and the Dutch get a great deal of lumber from this coast.

Upon the whole we are doing far better than we could reasonably have expected. We hope to be able still to extend our operations. By the vessel now landing goods at the wharf, we have received a Palm Oil machine.\* We will soon get it into operation. The use of it can be made a very profitable business. I believe that I have now told you all the news that will be interesting to you. In my next letter I intend to give you a history of Missionary efforts in this country, which no doubt will interest you, and others who take an interest in such things.

I remain your African correspondent,

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

EM'L. J. PERSHING.

[From the Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette.]

**The Slave Trade—Liberia.**

The ways of Providence are mysterious, and to the eyes of men impenetrably dark. Human scru-

tiny may endeavour to investigate the operations of superior power, may surmise Providential causes, and

\* This Palm Oil Machine was generously presented to the Company by Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Philadelphia.

predict Providential effects, but that wisdom, which is characterized by earthly imbecility, is lost in the maze of its own speculations, and wanders like a ship without a chart or compass, in its endeavors to penetrate inscrutable providences by the agency of philosophical deductions.—Man's avarice, injustice, and oppression, are often made the instruments of benefaction—human misanthropy produces results which philanthropists sigh for, and a breach of moral duty obligatory upon men, effectuate blessings for the establishment of which moral law had its prescription. Thus wrong, we see, frequently produces right, and human turpitude results to the advantage of the human family.—Who could have seen a future blessing in the African slave trade? The cupidity and cruelty displayed in the transaction of that fiendish commerce augured a judgment commensurate with the iniquity of the system. But in this the inscrutability of Providence is characteristically displayed. Out of darkness is springing light—from oppression is arising the consummation of freedom—from suffering, the perfection of happiness. The African was severed from the land to which he was indigenous to become an exotic, for the wisest purpose. Invigorated by the influence of the better soil to which he was transplanted, regenerated by superior association and example, he goes back to his legitimate ground to develop the effects of his transatlantic improvement. The same ocean that bore him to a foreign land a slave, now bears him back a freeman—the same winds that wafted the produce of his servitude, will ere long fill the sails of his commerce, and dally with the emblem of his nationality. The mind that left the

scene of its barbarous meditations, darkened by ignorance and cramped by superstition, comes back again burnished by its contact with civilization, and enlightened by its association with religion. It had merely taken a voyage of discovery, and though many were the hardships it encountered in its journey, has not the truth acquired compensated for the sufferings sustained, and will not the recollections of the perilous voyage be lost amid the enjoyment of prosperity, and gratification of position?

Thus the mystery of the Slave Trade has been solved, and the wisdom of Providence vindicated. The Republic of Liberia, planted upon the coast of Africa by a band of free people of color, who in the United States have acquired habits of industry, knowledge of the mechanic arts, the elements of education, and principles of religion, will grow in power, prosperity, and importance, until it shall spread over the enlightened continent of Africa, a mighty, enlightened and religious Republic. The descendant of the crouching slave that looked out from the loop-holes of his prison-ship, and trembled at the sight of the dark waters, will stand upon his own shore, a freeman, and hear the rushing Atlantic pour its libations at his feet, subservient to the operations of his enterprise. Upon the spot where his ancestors were bound hand and foot, and where the hissing-brand penetrated their quivering flesh, will arise the legislative hall, the academic dome, and religion's heavenward-pointing spire, from which shall radiate justice, knowledge and piety, to bless the sons of Ham, and shall stand as monuments to proclaim that their servitude and sufferings were not in vain.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

**The Saw Mill at Marshall.**

MONROVIA, Liberia.

August 15, 1854.

VERY KIND SIR:—It affords me as much pleasure to communicate, as I have no doubt it will prove gratifying to you to learn, that our steam mill arrived here safely. It gave us some little difficulty in re-shipping it from here to its place of location, being at the town of Marshall, some 40 miles south of the capitol, but we were successful in getting it there. We found, after setting it up, that some of the belting and starting bar was wanting; after some trouble, attended with expense, we got one made. Articles of this kind being rather scarce here, and yet so necessary to us, that if wanting, they think they cannot charge too much for their work. Not having sufficient brick to finish our stack, we had to make a temporary one of wood to find if it worked true. It was the 7th wonder here when the steam was let on; the colonists and natives took to flight as though Hades had let loose some of its inmates bent on destruction, the natives invoking their Greeces for protection, and it took hard persuasion to convince them that there was no danger. We have not got into permanent operation, it being in the

rains we were unable to make brick, therefore, we had to ship from the St. Paul River, costing us nearly \$25 per M., besides the delay, yet in a few days we expect to be in successful operation. The site for our mill is a splendid one for timber, being at the terminus, or rather junction of three rivers, the Junk, Farmington, and Little Bassa, whose borders are studded with timber, extending inland and inexhaustible. The natives principally are engaged in furnishing us; yet time nor money being of very little account with them, that it is only by enlisting the kings and head-men that we shall be able to keep supplied; and another thing being a hindrance is the timber being so unwieldy to them, knowing no artifice, that it takes a number of them to do the work of one or two men that understood it, and they stick to their old system of doing things with as much tenacity as they do their false religion; therefore, we must gradually introduce amongst them modern sciences and improvements with as much subtily as though we were committing a crime.

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. M. HARRIS,  
Sec. L. Enterprise Co.

**Liberian Intelligence.**

We have received a file of *The Liberia Herald* from June 21, to August 16, inclusive, from which we make the following extracts, in addition to those published in our last number.

COMMERCE.—The commercial department of Liberia is becoming of increased interest, and to leave this department of our relations unnoticed in this number of our paper would be treating amiss those of our fellow citizens who by their honest endeavours seem quite anxious to develop this branch of business and make its respecta-

bility keep pace with the other improvements which are going on. There is not the least doubt but that many will excel, and make the profession profitable to the enterprising. Nothing tends more to the prosperity of a people than to see the true spirit of enterprise awakening in their midst. This has heretofore in a great degree been the failing of our people; but for the present appearances of industry, our hopes have been elevated, and our conclusion is that the destiny of Liberia is in the hands of her own citizens and upon them depend her weal or woe. Yet this

is an idea that has never been viewed rightly by the majority of the intelligent portion of our people.

**HON. D. T. HARRIS.**—Died at his residence on the 14th inst., Hon. D. T. Harris. Occasions of this kind call for special notice—when from amongst a people as we are, who are in need of the services of men of ability, one and another of our valuable citizens are taken away by the hand of death—man is dissoluble—man is mortal—man is corruptible—all matter is subject to decay—how far above the comprehension of man is the all-wise decree of a munificent and All Wise Being in whose judgments there is no error. The subject of this notice immigrated to this country in October, 1848. Since which time he has occupied station after station in the Government; and the one last occupied by him of which we have notice, is that of Representative for the County of Mesurado. Honor to the ashes of the worthy. May his and the names of former departed statesmen live with respectability in our memory.

**EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.**—It is with increased interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship-builders and mechanics in every department of their profession including the husbandman—the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years—it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago. This idea may to some be a novelty from the fact of man being an improving creature; but without the pale of this negative conclusion. Consider reader for a while of the material of which Liberia is composed—of her many unparalleled vicissitudes owing to the depressed and abject condition of the majority of the immigrants filling up and making the great nucleus of her population—people generally of but little or no political information—and from among them, Legislators, Magistrates, and all other civil functionaries have to be taken. Now under these circumstances who can gainsay Liberia in her feeble efforts—at the same time so many important results follow, to raise her christian, civil and moral character. Indeed we are not only cared for by the zealous christian philanthropists—but He who is the fountain of

philanthropy is our guide and director, and let us be encouraged, fellow citizens, and go anew to work—and our prosperity and elevation as a people and nation is certain. Teach virtue in the order of government, exemplify it in the management of society, and our success will be certain.

**THE LIBERIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY.**—It is known generally in this Republic that the individuals forming this association, immigrated to this country in December last; and notwithstanding the climate—have up to this period far exceeded the expectations of their best friends, and put to naught the extravagant suspicions of their enemies. Well done Liberia! The spirit of enterprise, we find, is a natal spirit, and all that is required for its development is the means necessary and adequate to the enterprise engaged in; and economy therewith will certainly ensure success. The gentlemen composing this association are all go-ahead men, and with means they are calculated to accomplish with credit to themselves and honor to their country, the most hazardous enterprise. After the arrival of the Co's steam saw-mill per barque "Linda Stewart"—its erection became the first order of business. Joseph Hall, a man of no imposing ability, was engaged for the purpose—all was hope and fear for its success, but with unwavering assiduity, and great self confidence, he commenced his labors, and on the 24th inst., to the fright and surprise of hundreds of natives, who had assembled for the purpose, including the citizens of the town of Marshall—was witnessed for the first time the operations of a steam saw-mill in the County of Mesurado. Mr. Hall appears to be a man of great original genius—a man entirely unacquainted with the English alphabet; he has merited praise and the good will of his fellow citizens. The present flattering prospects of the Liberia Enterprise Company leads us to believe that they will eventually wield a powerful influence in the interests of this State. Such representations of domestic industry, particularly by individuals of but yesterday's date, speak volumes in honor of the ability of men of color, who have the means to do with. What added to the novelty of the scene, was the fright of the natives, as the engine would let off steam they literally ran over one another with hideous cries. It was really amusing when this hilarity was added to by many of the citizens, who seemed equally as frightened as the natives.

**ITEMS.**—The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Lumber continues to be scarce.

Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate.

European and American trade goods are abundant—and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high.

Palm oil is commanding high prices—Camwood is at fair rates.

A number of warriors from the interior of Grand Cape Mount made a descent, a few weeks ago, upon the town of Sally Curtis, at Cape Mount, and carried off property to a considerable amount. Mrs. Curtis was among the number taken away as prisoners. We do not know the reason which led to this outrage. It is said that the factories of Messrs. Blackford and Hunter were robbed by these fellows.

A Volunteer Company has been raised here, it is called "Johnson's Guards," and Mr. Andrew Smith has been elected its Captain. The Company will show itself for the first time in full uniform, on the 26th of this month.

An Artillery Company has also been formed. We believe it has not yet been formally chartered. It will be we presume, as the roll contains the number required by law. It is said that Mr. William F. Hill will be elected its Captain.

Contracts have been entered into for the building of a new and capacious "Light-House."

Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The Mail steamer "Bacchante" is behind her time more than a fortnight.

The health of the city is good, notwithstanding the severity of our wet season.

The latest news from the leeward counties, represent the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition, and that peace prevailed.

**LIBERIANS RETURNED.**—We welcome the return of our fellow citizen, Mr. A. F. Johns, who came passenger in the unfortunate Harp. Mr. Johns had been on a visit to the United States for commercial purposes, and owned a large portion of the Harp's cargo. We understand his property is covered by insurance. Several others of our citizens, who had considerable freight on board their vessel, are not so fortunate. Our young and enterprising townsman, Mr. Sims, who returned from

the U. S. on the 26th ultimo, in the ship "Sophia Walker," forwarded the most of his goods by the Harp—and has no insurance.

**THE WEATHER.**—During the last fifteen or twenty days, the weather has been unusually wet and boisterous—wind strong from the west and southwest. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the rice crops.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**—The French brig Maria, C. Dupont, Master, lying at Grand Bassa, parted her chains on the 5th inst., and narrowly escaped being driven ashore. She however succeeded in gaining the open sea, and, without an anchor, proceeded to this place. Not being able to procure—though the Captain made every exertion to do so—either from the shipping in the harbor or from the shore, suitable anchors and chains, she cleared on the 8th for France; leaving some ten or twelve thousand gallons Palm Oil on shore at Grand Bassa.

The American barque Shirley, Hall, arrived at Grand Bassa on the 1st inst., and not liking the appearance of the weather, run up to Monrovia, where she arrived on the 2d. Sailed again for Grand Bassa on the 7th.

Arrived on the 6th inst., British barque Royalist, Spence, Master, from London, on a trading voyage along the Liberian coast. Sailed on the 8th for the leeward.

Arrived, 12th inst., Hamburg barque Adolph, Hermingson, Master, 46 days from Hamburg, consigned to C. Goeldelt, Esq., on a trading voyage along the Liberian coast.

Arrived, 15th inst., American schooner H. N. Gambrell, J. Upton, Master, from New York via Gambia.

We are gratified to state that a larger portion than we had expected of the Harp's cargo has been saved from the wreck, though in a very damaged condition.

The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner," arrived here on the 9th of July, bound home. She had her complete complement of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce.

The British Mail Steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best of her way under sail to Sierra Leone.

A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger, passed here, on her way down, a few weeks ago.



## List of Emigrants

By the Bark Estelle, from New York, October 26, 1854.

No.	Name.	Age.	Church.	Education.	Trade.
1	Thomas Cook,	48	Metb. Epis.	Reads & Writes.	Cooper.
2	Julia Cook,	33	"	" "	
3	Daniel Cook,	12	"	" "	
4	David Cook,	10	"	" "	
5	G. N. Smith,	40	"	" "	Dairyman.
6	Sarah A. Smith,	35	"	" "	Mantua-maker.
7	F. B. Smith,	13	"	" "	
8	Henrietta A. Smith,	12	"	" "	
9	G. N. Smith, Jr.,	2			
10	Nancy Jane Smith,	5			
11	Richard Williams,	41	"	" a little	Carpenter and Farmer.
12	Elizabeth do.	47	"	" "	
13	Mary Anne do.	10	"	" "	
14	Sarah Jane do.	8	"	" "	
15	Edward do.	6			
16	C. Elizabeth do.	8			
17	Martin Pierce,	28	"	" "	Blacksmith.
18	Elias A. Brian,	40	Wesleyan.	" "	Farmer and
19	Susan Freeman,	50	Metb. Epis.	" "	Student.
20	— Nelson,	44	"	" "	Merchant.
21	Printz T. Derrick,	60		" "	Farmer.
22	Harriet M. do.	30		" "	
23	Lucy A. do.	7		" "	
24	Eugene do.	4			
25	Jane do.	2			
26	Alvan do.	1			

## List of Emigrants

By the Ship Euphrasia, Capt. Heard, from Baltimore Nov. 3, and Norfolk Nov. 6, 1854.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	PHILADELPHIA, PA.			
1	Sanders Champion,	38	Free,	Cabinet maker.
2	Rosanna do.	37	do.	
	FAUQUIER COGNTY, VA.			
3	Harry Tyler,	38	Slave,	Purchased himself.
4	Kitty do.	37	do.	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
5	Brooke do.	18	do.	do.
6	Peter do.	17	do.	do.
7	Josephine do.	15	do.	do.
8	Harrison do.	13	do.	do.
9	Ryland do.	12	do.	do.
10	Laura do.	10	do.	do.
11	Eveline do.	8	do.	do.
12	Henrietta do.	3	do.	do.
13	Kate do.	1	do.	do.
14	Emily Roy,	25	do.	do.
15	Douglass Fisher,	33	do.	do. Blacksmith.
16	John Washington,	27	do.	do.
17	Eliza Parker,	21	do.	do.
18	Amanda do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
19	Eve Washington,	14	do.	do.
20	Harry Newman,	70	do.	Em. by Mrs. Hale.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
21	Sophy Newman,	44	Slave,	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
22	Elias Johnson,	21	do.	do. Blacksmith.
23	Levi Newman,	16	do.	do.
24	Sarah do.	14	do.	do.
25	Frances do.	11	do.	do.
26	Abba do.	10	do.	do.
27	Joseph do.	7	do.	do.
28	Ellen do.	4	do.	do.
29	Mike Lona,	66	do.	do.
30	Hanna do.	74	do.	do.
31	Lydia Grandison,	36	do.	do.
32	Wanzo Burns,	13	do.	do.
33	Philip do.	10	do.	do.
34	Thomas Garner,	55	do.	do.
35	Henry do.	25	do.	do.
36	Harriet King,	27	do.	do.
37	Robert do.	8	do.	do.
38	Richard do.	6	do.	do.
39	Judson do.	5	do.	do.
40	Albert do.	2	do.	do.
41	Maria do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
42	Sally Nelson,	42	do.	do.
43	Ludwell Wells,	20	do.	do.
44	George Nelson,	15	do.	do.
45	Tyler do.	12	do.	do.
46	Charles do.	10	do.	do.
47	Tulip do.	3	do.	do.
48	Georgiana do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
49	Susannah do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
50	Jesse Johnson,	68	do.	Em. by Mrs. Chilton.
51	Betsy do.	68	do.	Em. by heirs of Col. Geo. Love.
52	Washington do.	49	do.	do. Shoemaker.
53	Madison Caskins,	36	do.	do.
54	Henry Johnson,	45	do.	do. Bap. Preacher
55	Betsy do.	44	Free,	
56	Mary do.	22	do.	
57	Sally do.	20	do.	
58	William do.	18	do.	
59	Susan do.	15	do.	
60	Edmund do.	11	do.	
61	Jesse Chatman,	45	Slave	Em. by Rev. Thaddeus Herndon
62	Lucy do.	35	do.	do.
63	Eilen B. do.	10	do.	do.
64	Lucy Ann do.	7	do.	do.
65	Robert do.	5	do.	do.
66	Sarah J. do.	3	do.	do.
67	Henry A. do.	2	do.	do.
68	Mary Love do.	8 mos.	do.	do.
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.				
69	Edmund Brown,	56	Slave,	Em. by heirs of Robert Stuart.
70	Fanny do.	45	do.	Em. by Capt. Hugh Adams.
71	Rosanna do.	38	do.	Purchased by Edmund Brown.
72	Harriet do.	25	do.	do.
73	Narcissa do.	14	do.	Em. by Capt. Hugh Adams.
74	Melissa do.	5	do.	do.
75	Martha do.	2	do.	do.
76	Dianna do.	4 mos.	do.	Purchased by Edmund Brown.
77	Elijah do.	22	do.	do.
KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA.				
78	John Walker,	26	do.	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Cross.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
79	Jane Walker,	21	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Cross.
80	Martha do.	20	do.	do.
81	Lavinia do.	3	do.	do.
82	Lucy do.	3	do.	do.
83	Margaret A. do.	6 mos	do.	do.
PRINCESS ANN COUNTY, VA.				
84	Edmund Wise,	44	do.	Em. by will of Elizabeth Wise.
85	Tabitha do.	40	do.	do.
86	Sarah do.	9	do.	do.
87	Tabitha do.	8	do.	do.
88	Olivisa do.	7	do.	do.
89	Tully do.	6	do.	do.
90	Peter do.	5	do.	do.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.				
91	Robert Carroll,	48	do.	Em. by will of W. H. Foote.
92	Sally do.	49	do.	Em. by Dr. R. C. Mason.
93	Rosa do.	8	do.	do.
94	Kesiah do.	4	do.	do.
95	Sally do.	2	do.	do.
96	Aaron do.	25	do.	Em. by will of W. H. Foote.
MADISON COUNTY, VA.				
97	George Garth,	38	do.	Em. by will of Joseph Early.
98	Jack Early,	18	do.	do.
ROANOKE COUNTY, VA.				
99	Simon Bostuck,	75	do.	Em. by Urias Powers.
100	Richard do.	25	do.	do.
101	Thomas do.	21	do.	do.
102	Robert do.	19	do.	do.
103	Sally do.	16	do.	do.
104	Daniel do.	15	do.	do.
105	Peter do.	13	do.	do.
106	Lewis do.	10	do.	do.
MANCHESTER, VA.				
107	William F. Foster,	38	do.	Em. by Francis Foster.
108	Mary do.	34	Free,	
109	William J. F. do.	14	do.	
110	Margaret E. do.	11	do.	
111	Joseph H. do.	6	do.	
112	Mary A. do.	3	do.	
113	Richard N. do.	9 mos.	do.	
114	Pleasant Morris,	50	Slave,	Purchased by his wife.
115	Nancy McCridie,	40	Free,	
116	Thomas do.	20	do.	
117	Albert J. do.	15	do.	
118	George A. Banks,	26	do.	
119	Delia A. do.	21	do.	
120	George W. do.	2	do.	
PORTSMOUTH, VA.				
121	Samuel Ash,	50	do.	
122	Rachel do.	57	do.	
123	Joseph do.	24	do.	
124	Rebecca do.	19	do.	
125	Samuel do.	13	do.	
126	William do.	26	do.	
127	Jane do.	22	do.	
128	Ann L. do.	5	do.	
129	Martha A. do.	2	do.	
130	Nancy do.	6 mos.	do.	
131	Nancy do., Sr.	55	do.	
132	James do.	20	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
133	Margaret Ash,	17	Free,	
134	Henry do.	12	do.	
135	John Elliott,	5	do.	
136	Solomon Hudley,	35	do.	
137	Jane do.	32	do.	
138	Eliza do.	15	do.	
139	Mary do.	13	do.	
RICHMOND, VA.				
140	William Woodson,	33	do.	
141	Patsy do.	29	Slave,	Emancipated by John L. Tate
142	Daniel do.	11	do.	do.
143	Rebecca do.	7	do.	do.
144	Mary do.	4	do.	do.
145	John do.	3	do.	do.
146	James do.	2 mos.	do.	do.
147	Elvira Yancy,	20	do.	do.
148	Isaiah do.	18	do.	do.
149	William Farrar,	23	do.	do.
150	Robert do.	22	do.	do.
151	Mary C. Christian,	12	do.	do.
152	Edward Woodson,	35	do.	Em. by Frederick Bransford.
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.				
153	Ralph Curry,	30	do.	Purchased himself.
STATE OF INDIANA.				
154	Tamar Peters,	50	do.	Emancipated by Mr. Stevenson.
155	George do.	30	do.	do.
156	Alexander do.	25	do.	do.
157	Priscilla do.	20	do.	do.
158	Mary do.	18	do.	do.
159	Simon do.	6	Free,	
160	Charles do.	4	do.	
161	Mary do.	2	do.	
162	Martha do.	20	do.	
163	Rachel do.	25	do.	
164	William Robinson,	50	do.	
165	Mary do.	30	do.	
166	Emily do.	17	do.	
167	Mary do.	10	do.	
168	John D. Stewart,	20	do.	

NOTE.—These 168, added to the number previously sent, including the 26 sent in the bark Estelle from New York, October 26, make 8,675 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

### The hand of God in the Desert.

Bayard Taylor, in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel, which, during all my later experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathing my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee.—After the tent had been struck and the camels laden, I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakable fascination in the sublime solitude of the desert. I often beheld the sun

rise, when, within the wide ring of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like a god, in awful glory, and it would have been a natural act, had I cast myself upon the sand and worshiped him. The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tintings of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful; it was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired

and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection and was ready to shout from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet, and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation. You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smoke and steams which arise from the abodes of men, to stain its purity. This air even more than its silence and solitude, is the secret of

one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compensating care of that Providence which leaves none of the waste places of the earth without some atoning glory. When all the pleasant aspects of nature are wanting—when there is no green thing, no fount for the thirsty lip, scarcely the shadow of a rock to shield the wanderer in the blazing noon, God has breathed upon the wilderness his sweetest and tenderest breath, giving clearness to the eye, strength to the frame, and the most joyous exhilaration to the spirits.

### Colonization at Gambier, Ohio.

J. C. Stockton, Esq., has lately visited this place in behalf of the Colonization cause. He delivered an address abounding in important facts before the students and citizens, convened on a brief notice in the basement of Rosse Chapel. No collection was taken up at the time, but by personal solicitation before and after the meeting, we learn he obtained about fifty dollars. At the meeting, of which Mr. Jeffries of the Seminary, was chairman, and Mr. Ray of the College, was Secretary, a society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society was organized, which is to hold its anniversary on the Fourth of July.

A very efficient auxiliary Colonization Society was formerly in existence here. By ceasing to meet for several years in succession, and by the removal of its officers from the vicinity, it became extinct. Through the instrumentality of the present organization, we trust the interest of our little community will be excited and sustained in one of the most noble and far-reaching movements of the age, which has triumphed over all opposition and is enlisting the sympathy and support of the principal philanthropists of the country.—*Western Episcopalian*.

### Further Responses to our Special Appeal.

SINCE the publication of our last number, we have received the following additional sums, in response to our special appeal for funds, amounting to \$82, which, added to the amount previously reported, \$7,082.18, make \$7,164.18, leaving a balance yet to be received of \$575.82, to complete the whole sum asked for, to enable us to send the colored persons, mentioned in our appeal, to Liberia.

*Boston, Mass.*—Abner Ellis, by Rev. J Tracy, \$10.

*Lowell, Mass.*—L. Keese, \$30.

*Salem, Mass.*—William Pickman, \$5, Dr. E. B. Pierson, \$3, Miss Clementine Foster, \$2, making \$10, by Hy. Whipple.

*Athens, Pa.*—Contribution from Presbyterian Church, by Wm. H. Overton, \$10.

*Portsmouth, O.*—Rev. E. P. Pratt, \$12.

*Chillicothe, O.*—Rev. W. F. Finley and W. B. Franklin, \$10.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1854.

#### MAINE.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:—  
*Machias Port*—Rev. Gilman Bach-  
 eller..... 1 00  
*Mount Desert*—Dr. K. Kittredge,  
 1 00  
*Machias*—Jacob Longfellow, \$5;  
 R. K. Porter, \$2; S. A. Morse,  
 \$1..... 8 00  
*East Machias*—P. T. Harris, \$5;

S. W. Pope & Company, \$2 7 00  
*Ellsworth*—Col. John Black, to  
 complete life membership of  
 the Am. Col. Soc., \$20; Andrew  
 Peters, \$5, T. E. Jones, \$1... 26 00  
*Waterville*—Hon. Timothy Bout-  
 elle..... 8 00  
 By Rev. Dennis Powers:—  
*Eastport*—Collection..... 10 00

*Calais*—Collection \$20 60; Dea Deams, \$10; Mrs. C. S. Newman, A friend, each \$1; Miss Mary J. Cooper, \$2; Mrs. Cooper, \$4..... 38 00  
*Dennysville*—Collection \$6: Peter Vose, \$3; Dea. John Kilby, \$10; Geo. W. Wilder, \$1 50; Wm. Sterns, 50 cts..... 21 00  
*Machias*—Gilbert Longfellow.... 4 00

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

By Capt. George Barker :—  
*Portsmouth*—Miss M. C. Rogers, from a few Ladies, North Church, \$16; Daniel R. Rogers, \$10..... 26 00  
 By Rev. D. Powers :—  
*Windham*—A Collection in Rev. Z. Thayer's Congregation.... 12 00  
*Concord*—Dea. G. B. Chandler, \$3; A. Fletcher, \$1; Mrs. N. B. Baker, Mrs. F. B. Peabody, each \$25; by Governor Baker. 54 00  
*Meredith Bridge*.—By the hand of ev. J. K. Young..... 7 00

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

*Sockbridge*—Donation from the estate of Miss Helen Wells, late of Stockbridge, of a certificate of one share of \$100, of the capital stock of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad, by Thomas Wells, Esq..... 100 00  
*Uxbridge*—Moses Taft, Esq..... 10 00

**CONNECTICUT.**

By Rev. John Orcutt :—  
*Norwich*—Jas. Ll. Greene, \$15; Genl. Williams & Lady, Wm. A. Buckingham, G. Greene, Mrs. W. Huntington, each \$10; E. O. Abbot, L. F. S. Foster, J. M. Huntington, G. Perkins, Chas. Johnson, David Smith, Mrs. J. W. Huntington, Dr. Chas. Osgood, each \$5; Mrs. Henry Strong, \$7; Mrs. Lee. Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, each \$3; L. W. Carroll, Chas. Spaulding, L. Ballou, each \$2; F. Johnson, W. F. Clark, Cash, Miss Bliss, D. B. Tucker, J. P. Barstow, Rev. Chas. E. Abbot, each \$1. 121 00  
*Windsor Locks*—Dea. A. B. Woods, \$10; in part to constitute himself a life member

of the Am. Col. Soc., Her high Haskell, \$5; J. H. Hayden, \$2..... 17 00  
*Windsor*—Col. Loomis, \$10; Mrs. Dr. Pierson, \$5; Dr. W. S. Pierson, S. O. Loomis, each \$2; Mrs. Simmons, M. Ellsworth, each \$1..... 21 00  
*Enfield*—Mrs. D. Hamilton, \$10; in full to constitute Miss Elizabeth Watson, of East Windsor, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 10 00  
*Mystic*—Mrs. Wm. P. Randall and Son, Wm. Henry, \$10; Isaac Randall, \$2..... 12 00  
*Centre Brook*—Collection in Congregational Society, in part to constitute Dea. Selden M. Pratt, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 24 00  
*Hartford*—Rev. J. N. Murdock.. 5 00  
*Gilead*—From Cong. Society, by Charles Seymour, Esq..... 15 00

**NEW YORK.**

*Plattsburgh*—A. Finnel..... 5 00  
**DELAWARE.**  
 By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*New Castle*—Collection in M. E. Church..... 8 65  
*St. George's*—Pres. Church.... 25 65  
*Delaware City*—Meth. Epis. Ch. 10 46  
*Smymna*—Various friends of the cause..... 17 16  
*Dover*—Meth. Epis. Church.... 10 00  
*Wilmington*—Col. in St. Paul's Meth. Epis. Church, \$40; E. H. \$10; Rev. S. R. W. \$5; Cash, \$5; Cash \$5; G. S. L. \$15; C. B. \$10; Messrs. G., M., and J. each \$20; Messrs. Duponts, \$40..... 190 00

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

By Rev. J. N. Danforth :—  
*Washington City*—Meth. Epis. Church, South, \$15 21; balance from Wesleyan Chapel, \$6; B. B. French, \$10; J. G. Totten, \$5; (Pierce Fund,) W. H. Winder, \$25..... 61 21  
*Georgetown*—Mr. A..... 5 00

**VIRGINIA.**

*Triadelphia*—Annual contribution of the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey..... 25 00

<i>Pine View</i> —Miss Mary J. Skinner, by Rev. J. J. Royall.....	8 00
<i>Alexandria</i> —R. Z.....	5 00
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	38 00

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

<i>Columbia</i> —C. F. McCay.....	5 00
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**OHIO.**

By John C. Stockton, Esq.

<i>Gambier</i> —Prest. L. Andrews, \$10; Western Episcopalian, \$6; Rev. Mr. Blake and R. S. French, each \$5; J. L. Sawyer, \$3 Two female friends, \$5; Pro H. L. Smith Prof. Hopkinson, W J Scott, each \$2; P. of T. Able, R. Chittenden, Mrs. S. Lawrence, T. Douglass, Mr. Holmes, Cash, each \$1.....	46 00
<i>Homer</i> —J. Sperry, \$3; J B Cooley, R. Thornhill, P. Weaver, each \$1; T. Watkins, E. Williams, T. Wheeler, L. C. Wright, each 50 cents, H. C. Watkins, 25 cts .....	8 25
<i>Ontario</i> —Hackadon & Martin, \$2; D. Hackdon, J. Roe, R. Holland, P H., Dr. Hackadon, Jas. Marshall, S. W. Craig, each \$1 E Mitchell W. McNickle, each 50 cents, Widow Ramsey, 25 cents.....	10 25
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:—	
<i>Wadsworth</i> —Collections.....	1 62
<i>Stentor</i> —Collections.....	9 25
<i>Painesville</i> —Collections.....	36 00
<i>North and South Perry</i> —Col'ns..	10 00
<i>Madison</i> —Collections.....	3 50
<i>Geneva</i> —Collections.....	4 00
<i>Saybrook</i> —Collections.....	7 0
<i>Conneaut</i> —Collections.....	4 00
<i>Chardon</i> —Collections.....	6 02
<i>Handen</i> —Collections.....	5 50
<i>Austinburgh</i> —Collections.....	4 60
<i>Trumbull</i> —Collections.....	1 50
<i>Harpersfield</i> —Collections.....	3 45
<i>Concord</i> —Collections.....	9 30
<i>LeRoy</i> —Collections.....	2 75
<i>Ravenna</i> —Collections.....	17 00
<i>Edinburgh</i> —Collections.....	2 90
<i>Palmyra</i> —Collections.....	4 03
By Rev. George G. Lyon:—	
Collections in the following places, viz. <i>Gilead</i> ; <i>Delaware</i> , M. E. Church, Epis. Church, Presbyterian Church; <i>Marion</i> , M. E. Church; <i>Bucyrus</i> and <i>Upper Sandusky</i> .....	127 00
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	323 92

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

<i>St. Stephens</i> —Hon. Wm. Todd..	10 00
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Total Contributions.....1,268 05

**FOR REPOSITORY.**

<b>MAINE.</b> —By Capt. Geo. Barker: <i>Bangor</i> —Rogers S. Howard, \$1, to Apr. '55, J S. Wheelwright, \$1, to Aug. '55, Jos. Bryant, \$1, to Oct. '55—\$3. <i>Brewer</i> —Joshua Chamberlain, jr., \$1, to Nov '55, Samuel Gardner, \$2, to Sept. '54—\$3. <i>Mount Desert</i> —Calv Kittrege \$1, to Aug. '55. ....	7 00
<b>VERMONT.</b> — <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, to Sept. '55.....	1 00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> — <i>Woburn</i> —Th B. Bradford, \$1 to June, '55. <i>Randolph</i> —Dea. Wales Thayer, \$5, to July, '56. <i>Newburyport</i> —By Capt. Geo. Barker: Luther Noyes, \$10, to June. '61, Mrs. Phebe Newman, \$3, to Oct. '55—\$13. <i>Wilmington</i> —Dea. Levi Parker, \$1, for '55.	20 00
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b> — <i>Norwich</i> —D. B. Tucker, \$1, to Apr '54, by Rev. John Orcutt. ....	1 00
<b>VIRGINIA.</b> — <i>Pine View</i> —Miss M. J Skinker \$1, to July, '55, by Rev J J Royal. <i>Thoroughfare</i> —Thos. B. Boswell, \$1, to July, '55, by Rev. J. J. Royall. <i>Theological Seminary</i> —Richard R. Mason, \$1, to Nov. '55. <i>Salem</i> —J. B. J. Logan, \$5, to Jan. '55.....	8 00
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Newbern</i> —Charles Stafford, \$1, for '54, Isaac Rue, Lewis Williams, each \$1, to Sept. '55, Henry Cartha, \$1, to Apr. '55, by Mingo Croom .....	4 00
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Greenville</i> —R B. Duncan, \$1, to June, '55.	1 00
<b>OHIO.</b> —By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: <i>Montville</i> —James Nigh, \$1, to Oct. '55. <i>Concord</i> —Rev. Jas. Matson, \$1, to Oct. '55. <i>Geneva</i> —W. H. Mills, George E. Benham, each \$1, to Sept. '55.	4 00

Total Repository..... 46 00

Total Contributions.....1,268 05

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,314 05

